

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXX.—No. 2.]

FEBRUARY, 1922.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES, AND PRICES IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued bad, showing little change from the very low level of recent months. In practically all the principal industries large numbers of workpeople were unemployed and short-time working was general. In the coal mining, tinplate and sheet steel, and hosiery trades, the improvement previously reported was maintained on the whole, and employment was fair, but there was a further decline in the iron mining, building, brick-making, and cement industries, and in several branches of the metal trades.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received was 16·8 at the end of January, compared with 16·5 at the end of December. The percentage of unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 16·2 on 31st January, showing no change as compared with 30th December. The percentages for males and females at 31st January were 18·2 and 11·2 respectively.

The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st January was approximately 1,906,000, of whom 1,458,000 were men and 333,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 30th December the number on the live register was 1,886,000, of whom 1,451,000 were men and 334,000 were women.

In addition to those unemployed, 166,000 males and 122,000 females were registered on 31st January as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 30th December the corresponding figures were 178,000 males and 137,000 females.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 31st January was 20,100, of which 5,200 were for men and 12,800 for women, compared with 19,200 at 30th December.

WAGES.

Changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in January, in the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department, affected over 4,060,000 workpeople, of whom 3,680,000 sustained decreases and about 380,000 received increases. The net effect of all the changes was a reduction in weekly full-time wages of nearly £570,000 per week.

At coal mines in most of the principal districts, except the Yorkshire and East Midland area, the percentage additions to standard rates were reduced in January, the largest reductions (equivalent to about 10 to 12 per cent. on current rates) occurring in Northumberland and Durham; there were small increases, however, in the Yorkshire and East Midland, Bristol, Radstock and North Wales districts, and also in the case of some of the lower paid men in Cumberland, South Staffordshire, and Scotland. Men employed in the engineering and shipbuilding trades and in various metal trades were affected by the withdrawal of the final instalment of the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent., previously paid to time workers and piece workers respectively. There was a reduction of 4s. per week in the wages of

adult male traffic workers in the railway service. The "cost of living" wage of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire was reduced from 105 to 95 per cent. on basic rates in the case of time workers, and by corresponding amounts in the case of piece workers. Dock labourers sustained a decrease of 1s. per day, or 6d. per half-day; and men employed in gas undertakings had their wages reduced by 1½d. per hour, or 1s. per shift. There were reductions in the wages of blast-furnace workers in all the principal districts, varying from about 8 to 25 per cent. on current rates. Other large groups of workpeople affected by reductions in January included house painters in Scotland, silversmiths and jewellery workers at Birmingham and Sheffield, brass workers at Birmingham, textile dyers, bleachers, etc., in Yorkshire and Lancashire and Scotland, carpet workers, and men employed in flour mills.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in January was 57. In addition, 36 disputes, which began before January, were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress at any time in January (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 18,500, as compared with 14,600 in the previous month and 37,000 in January, 1921, when a dispute was in progress involving 10,000 shipyard joiners and carpenters throughout Great Britain. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during January was about 184,000 working days, as compared with 127,000 days in December, 1921, and 758,000 days in January, 1921.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st February the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was about 88 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 31st December, 1921, was 92 per cent., and that for 1st February, 1921, was 151 per cent. The decrease in the percentage since 31st December is mainly due to reductions in food prices. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 59.

The highest point reached by the figure was 176 per cent. above the pre-war level, in November, 1920. Apart from a slight interruption in the summer of 1921, there has been a continuous decline since that date, and the figure now recorded is lower than that for any date since January, 1918.

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.

SCHEMES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY COUNCILS.

PART IV. of the Railways Act, 1921,* provides for the establishment, for each railway company affected by the Act, of one or more councils, consisting of officers of the railway company and representatives of the men employed by the company, elected by those men. The constitution and functions of the Councils were to be determined by schemes made by a committee representing the General Manager's Committee of the Railway Clearing House, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Railway Clerks' Association. The functions of the Councils were to follow generally the lines of "Whitley" Councils. These schemes, which have now been prepared, contemplate a three-fold machinery, consisting of Local Departmental Committees, Sectional Railway Councils, and Railway Councils. None of these bodies may introduce any arrangements inconsistent with the decisions of the Central or National Wages Boards.†

Local Departmental Committees.—At stations or depôts where the number of regular employees in a department or in a group of grades exceeds 75, a Committee is to be set up consisting of not more than four elected representatives of the employees in that department or group of grades, and not more than four representatives of the company. At stations where there are less than 75 employees in a department or group of grades, it is intended that the employees shall appoint representatives to discuss local matters with the company's local officials.

The objects of a Local Committee are to provide a recognised means of communication between the employees and the local officials, and to give the employees a wider interest in the conditions under which their work is performed. The matters to be considered by a Local Committee include (a) suggestions for the satisfactory arrangement of working hours, breaks, time recording, etc.; (b) questions of physical welfare; (c) holiday arrangements; (d) publicity in regard to rules; (e) suggestions as to improvements in organisation of work, labour-saving appliances, and other matters; (f) investigation of circumstances tending to reduce efficiency; and (g) the correct loading of traffic to ensure safe transit and reduction of claims. Applications on these matters must first be submitted by the employees concerned to the employing company in the usual manner. In the absence of a satisfactory answer within 14 days the facts may be reported to the secretary of the employees' side of the Committee. In the same way a proposal originating with the company is to be forwarded by the company to the secretary of the employees' side. In the event of the Local Committee being unable to agree on any question, it may be referred by either side to the Sectional Railway Council (see below).

Sectional Railway Councils.—Not more than five Sectional Councils, each consisting of not more than twelve elected representatives of the employees and not more than twelve appointed representatives of the company, are to be established on each railway. In addition to the elected and appointed representatives, each side may appoint a Secretary with the right to take part in the proceedings. An example is given of the method of constituting Sectional Councils on a railway, in which the whole staff of the company is divided into five sections, viz.: (1) Clerks, station masters, etc., and supervisors; (2) locomotive men; (3) traffic department men; (4) goods and cartage staff; and (5) engineering department men, platelayers, etc. To the Sectional Councils for each of these five sections, employees' representatives are to be elected by groups of grades within the section, in proportion to the number of employees in each group of grades. There is also an arrangement for the number of representatives allotted to each group of grades to be distributed, as nearly equally as practicable, by districts.

The functions of a Sectional Council are to deal with (a) the local application of national agreements relating to standard salaries, wages, hours of duty, and conditions of service, other than subjects submitted directly to the Central Wages Board by Railway Companies or the Trade Unions; (b) suggestions as to operating, working, and kindred subjects; (c) other matters in which the company and their employees are mutually interested, such as co-operation with a view to securing increased business, greater efficiency and economy; the well-being of the staff; recruitment and tenure of service, etc.; and (d) subjects remitted by the Railway Council (see below) to a Sectional Council.

Railway Councils.—Each railway is to have a Railway Council of not more than ten representatives of each side, the employees' side consisting of two members of each Sectional Council, appointed by the employees' side thereof. Here, again, each side is to appoint a secretary, with the right to take part in the proceedings, in addition to the elected and appointed members. The functions of a Railway Council are to deal with any of the subjects which may be dealt with by a Sectional Council and which are of common interest to two or more sections, and also to deal with any subject referred to it by a Sectional Council. Before any matter is considered by a Railway Council the Sectional Councils concerned must have had an opportunity of considering it.

Procedure of Sectional and Railway Councils.—Meetings of Sectional and Railway Councils are to be held as and when necessary, but there are to be not less than two regular meetings

of each Council annually. Before employees submit any question to a Sectional or Railway Council they must first submit their application to the employing company in the usual manner. In the absence of a satisfactory answer within twenty-one days the facts may be reported to the employees' secretary of the Council concerned. A proposal emanating from the company's side must be forwarded by the secretary of the company's side to the secretary of the employees' side. All decisions of a Sectional or of a Railway Council are to be arrived at by agreement between the two sides. If a Sectional Council is unable to agree on any matter, the employees' side may refer it to the Trade Union concerned, or it may, by agreement, be referred direct to the Railway Council. If a Sectional or a Railway Council is unable to agree on any question of the local application of national agreements in regard to rates of pay and conditions of service, the matter in difference may be submitted by the employees' side to the Trade Union concerned, who may take it up with the company, and, failing agreement, may refer it to the Central Wages Board.

Temporary Arrangements.—The provisions of the scheme relating to the constitution of Sectional and Railway Councils are intended to apply ultimately to the amalgamated companies which will be formed under the Railways Act, 1921. In the meantime, and as a temporary arrangement, they apply to the railway companies now existing.

WAGES AND HOURS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN SCOTLAND.

DECISION OF NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.*

On the 24th January, 1922, the National Wages Board gave their decision on the claims submitted by the Scottish Railway Companies for a reduction of wages, for certain increases in the hours of work, and for other alterations in the conditions of service of railway employees in Scotland. The Central Wages Board, which had these claims before them during November and December, 1921, failed to arrive at an agreement, and the claims were accordingly referred, at the instance of the Companies, to the National Wages Board under Section 62 of the Railways Act, 1921.† The claims of the Companies were (1) for wages to be reduced by the increases granted under the Award of the National Wages Board of June, 1920, which, on the average, were about 5s. per week; (2) for the special payment for night duty to be discontinued; (3) for junior employees not to be recognised as adults, in respect of payment, until they reach the age of 21 years; and (4) for the hours of work constituting the standard day of the several grades to be as follows:—(a) *Twelve hours* for gatemen and crossing keepers, other than those resident at the crossing (except in the case of busy crossings); (b) *ten hours* for engine drivers and firemen (excepting in first-class shunting yards), engine cleaners and shed staff, carriage and wagon examiners and greasers, signalmen‡ (excepting in boxes where there was a pre-war eight-hour day), shunters§ in other than first-class yards, passenger and goods guards and travelling ticket collectors, all other grades in the coaching department¶ and all grades in the goods department; (c) *nine and one-half hours*, with a spread-over of eleven hours per day, (five and one-half hours on Saturdays), for all grades in the engineering and telegraph departments (the hours in the engineering department during winter to be from daylight to dusk); (d) *eight hours* for engine drivers and firemen in first-class shunting yards, signalmen in boxes where there was a pre-war eight-hour day, and shunters in first-class yards.

The claims of the Scottish Railway Companies were opposed by the National Union of Railwaymen. An agreement on the question of wages and hours, and on the age at which junior employees were to be recognised as adults, had been reached between the Companies and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen on the 27th September, 1921; and that agreement the companies were prepared to observe, whatever decision might be given by the National Board on their present claims.

The companies' claim for a reduction in wages was put forward mainly on the ground that the award of June, 1920, was made with the object of removing or lessening the disparity then existing between the wages of railwaymen and the wages of other workpeople, which had advanced on account of the great activity of the country's trade at the time. Now that the general trade depression had resulted in extensive wage reductions in other occupations, it was submitted that disparity had again arisen, this time in favour of the railway employees, between the rates of wages in the railway service and elsewhere, and that the increase granted in June, 1920, should therefore be removed. Against this contention, it was submitted by the National Union of Railwaymen that the National Wages Board, in making their award of June, 1920, had recognised the transitory character of the trade situation then existing and had endeavoured to effect a permanent settlement, designed to improve the status of the

* National Wages Board: Claims referred on 23rd December, 1921. Published by the National Wages Board, 1922. Price 3d. net.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921, page 457; and December, 1921, page 627.

‡ With a spread-over of twelve hours in Secondary Boxes.

§ With a spread-over of twelve hours on the Great North of Scotland and Highland Railways.

¶ With a spread-over of twelve hours on the Great North of Scotland and Highland Railways, and at secondary stations on the other Railways.

‡ With a spread-over of twelve hours at Secondary Stations.

WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN 1921.

THE effects of the acute industrial depression of 1921 are shown in the statistics of the work of Employment Exchanges during that year. The number of persons registered for work was the highest recorded during the period for which these statistics are available, while the number of vacancies notified was lower than in any previous year.

The number of persons on the live registers of the Exchanges, which was about 1,070,000 at the beginning of the year, gradually increased, owing to the depression in trade, until the end of March, when there were approximately 1,414,000 persons registered for employment. The coal dispute, which began in April, caused the increase to become much more rapid, until the 13th May, when the live register was 1,939,000. From the middle of May, the increase slackened until the 24th June, when the maximum of the year, 2,178,000, was recorded. With the termination of the coal dispute, the live register began to decline, the minimum in the second half of the year, 1,376,000, being recorded on 7th October. From that date, it increased again, with slight fluctuations, until the end of the year, when it was approximately 1,396,000.

Statistics of the main features of the work of the Exchanges during 1921 are shown in the following Table, figures for earlier years being also given for the purpose of comparison:—

Department and Year.	Number of Registrations.	Number of Individuals Registered.	Number of Vacancies Notified.	Number of Vacancies Filled.	Number of Individuals Placed in Employment.	
Men ..	1914	2,316,042	1,381,694	909,383	706,458	507,538
	1915	1,512,335	1,072,213	1,004,970	716,816	577,206
	1916	1,229,171	954,172	909,721	636,095	539,564
	1917	1,167,864	838,725	906,627	623,830	539,396
	1918	1,193,590	1,119,905	977,999	669,732	582,889
	1919	3,601,393	2,897,333	900,970	688,836	698,638
	1920	2,899,084	2,206,455	581,406	454,624	393,623
1921	6,257,163	4,294,953	554,781	515,071	445,761	
Women	1914	707,071	476,926	312,344	232,935	160,145
	1915	1,232,891	920,638	493,515	385,101	306,192
	1916	1,921,826	1,501,260	846,196	695,631	615,920
	1917	1,873,708	1,487,728	814,785	706,034	636,269
	1918	1,815,691	1,478,334	808,490	624,220	547,412
	1919	1,927,143	1,568,625	731,320	408,033	311,773
	1920	1,066,610	818,534	469,068	284,451	212,895
1921	2,170,641	1,569,127	337,560	216,742	172,464	
Boys ..	1914	211,898	157,693	157,278	103,280	85,068
	1915	194,664	150,559	160,459	106,716	90,237
	1916	241,514	184,443	148,091	116,900	100,053
	1917	285,028	204,285	146,103	120,525	106,547
	1918	296,673	234,225	148,158	122,054	106,429
	1919	355,547	285,603	155,978	117,166	103,237
	1920	302,587	234,949	133,662	106,938	93,386
1921	444,664	349,673	57,077	49,592	43,888	
Girls ..	1914	207,441	148,310	100,019	74,236	61,320
	1915	246,047	183,393	137,702	99,504	84,701
	1916	266,378	203,909	145,010	108,609	95,869
	1917	288,142	206,914	131,927	104,534	95,886
	1918	263,110	212,139	132,570	98,705	88,003
	1919	315,570	252,225	163,096	105,928	94,207
	1920	302,617	232,658	127,997	95,695	84,265
1921	431,058	335,114	75,184	61,057	54,728	
TOTAL ..	1914	3,442,452	2,164,023	1,479,024	1,116,909	814,071
	1915	3,186,137	2,326,803	1,797,646	1,308,137	1,068,336
	1916	3,558,693	2,943,784	2,048,018	1,557,235	1,351,406
	1917	3,575,399	2,837,650	1,899,442	1,556,223	1,375,198
	1918	3,739,064	3,045,263	2,067,217	1,514,712	1,324,743
	1919	6,197,653	5,003,786	1,951,364	1,289,963	1,137,675
	1920	4,570,898	3,492,596	1,312,133	941,708	784,169
1921	9,303,526	6,548,867	1,024,602	842,462	716,841	

The figures in the above Table are inclusive of the temporary labour recruited for the Post Office at Christmas (see below), but they exclude work among casual labourers, e.g., dock labourers, coal porters, etc.

The total number of registrations in 1921 (9,303,526, including re-registrations of the same individuals) was higher than in any other year for which figures have been recorded. The largest monthly number of registrations (902,416) during the year occurred in October, which was mainly due to many workpeople—who had allowed their applications for work to lapse—re-registering in order to claim unemployment benefit in the Second Special Period, which commenced on 3rd November. The number of individuals registered (6,548,867) was also the highest ever recorded, the previous highest being in 1919, which was abnormal by reason of demobilisation. The average number of registrations per individual during 1921 was 1.4, compared with 1.3 in 1920, and 1.2 in 1919. Of the total registrations, 67 per cent. were those of men and 23 per cent. those of women, as compared with 60 and 25 per cent. respectively in 1920.

The highest number of registrations of men was recorded in the engineering and ironfounding trades (1,281,729), followed by the building trades (724,557), the transport trades (675,080), general labourers (626,695), and miscellaneous metal trades (516,983). In the case of women, the textile trades (623,508) account for nearly 30 per cent. of the total, next in number being domestic service (457,017), the dress and boot and shoe trades (259,853), and commercial and clerical occupations (100,314).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the year was 1,024,602, a decrease of 287,531, or 22 per cent. on the previous year. From the beginning of March until the end

railway employee. It was contended that the reductions in wages which had already taken effect under the sliding scale, and were likely to continue, together with the fall in the cost of other items of the companies' expenditure, provided the necessary relief to the companies' finances.

The claim for the abolition of the special payment for night duty was based on the grounds that night duty is a requirement which is well realised by those who enter the railway service, and that, though inconvenient, it is no more arduous or dangerous than day work, or, if it is, that work between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. does not differ from work during the other hours of darkness. On the other side it was argued that in many railway occupations night work does involve greater difficulty and risk, and that in any event extra payment was due on the grounds of its general inconvenience. It was also pointed out that the granting of extra payment for work between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. was a compromise on the union's full claim, which was for extra payment for all work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

To the companies' claim for raising the adult age from 18 to 21 years, the union replied that they were willing to conclude an agreement fixing it at 20 years, as they had done with the companies of England and Wales.*

In support of their claim for longer working hours the companies contended that in many instances the conditions of railway service are such that eight hours on duty do not constitute a reasonable day's work, and, secondly, that the inflexible operation of the eight-hours' day resulted in an overlapping of staffs on various shifts, and consequent waste. Against this the National Union of Railwaymen contended that eight hours on duty, exclusive of regular meal times, was sufficient. The principle of the eight-hours' day had received general public approval, the Treaty of Versailles contained a declaration in favour of it, and it was cherished by the workers of the country generally. Nevertheless they were willing, subject to certain reservations, to make some accommodation by means of a reasonable "spread-over," that is to say, a splitting up of the period of a man's duty so that he is available at those times when he is most required, and off duty when he can best be spared.

The decisions of the Board on the four claims may be summarised as follows:—

I. **WAGES.**—Any future fall in wages occurring under the sliding scale agreement shall be doubled until the advances given under the decision of June, 1920, have been absorbed, provided that in no case shall wages be reduced below the standard rate.

II. **PAYMENT FOR NIGHT DUTY.**—The claim for an alteration of the existing practice has not been established.

III. **JUNIOR EMPLOYEES.**—The age at which a youth is regarded as an adult shall be raised from 18 to 20 years. The scale of wages laid down by the Board for new entrants ranges from 16s. a week, at the age of 15 or under, to 35s. a week on reaching the age of 19. Provision is made for the wages of youths between the ages of 18 and 20, who are already in the companies' service and receiving 53s. a week under the existing agreement, to be reduced to 50s. as from 1st February, 1922, and thereafter to be gradually reduced to the rate applicable under the new scale, by reference to future falls in the cost of living index number.

IV. **HOURS OF WORK.**—(a) In cases where economy will accrue men may be rostered up to nine hours a day, any time worked over eight hours being paid for at the agreed overtime rate. (b) The arrangement under which men are worked for five long turns and one short turn in the week shall be continued. (c) At certain stations a "spread-over" of 10 hours (or, where circumstances render it essential, and it can be shown that further economy will accrue, 12 hours) may be put into operation where the men can be booked off and free from duty for the period in excess of the rostered day.

In giving their decision the Board observe that "there is a general recognition by all concerned, whether company officials or men, that it is to the interest of all alike that the working of the railways should be as economical and efficient as possible, and also that all employees should be remunerated on a just and fair basis. . . . The fact is also admitted by the companies that the men render loyal and responsible service deserving of as liberal reward as circumstances permit. . . . All parties are under an honourable obligation to consider the interests of the public as the users of railways. . . . It is common ground to companies and employees that the wages of railway workers must rest upon a basis having some degree of permanence, and should not respond to every slight movement of the more sensitive wages in industrial occupations."

Finally, the Board emphasize the fact that their decisions must not be regarded as establishing a precedent or fettering their judgment in dealing with future cases.

The decisions of the Board were signed by the Chairman and all the members of the Board, with the exception of the two representatives of Scottish railway companies, who were unable to agree with the conclusions of the majority, which they regarded as falling far short of meeting the necessities of the companies.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1921, page 6C4.

of July the average daily number of vacancies notified steadily decreased, and the slight increase which occurred in September and October was not maintained.

Of the total vacancies notified, 54 per cent. were for men, 33 per cent. for women, and 13 per cent. for juveniles, compared with 44, 36, and 20 per cent. respectively in 1920. In the men's department, construction of works accounted for the largest number of vacancies (153,304), followed by general labourers (125,095), the building trades (81,649), engineering and iron-founding (24,397), and the transport trades (21,251). In the case of women, over 71 per cent. of the vacancies were in the domestic service occupations.

The number of vacancies filled during the year was 842,462, a decrease of about 11 per cent. on the total for 1920. Of the total vacancies filled, 61 per cent. were for men, 26 per cent. for women, and 13 per cent. for juveniles, compared with 48, 30, and 22 per cent. respectively in 1920.

Although the number of vacancies filled showed a decline, there was an increase in the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified, viz., 82 per cent. in 1921 (men 93, women 64, boys 87, girls 81), compared with 72 per cent. (men 78, women 61, boys 80, girls 75) in the previous year.

Of the total vacancies filled by men, 150,473 were in construction of works, 121,466 for general labourers, 69,896 in the building trades, 21,265 in engineering and ironfounding, 19,078 in shipbuilding, and 18,970 in the transport trades.

In the women's department, 143,184, or over 66 per cent. of the total, were in domestic service occupations, while the dress, boot and shoe trades accounted for 19,699, the textile trades for 11,114, and commercial and clerical occupations for 10,927.

The number of individuals for whom work was found was 716,841, being about 9 per cent. less than in 1920. The average number of times each individual was found work was 1.17, compared with 1.20 in the previous year.

These figures do not include 22,870 jobs of a more or less casual nature found for dock labourers, coal labourers, etc.

ADVANCES TO WORKPEOPLE.

An important feature of the work of the Employment Department is the exercise of the power of advancing fares (railway, steamboat, etc.) to persons for whom employment is found by the Employment Exchanges in a district other than that in which they are working or residing.

Prior to the 25th July, 1921, workpeople proceeding to employment found for them through the Exchanges were charged in full for the fare did not exceed 4s. When the fare exceeded this amount, it was advanced, less half the excess over 4s., providing the applicants were (a) insured contributors entitled to benefit at date of advance, or (b) ex-members of His Majesty's Forces not coming within that category. This arrangement was amended on the 25th July, 1921, when only insured contributors entitled to benefit at date of advance were granted this concession. All applicants not covered by this clause were required to repay in full.

During the year ending 31st December, 1921, 3,400 railway warrants were issued, at a cost of £6,700; of this amount, the sum of £4,800 was repayable to the Department. These figures do not include warrants issued for special services, e.g., interviewing local employment committees or Courts of Referees, the cost of which is not recoverable.

POST OFFICE CHRISTMAS WORK.

The Department, as usual, recruited temporary labour for the General Post Office to cope with the Christmas pressure. The number of applicants registering solely for this class of work was 6,218, while the number found work, including applicants registered for work in their normal occupations, was 25,088 (men 25,008, women 37, boys 34, and girls 9), compared with 29,808 in the previous year. Of the 25,088 men for whom work was found, 22,062 were ex-Service men, and of these 2,280 were disabled, and 19,782 non-disabled. These figures are included in the statistics given above.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES

BETWEEN 1st and 28th January twenty meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and three meetings of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Department. Meetings of District and Provincial Councils and of various sub-committees have also taken place.

WAGES.

Reductions in wages have been negotiated by Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees in the following industries:—Asbestos, China Clay, Electrical Cable Making, Envelopes and Manufactured Stationery, Gas Mantles, Lead Manufacturing, Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing; and also by the London District Council for the Making-up and Packing of Textiles for Export. The Basket Making Industry Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee has arranged a modification of the Sliding Scale Agreement for the Basford District. Discussions regarding Wages, Basic Rates and Sliding Scales have taken place at meetings of the Chemicals and Hosiery Joint Industrial Councils, and of the Clay Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee. The Electrical Cable Making Joint Industrial Council has decided to approach the Electricity Supply Joint Industrial Council with a view to co-operation in the fixing of jointers' rates of wages in future.

HOURS AND OVERTIME.

The War Department Industrial Council met on 19th January, when the question of reversion to full time in the War Department Industrial Establishments was discussed. The Trade Union side were not, however, at present prepared to recommend it.

ORGANISATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) England and Wales Joint Council was held on 27th January. The Employers' side has been reconstituted by the appointment of one representative of the Employers' side of each of the Provincial Councils and of representatives of the Associations of Local Authorities (excepting the County Councils' Association) and of the London County Council.

TRADE PROBLEMS.

The Electrical Industry Joint Conference* met on 4th January. Inquiries regarding the telephone extensions previously mentioned had elicited the fact that the work had already been practically completed, and that the Treasury had declined to sanction any further work. It was also stated that no actual work had yet been started on the railway electrification schemes. It was decided to circulate the draft constitution of the Conference among the constituent bodies. A resolution was passed calling the attention of the authorities to the danger of interpreting loosely the provisions of the Trade Facilities Act, 1921,† under which the Treasury guarantee loans raised by public authorities in connection with the carrying out of capital undertakings, or the purchase of articles manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom, in a manner calculated to produce employment in the United Kingdom. It was feared that the loans might be applied to the purchase of goods partly manufactured abroad, and the Conference therefore urged that it should be a condition of the guarantee that the moneys should only be expended upon constructions or purchases wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom.

The Heating and Domestic Engineering Joint Industrial Council discussed, on 10th January, an invitation from the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects to attend a conference convened by him to consider demarcation disputes between Fitters and Plumbers. The Council recommended their constituents to accept on the condition that either the invitations to the National Federation of Building Trade Employers and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives were cancelled, or that the Engineering and Shipbuilding employers' and operatives' organisations were also invited, as it was considered that the conditions of work of fitters and plumbers were not entirely determined by the building industry.

A sub-committee of the Match Manufacturing Industry Joint Industrial Council has been appointed to collect the necessary information and statistics to enable them to deal with the question of the payment of youths of 18 and 19 years for whom no man's job is available. Another sub-committee is to deal with the situation which has arisen owing to the decision of certain Unions to cease payment of Unemployment benefit.

On 18th January the Needle, Fish Hook, Fishing Tackle and Allied Trades Joint Industrial Council, which covers the Fishing Fly Industry, agreed to write to the Board of Trade approving the suggestion put forward by that Department that importations of Plumage for the industry under the Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act, 1921, should be made through a Central authority (the Joint Industrial Council) for distribution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Printing Joint Industrial Council on 11th January, a strongly-worded protest in regard to reductions in postal rates was passed, and the Council decided to request an interview with the Prime Minister on the question. Debates were opened on the subjects of compulsory powers and affiliation to the Association of Joint Industrial Councils, but further discussion was postponed to the next meeting.

The Silk Joint Industrial Council on 11th January considered certain proposals which had been formulated by a Home Office Committee on Factory Lighting, on which the Council is represented. It was agreed that independent tests of the present methods of illumination should be conducted before the proposals of the Committee could be endorsed.

H.M. Office of Works Departmental Industrial Council met on 13th January, and discussed the Board's policy regarding the discharge of men, out-working allowances for engineers and mates, a demarcation dispute between french polishers and painters, and the arranging of lectures.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS.

OPERATION OF PART II. OF THE MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920. IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921 (p. 625), an account was given of the correspondence and discussions which had taken place between the Mines Department of the Board of Trade and the Mining Association of Great Britain regarding the establishment of Pit and District Committees and Area and National Boards, in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of the Mining Industry Act, 1920. On the 16th January, 1922,

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1922, page 6.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1921, page 570.

the Board of Trade made the Regulations* without which the scheme for the constitution of the committees and boards could neither come into operation nor be rendered abortive.

As stated in the previous article, the Mining Association had, before the framing of these regulations, intimated that they did not intend to avail themselves of their rights to appoint representatives to the committees and boards. This intimation was formally repeated by the Mining Association in a letter, dated the 13th January, expressing the opinion that "to attempt to force upon the industry by compulsion machinery intended to secure fuller co-operation between the owners and the men would . . . have the very opposite effect to that which is anticipated and desired . . . The future administration of the industry may with prudence, and with ultimate practical advantage to the industry, be left to such voluntary arrangements as the parties may from time to time make . . . The Mining Association, speaking as representative of the colliery owners of the United Kingdom, desire to make it clear, beyond any possible doubt, that in no circumstances will the colliery owners operate Part II. of the Act."

The Secretary for Mines has accordingly reported to Parliament,† in accordance with Section 17 of the Act, that "it appears to the Board of Trade that the scheme of Part II. has been rendered abortive by reason of the failure on the part of those entitled to appoint representatives as members of the Pit and District Committees, Area Boards and the National Board to avail themselves of such right."

CO-ORDINATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTION BY TRADE UNIONS.

THE Trades Union Congress General Council have issued a memorandum‡ to all affiliated bodies under the title of "Joint Defence for the Preservation of Trade Union Standards," making proposals for giving effect to the following paragraphs of the Trades Union Congress Standing Orders:—

"The General Council shall keep a watch on all industrial movements, and shall, where possible, co-ordinate industrial action. It shall promote common action by the Trade Union movement on general questions, such as wages and hours of labour, and any matter of general concern . . . and shall have power to assist any Union which is attacked on any vital question of Trade Union principle."

In particular the Council state that their object is "to consult the Unions regarding the action to be taken on a national basis for the purpose of resisting the efforts now being made by employers to secure an increase in the working day or week, as the case may be. . . . The General Council have no desire to interfere with the ordinary process of negotiation in any industry, and would prefer that the initiative for their intervention . . . should come from the responsible negotiating body for the industry involved." Nevertheless, they regard it as the duty of the General Council to function as a responsible national body.

With this in view, proposals are submitted with regard to the action of the General Council in defence of the affiliated bodies, and also with regard to the question of financial support. Under the first head it is suggested "that the affiliated bodies shall notify the General Council of disputes as they arise, and keep the Council informed of the progress of negotiations at each stage, so that the Council may be in possession of the facts of the dispute, and so, in consultation with the Union, be ready to render such assistance as the circumstances may require." With regard to the question of financial support, the creation of a defence fund, by means of a levy, under the control of the General Council, is proposed. It is, however, recognised that, as an immediate proposition, the application of this principle "would be almost impracticable owing to the depleted state of trade union funds and the state of employment in the principal industries. It cannot, however, be ruled out of any final provision for co-ordinating the resources of the movement," and "it would be unwise to reject the principle of the scheme on account of the present difficulties."

In conclusion, the General Council state that "in this scheme we propose to create such machinery as will enable the whole Trade Union movement to combat effectively any general and widespread attempt on the part of employers of labour to impose unsatisfactory conditions of work on the workers. Trade Union standards can only be maintained in these days by mobilising and utilising the entire resources of the Trade Union movement."

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

NATIONAL SCHEME.

UP to and including the 31st January, 1922, 29,696 employers had enrolled under the National Scheme, and their names have been added to the King's National Roll. The undertakings given by these employers cover 367,521 disabled ex-Service men.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 31st January, 1922, the number of men in training was 23,308, and the number awaiting training 33,722. Since 1st August, 1919, 48,556 men have terminated training.

* The "Mining Industry (Committees and Boards) Regulations, 1922." Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 44; price 3d net.

† Mining Industry Act, 1921, Regulation of Coal Mines. Report by the Secretary for Mines under Section 17. [Cmd. 1583. Price 2d net.]

‡ Issued by the Trades Union Congress General Council, 32, Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 25th January, 1922, 44,600 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,783 employers, as compared with 44,591 apprentices with 17,779 employers on 28th December, 1921.

The apprentices rejected up to 25th January, 1922, numbered 2,150, compared with 2,147 on 28th December, 1921.

Of those accepted 35,882 terminated training and 8,718 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 28th December, 1921, were 34,987 and 9,604 respectively.

The number of apprentices who have received institutional training has been increased during the four weeks from 1,930 to 1,990.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.

WORK OF OVERSEA EMPLOYMENT BRANCH OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR DURING 1921.

THE Oversea Employment Branch of the Ministry of Labour, established in 1919, works in co-operation with the official representatives of the Dominions in London, and is also closely associated with the Oversea Settlement Office. Official information regarding overseas countries is available at all Employment Exchanges to persons wishing to obtain employment overseas, and applicants are personally interviewed and advised by sub-committees of Local Employment Committees. All vacancies overseas and all applicants are registered at the Oversea Employment Branch (Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1). At the end of 1921 there were 2,106 men and 451 women available for employment overseas, including 1,399 ex-Service men and 65 ex-Service women, eligible for free passages.

Opportunities for employment overseas during the year were, for the most part, limited to ex-Service men, the principal demand being from Australia, who required large numbers of men, with or without agricultural experience, for employment on the land. The number of these to whom free passages to Australia were eventually granted, after individual interviews, was 368. The Imperial War Graves Commission appointed 666 gardeners for the maintenance of British cemeteries in France.

The number of vacancies actually filled during the year, in upwards of 50 occupations, was as follows:—

Country.	Men.	Women.	Total.
France	688	—	688
Australia	393	10	398
South Africa	115	6	121
Canada	45	47	92
New Zealand	29	8	37
Other Countries	7	11	18
Total	1,272	82	1,354

Local Employment Committees have assisted in administering grants for oversea settlement from the National Relief Fund and from the Treasury Grants Fund. The conditions for obtaining an allowance from the National Relief Fund were (a) that the application should be based on hardship arising out of the war, and (b) that applicants should be either approved under one of the agricultural settlement schemes of the Oversea Governments or have assured employment in view, and be otherwise acceptable to the Government of the territory to which they desired to go. A sum of £44,385 was distributed through the Employment Exchanges under this scheme to 3,447 persons (1,523 men, 724 women, and 1,195 children), an average of about £13 a head. The condition of assistance from the Treasury grant was that the grant must directly or indirectly relieve unemployment in the United Kingdom. The sum distributed in this way was £8,547, amongst 1,179 persons (599 men, 230 women, and 350 children), an average of about £7 a head.

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES: WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES IN 1920.*

A REPORT on the subject indicated by the above title has been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, based on data from establishments making woollen and worsted materials for men's and women's wear (including dress goods, suitings and overcoatings), flannels and blankets. The enquiry was on similar lines to other enquiries carried out during recent years. In an earlier investigation covering the years from 1907 to 1910 returns from 19 establishments were utilised, whereas in 1918 they came from 63 establishments, and in the year under review from 67. The establishments in 1920 are situated in all States of the Union in which woollen and worsted manufacturing is of material importance. The total number of workpeople employed in the 67 establishments is 38,164, as against a total of 158,692 in the States represented at the date of the census of 1914.†

The majority of the pay-rolls from which figures were taken relate to June, 1920, and show that the average full-time weekly earnings of male employees in the selected occupations varied from 23.01 dollars for doffers to 47 dollars for loom fixers, and those of females from 16.44 dollars for doffers to 43.25 for wool sorters.

* Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 289—Wages and Hours of Labour in Woollen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing, 1920. Washington, 1921.

† This total (158,692) forms 93 per cent. of the number employed in the industry in the United States as a whole.

The detailed tables in the Report afford particulars of the full-time hours worked per week and the average weekly earnings in the leading occupations. In the following Table index numbers are utilised to indicate the marked advance which has taken place in earnings in recent years.

	Index Numbers of Full-Time Weekly Earnings (1913=100).			
	1914.	1916.	1918.	1920.
Males.				
Wool Sorters	97	115	162	272
Card Tenders	103	130	197	312
Card Strippers	100	123	188	290
Comber Tenders	106	131	206	317
Spinners, Mule	103	130	204	292
" Frame	106	141	228	365
Dresser Tenders	102	118	164	252
Loom Fixers	104	125	182	284
Weavers	100	122	195	298
Labourers, Dyehouse	99	123	188	308
Females.				
Comber Tenders	99	144	207	354
Spinners, Frame	103	124	188	298
Twister Tenders	104	126	184	294
Weavers	100	134	199	327
Burlers	104	124	184	289
Menders	105	133	189	289

If the industry be taken as a whole the increase in earnings per hour during recent years is indicated by the index numbers rising from 100 in 1913 to 103 in 1914, 127 in 1916, 193 in 1918, and 355 in 1920. The index number of the hours worked per full week, on the other hand, fell from 100 in 1913 to 98 in 1914 and 1916, 97 in 1918 and 86 in 1920. These being combined and 1913 being again taken as 100, the index numbers of full-time weekly earnings are 100 in 1914, rising to 124 in 1916, 186 in 1918, and 304 in 1920.

OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1920: PRELIMINARY CENSUS STATISTICS.*

THE Table below, showing the number of persons of ten years of age and upwards engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, is based upon more detailed statistics issued by the Federal Department of Commerce summarising the preliminary results of the occupation census of the United States in 1920.

Occupation Group.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes together.	Per-centage of Total, 1920.	Corre-sponding percentage at 1910 Census.
Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry ..	9,867,000	1,084,074	10,951,074	26.3	33.2
Extraction of Minerals ..	1,087,357	3,497	1,090,854	2.6	2.5
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries ..	10,881,637	1,931,068	12,812,705	30.7	27.3
Transport	2,882,043	214,262	3,096,305	7.4	6.9
Trade	3,574,438	669,919	4,244,357	10.2	9.5
Public Service (not else-where classified)	748,716	22,404	771,120	1.9	1.2
Professional Service ..	1,136,157	1,016,307	2,152,464	5.2	4.4
Domestic and Personal Service	1,216,151	2,184,214	3,400,365	8.2	9.9
Clerical Occupations ..	1,696,297	1,423,658	3,119,955	7.5	4.6
All Occupations ..	53,059,793	8,549,399	61,609,192	100.0	100.0

The above figures are described as preliminary and subject to amendment, but as approximately correct.

The decline in the numbers engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry is doubtless due, in large measure, to the change in the date of the census from 15th April in 1910 to 1st January in 1920. The number of persons employed as farm labourers would naturally be considerably smaller in January than in April.

The only other general occupational class to show a decline, either in absolute numbers or in proportion of persons engaged, is domestic and personal service.

Noteworthy increases are shown in the numbers of persons of both sexes engaged in clerical occupations and in the public service. The number of females in the transportation industries has increased greatly.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY: EXTENSION OF BENEFIT.†

Two measures extending the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Decree-Laws of 19th October, 1919,† and 17th July, 1921, respectively, were signed on 23rd November last, and came into force on 18th December.

The first concedes unemployment benefit to workers employed by rotation (i.e., who take turns of employment and unemployment) and to workers subject to intermittent unemployment.

* Daily Intelligence, 20th December, 1921. International Labour Office.
† Gazzetta Ufficiale, 3rd December, 1921.
‡ The principal provisions of this measure were summarised in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1920.

This provision is to remain in force until 30th June, 1922, for persons who have paid the qualifying 24 fortnightly contributions under the 1919 Decree-Law. Provision is also made for an extension of 45 days' unemployment benefit to persons insured under the Decree-Law of 1919 who, before 30th June, 1922, exhaust the 90 or 120 days' unemployment benefit, as the case may be, provided under Article 39 of the Law.

The second measure raises the salary-limit for non-manual workers in private employ insurable under the 1919 Decree-Law from 350 to 800 lire a month.

THE PAYMENT OF "FAMILY ALLOWANCES" IN HOLLAND.

THE system under which employers grant bonuses, or "family allowances," to workers as an addition to their wage or salary in respect of children below a certain age has been adopted in several countries during recent years.* An article in the *Maandschrift* of the Dutch Central Statistical Bureau for November, 1921, gives information as to the extent to which the above-mentioned system prevails in Holland.

From this it appears that family allowances are granted to Civil Servants, teachers and soldiers, to employees and workers of the Provincial Governments and several of the larger municipalities, as also to miners.

With regard to the prevalence of the system in private undertakings in Holland, it is stated that up to 1st January, 1920, there existed 22 collective agreements affecting 756 establishments and 34,028 workpeople, which contained clauses concerning the grant of family allowances. Grants were made in respect of children up to ages varying from 13 to 16, and the allowance ranged from 0.20 florin to 1.30 florins per child per week. In some cases grants were made in respect of all children below the ages indicated; in other cases they began with the third or fourth child.

The collective agreement in the tobacco trade provides for an allowance of one florin per week for each child from the fourth who is under 14 years of age. The grants are made from a fund to which each employer contributes 1 per cent. of his wages bill. On 1st January, 1921, such grants were being made by 212 employers to 983 workpeople in this industry; the total number of factories covered by the agreement being about 1,000, employing about 23,000 workers. Similar agreements and funds exist in the baking industry in six large towns, and in the boot and shoe industry throughout the country.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK: THIRD QUARTER OF 1921.

THE issue for 15th January, 1922, of the journal (*Statistiske Efterretninger*) of the Danish Statistical Department, contains statistics of wages for the third quarter of 1921, compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Association. The data relate to a number of trades which, it is stated, are representative of manufactures and handicrafts in Denmark generally. The figures bring the information concerning the general movement of wages in the principal trades in that country down to the third quarter of 1921. (For information relating to the previous quarter, see p. 573 of the LABOUR GAZETTE, for November, 1921.)

The number of workpeople covered by the latest returns is approximately 88,800, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (19,700), food preparation (12,300), building (11,700), pottery, glass and stone (8,500), paper and printing (5,800), textile (5,400) and tobacco (4,100).

The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, although the average hourly earnings in the industries covered had fallen by 3.6 per cent. (viz., from 1.86 to 1.70 kroner) since the previous quarter, they were still 239 per cent. above the level of 1914. For skilled workmen the average hourly earnings fell from 2.18 kroner in the second quarter of 1921 to 2.05 in the quarter under review, and for unskilled workmen from 1.84 to 1.68 kroner. The average hourly earnings of female workers during the same period fell from 1.22 to 1.06 kroner.

EXTENSION OF HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE SWISS EMBROIDERY TRADE.

THE Swiss Factory Act of 1914, as amended in 1919 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for 1919, pp. 421-422), restricts the hours worked in industrial establishments to 48 per week as a general rule, but gives authority to the Federal Council to extend this limit to 52 in certain industries, provided this is justified by urgent necessity, particularly where an industry runs the risk of being unable to withstand foreign competition.

H.M. Minister at Berne, in a recent despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade, forwards the text of a Decree, dated 9th January, based on this law, extending the maximum working time to 52 hours per week in certain branches of the embroidery trade. In repairing, stitching and nickelling (*riflage*), the extra hours may be worked up to 31st March, 1922, and in embroidery by hand machines up to the end of the current year.

* For further information on this subject see *Labour Overseas*, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, compiled by the Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. per issue.

STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st FEBRUARY, 1922.

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

All Items	88%
Food only	79%

FOOD.

The average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary fell from about 85 per cent. at 31st December to about 79 per cent. at 1st February. The corresponding percentage a year ago was 163. There were considerable reductions during January in the prices of eggs, butter, flour, bread and margarine. On the other hand, the average prices of mutton and potatoes showed a slight advance.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, on 31st December, 1921, and on 1st February, 1922:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated).			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Feb., 1922, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	31st Dec., 1921.	1st Feb., 1922.	July, 1914.	31st Dec., 1921.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs	0 9½	1 6	1 6	+ 0 2½	—
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 11	0 11	+ 0 4½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 11	0 11	+ 0 3½	—
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 1½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 6	1 6½	+ 0 8	+ 0 0½
Breast	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 4½	+ 0 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 4½	+ 0 0½
Breast	0 4	0 4½	0 5	+ 0 1	+ 0 0½
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 9½	1 9	+ 0 9½	- 0 0½
Flour per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 6	1 5	+ 0 6½	- 0 1
Bread per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 10	0 9½	+ 0 3½	- 0 0½
Tea	1 6½	2 6½	2 6½	+ 0 11½	—
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 3½	- 0 0½
Milk per quart	0 3½	0 8	0 7½	+ 0 4½	- 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 10½	1 9½	+ 0 6½	- 0 1½
Salt	1 2	1 7½	1 6½	+ 0 4½	- 0 1
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)*	0 8½	1 2	1 1½	+ 0 5	- 0 0½
Margarine	0 7½	0 8	0 7½	+ 0 0½	- 0 0½
Eggs (fresh) each	0 14	0 4	0 3½	+ 0 2½	- 0 0½
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 8	0 8½	+ 0 3½	+ 0 0½

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st February, 1922, in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 31st December, 1921:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st February, 1922, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre-sponding figure for United Kingdom at 31st Dec., 1921.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	82	80	81	81
Thin Flank	66	66	66	66
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	53	47	50	52
Thin Flank	29	32	30	32
Mutton, British—				
Legs	77	77	77	74
Breast	69	59	64	60
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	73	65	69	62
Breast	25	22	24	18
Bacon (streaky)*	96	78	87	91
Flour	160	133	146	146
Bread	56	64	60	69
Tea	64	65	65	72
Sugar (granulated) ..	62	66	64	63
Milk	173	164	168	176
Butter—				
Fresh	125	130	128	132
Salt	36	57	47	57
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* ..	27	35	31	39
Margarine	57	60	58	60
Eggs (fresh)	5	4	4	10
Potatoes	205	188	197	232
"	99	47	73	69
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	81	77	79	85

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the Returns quote the price for another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, special enquiries have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and from the results of these enquiries it is estimated that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st February, 1922, was about 55 per cent. Of the total increase about one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and one-third 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-sixth.

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 February the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged about 150 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal, as compared with July, 1914, was between 120 and 125 per cent. at 1st February. For gas the increase was about 105 per cent., for lamp oil 95 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) 85 per cent. Matches show a much greater increase. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase was about 120 per cent. at 1st February.

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 ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 95 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st February, 1922, is about 88 per cent.* over the pre-war level as compared with 92 per cent. for 31st December.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1921 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 alteration in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1922.

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

Month (beginning of).	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.)							
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January ..	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165	92†
February ..	15	35	65-70	90	120	130	151	88
March ..	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130	141	—
April ..	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110	132	153	—
May ..	20	40-45	75	95-100	105	141	128	—
June ..	25	45	75-80	100	105	150	119	—
July ..	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	—
August ..	25	45-50	80	110	115	155	122	—
September ..	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	—
October ..	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	110	—
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	—
December ..	35	65	85	121	125	169	99	—

NOTE.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921, contained a full account of the scope and method of compilation of the above statistics.

* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st February, 1922, is about 6 per cent. less.
† As 1st January fell on Sunday, the statistics related to 31st December.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following paragraphs and in the Summary Table are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information in each country, 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.]

BELGIUM.*

The index number of the cost of food required by families whose incomes (in 1910) fell below 5 francs per day, at the prices prevailing on 15th December, 1921, was 338 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914. The corresponding expenditure in the case of families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs, and also of those in the highest income class (8 francs and over), showed a rise of 329 per cent. In the computation of the general index numbers allowance is made for the relative expenditure upon the various items of food entering into the dietary of the standard families considered.

ITALY (ROME).†

The general level of food prices in Rome in January shows an increase of 2.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 369 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessities (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in January shows an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with December, and of 330 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The basis of the foregoing computation is the cost of satisfying the weekly requirements of a working-class family consisting of two adults and three children.

HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).‡

The index number representing the total food bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in January, shows a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 52 per cent. as compared with the level of 1913.

SWITZERLAND.§

According to figures compiled by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, on the basis of returns from twenty-three Swiss towns, the general level of retail prices of food on 1st January was 1.3 per cent. lower than in the preceding month, but 87 per cent. above the level of June, 1914. If the computation be extended to include fuel, lighting and soap, the index number for January shows a decrease of 1.2 per cent. when compared with that of 1st December, but is 89 per cent. above the level of June, 1914.

DENMARK.¶

The half-yearly computation of the Danish Statistical Department as to the effect of the rise in prices upon the cost of family maintenance in Copenhagen has now been brought down to January, 1922. At the prices prevailing in that month the cost of food was 16.3 per cent. less than at the date of the preceding computation (July, 1921), but 97 per cent. greater than in July, 1914. The total sum required by a working-class family to meet the cost of clothing, rent, fuel, lighting, taxation, etc., in addition to food according to the pre-war standard was 10.8 per cent. below that required in July, 1921, but 112 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

NORWAY.

According to a statement issued by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics the expenditure of a working-class family upon food in December shows a decrease of 4.6 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 163 per cent. as compared with the expenditure in July, 1914. If fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, etc., be also considered, the total expenditure, based on the prices prevailing in December, shows a decrease of 4.4 per cent. as compared with September (the date of the preceding computation), but an increase of 183 as compared with July, 1914. The figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of 1,500 kroner.

SWEDEN.¶

At the prices prevailing in January the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents a decrease of 5.9 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 90 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The typical family is one consisting of a man and wife and two children whose expenditure (in 1914) amounted to 2,000 kronor.

* Revue du Travail, January, 1922. Brussels.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office Rome.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam.
§ Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein, 28th January, 1922. Basle.
¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 3rd February, 1922. Copenhagen.
¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.

FINLAND.*

The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard with regard to food consumption in the case of a family of five persons in Finland in November, 1921, was 5.2 per cent. below that of the preceding month, but was 1,186 per cent. greater than in July, 1914. If the computation be extended to cover also the cost of fuel, clothing, rent and other items, the total expenditure in November was 3.9 per cent. lower than in the preceding month, but 1,062 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

POLAND.

A new series of figures is published in the official journal† of the Polish Statistical Office. The most recent of these relate to October last, in which month the cost of food required by a working-class family of four persons in Warsaw was 23.8 per cent. greater than in September, and was about 752 times as high as in January, 1914. The combined cost of food, rent, fuel and light, clothing and other items in October showed an increase of 22.2 per cent., as compared with the preceding month, and was about 487 times as high as in January, 1914.

[A correction should be made in the Food Prices General Summary Table published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921, and January, 1922. The percentage increase given for Poland (7615) which appears in the column headed "July, 1921," properly applies to July, 1920, and should be transposed to the preceding column. No comparable figure can be given for July, 1921.]

UNITED STATES.‡

The general level of retail prices of food in the United States in December was 1.3 per cent. below that of the preceding month and 15.8 per cent. below that of December, 1920, but was 47 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level each article of food is weighted according to its importance in household consumption.

INDIA (BOMBAY).§

The index numbers compiled by the Bombay Labour Office show a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the general level of retail food prices in December as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 76 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. If fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent be also taken into consideration (in addition to food), the general level of retail prices in December shows a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with November, but an increase of 79 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In the computation of the general index numbers regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in household consumption.

* Social Tidskrift, No. 12, 1921. Helsingfors.
† Revue Mensuelle du Travail, October November, 1921. Warsaw.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bombay Labour Office.

FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.—PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED DATES, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.

Country.	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.					Latest figures available.
	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rise. Date.
UNITED KINGDOM ..	104	110	109	158	120	79* Feb. '22
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna) ..	..	..	..	359	9,320 †	20,622 Oct. '21
Belgium † ..	..	..	..	..	310	338 Dec. '21
Czechoslovakia ‡ ..	..	..	..	..	1,345	1,345 June '21
Denmark ..	66	87	112	153	136	97 Jan. '22
Finland ..	..	..	..	882	1,173	1,186 Nov. '21
France (Paris) ‡ ..	83	106	161	273	206	219 Jan. '22
(other Towns) ‡ ..	84 ‡	144 ‡	188 ‡	288 ‡	250 ‡	249 4th Qr '21
Germany ..	..	..	..	1,056	1,174	2,119 Jan. '22
Holland (The Hague) ..	42	76	110	117	85	52 Jan. '22
(Amsterdam) ..	37	103	106	218	302	369 Jan. '22
Italy (Rome) ..	..	225	210	345	406	458 Jan. '22
(Milan) ..	..	178	178	313	350	412 Jan. '22
(Florence) ..	114 ‡	179	189	219	195	168 Dec. '21
Norway ..	..	..	..	..	45,555	75,074 Oct. '21
Poland (Warsaw) ‡ ..	..	..	..	..	132	90 Jan. '22
Sweden † ..	81	168	..	129	113	87 Jan. '22
Switzerland ..	..	..	..	..	113	87 Jan. '22
United States ..	43	64	86	115	45	47 Dec. '21
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS						
Australia ..	26	31	47	94	61	43 Dec. '21
Canada ..	57	75	86	127	48	49 Jan. '22
India (Bombay) ..	..	..	..	88	74	76 Dec. '21
New Zealand ..	27	39	44	67	64	50 Dec. '21
South Africa ..	28	34	39	97	39	25 Dec. '21

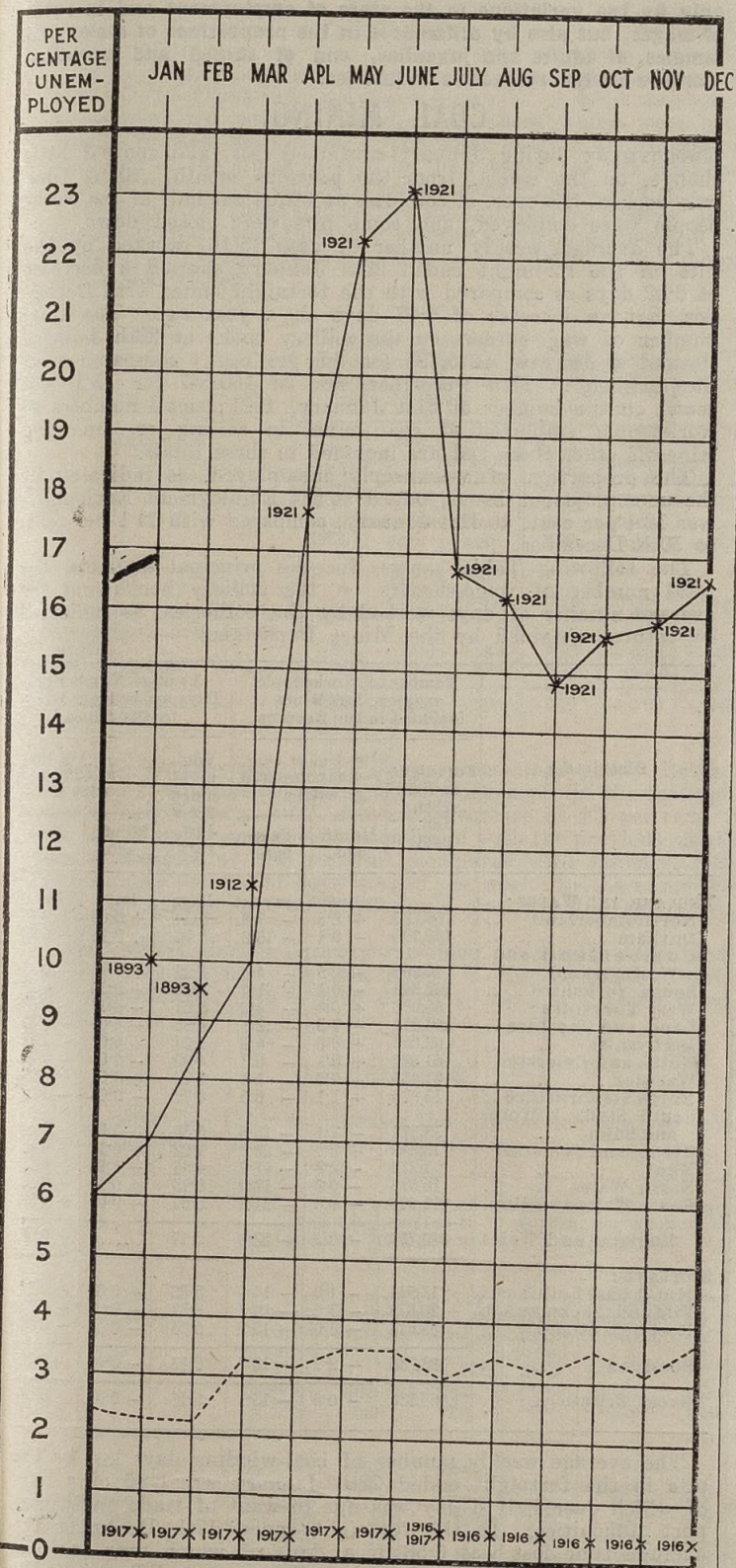
* It should be noted that these figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase at 1st February, 1922, was 83 per cent. (see p. 59).
† The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in December the increase for all working-class families ranged from 323 to 338 per cent. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Figures for August. ¶ Figures for June.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.*
SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

—Thick Curve = 1922. —Thin Curve = 1921.
-----Dotted Curve = Mean of 1911-20.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1891-1920.



EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT during January was bad, and showed little change from the very low level of other recent months. In practically all the principal industries large numbers of workpeople were unemployed and short-time working was general. In the coal mining, tinplate and sheet steel, and hosiery trades the improvement previously reported was maintained on the whole, and employment was fair, but there was a further decline in the iron mining, building, brickmaking, and cement industries, and in several branches of the metal trades.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns were received was 16.8 at the end of January, compared with 16.5 at the end of December and 6.9 at the end of January, 1921.

* The Chart is based on Returns 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 on page 62.

Among the workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, numbering approximately 11,900,000 and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 31st January was 16.2, the same as at 30th December. For males alone the percentage claiming benefit was 18.2 at 31st January, as compared with 18.2 at 30th December; for females the corresponding figures were 11.2 and 11.3.

The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 31st January was approximately 1,906,000, of whom men numbered 1,458,000 and women 333,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 30th December was 1,886,000, of whom 1,451,000 were men and 334,000 were women. Some unemployed persons not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and the Live Register figures therefore do not indicate the total number unemployed.

In addition to those totally unemployed, large numbers of workpeople were registered as working short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 31st January these numbered 288,000, of whom 157,000 were men and 111,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; the corresponding numbers on 30th December were 316,000 (169,000 men and 126,000 women).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 31st January was 20,100, of which 5,200 were for men and 12,800 for women; the corresponding number at 30th December was 19,200, of which 4,700 were for men and 12,200 for women.

Employment at coal mines continued fair on the whole. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th January was 1,063,939, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 13.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th January was 5.16, compared with 5.18 in December, 1921, and with 5.09 in January, 1921. At iron mines employment continued very bad, and was worse than in the previous month. At shale mines employment continued good, but was below the level of a year ago. At tin mines work remained practically suspended throughout the month. Employment at lead mines was fair in the Weardale district, but continued generally bad elsewhere. In the quarrying industry employment was slack and worse than in December, the decline being particularly marked in the case of sandstone quarries. At slate quarries, however, employment was fairly good.

Employment in the pig-iron industry continued bad during January, but was better than in December. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of January was 90, an increase of 13 compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 152 compared with a year ago. It continued generally bad at iron and steel works except in Wales and Monmouth, where it remained moderate. At tinplate and sheet steel mills employment continued fair, but showed a slight decline, 436 mills being in operation at the end of January, compared with 444 a month ago and 208 a year ago. In the engineering trades employment continued very bad, but the textile machinery branch was still well employed, and a slight improvement was reported in the motor trade. In the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades employment continued very bad. Employment in practically all the other metal trades continued bad.

Employment in the textile trades continued bad generally, with much unemployment and short-time working. It continued good, however, in the flannel trade, and the wool combing and worsted spinning branches of the worsted trade were still well employed. A further decline was reported in the silk and lace trades. Employment in the hosiery trade continued fair.

Employment in the ready-made branch of the tailoring trades continued bad; in the bespoke branch it was moderate in London, but slack, on the whole, in other districts. With dressmakers and milliners, and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades in London employment was fair. It also continued fair in the corset trade.

There was very little change in the boot and shoe trade, in which employment was very slack, but not quite so depressed as a year ago. Employment in tanning and currying continued fair, as also with portmanteau and fancy leather workers; with other branches of the leather trades it was slack.

The seasonal decline in the building, brick and cement-making trades continued. In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued bad; it was also bad in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades, but while there was an improvement in the paper trade, the bookbinding trade showed a further decline. In the pottery trades employment was generally slack, except in Yorkshire, where it was fair; in the glass trades it continued bad. Employment in the food preparation trades remained moderate, and an improvement was reported among sugar refiners and in the jam and marmalade trade.

Among dock labourers employment continued slack; it was also slack among seamen, but was rather better than a month ago. Among fishermen employment was moderate, and showed a decline compared with a month ago. Agricultural operations were hindered by rain or snow. The supply of labour was generally in excess of the demand, but unemployment was confined, on the whole, to casual workers.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Trade Unions making Returns at end of Jan. 1922.	Unemployed at end of January, 1922.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Number.	Percentage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	112,481	7,456	6.6	+ 2.3	+ 4.6
Coal Mining	180,979	26,732	14.8	+ 0.9	+ 14.0
Engineering and Ship-building	503,454	142,112	28.2	+ 0.8	+ 13.7
Miscellaneous Metal	70,251	11,326	16.1	+ 0.9	+ 6.5
Textiles—					
Cotton	72,123	7,657	10.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.2
Woolen and Worsted	12,285	399	3.3	- 0.5	- 5.5
Other	76,923	3,229	5.0	- 0.3	- 2.3
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	37,824	2,738	7.2	+ 1.5	- 3.2
Furnishing	53,440	5,619	10.5	- 0.1	+ 5.2
Woodworking					
Clothing—					
Foot and Shoe..	78,142	4,263	5.5	+ 0.7	- 5.5
Other Clothing	57,117	3,239	5.8	- 0.2	- 3.8
Leather	9,637	1,051	10.9	+ 0.7	- 0.8
Glass	1,292	57	4.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Pottery	34,700	10,250	29.5	- 0.8	+ 28.8
Tobacco‡	4,746	1,322	27.9	+ 1.4	- 0.2
Total	1,406,309	236,161	16.8	+ 0.3	+ 9.9

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

Detailed particulars will be found on pages 74 and 75.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) MINING AND OTHER METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Jan., 1922.	Jan., 1922.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days Worked per Mines.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	1,063,939	5.16	-0.02	+0.07	+0.07
Iron	4,253	4.21	+0.50	-0.83	-0.83
Shale	2,947	5.97	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.	
Pig Iron	13,266	90	+13	-152	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	436	- 8	+223	
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron and Steel	64,534	309,277	-7.0	-44.1	

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.**
			£	Per cent.
Textiles—				
Cotton	81,700	- 4.8	165,822	- 3.0
Woolen	15,318	+ 0.4	29,300	- 2.9
Worsted	29,815	+ 0.3	65,102	+ 0.8
Linen	23,006	- 2.2	31,788	- 6.5
Jute	15,295	- 3.6	22,170	- 12.3
Hosiery	15,091	- 0.3	28,736	- 7.2
Lace	3,825	- 10.2	7,552	- 4.6
Other Textiles	15,356	- 2.0	27,330	- 9.8
Bleaching, etc.	20,335	- 1.3	36,174	- 4.0
Total Textiles	219,741	- 2.9	432,534	- 6.8
Boot and Shoe	49,114	- 2.4	108,454	- 4.8
Shirt and Collar	11,249	+ 0.0	17,066	- 1.3
Ready-made Tailoring	17,029	+ 0.2	26,928	- 0.2
Paper	10,040	+ 3.6	26,511	+ 1.2
Printing and Book-binding	13,642	- 3.4	39,982	- 6.6
Pottery	11,797	- 3.7	24,521	- 5.8
Glass	7,351	- 3.7	13,868	- 9.6
Brick	7,064	- 4.0	17,365	- 14.5
Cement	5,694	- 12.2	18,549	- 15.8
Food Preparation	60,944	- 3.2	136,376	- 7.0
Grand Total	413,665	- 2.8	867,154	- 6.5

* 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.

† The percentage is based on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

‡ In addition to those 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 figure for December has been revised.

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

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued fair, and showed little change, on the whole, from the previous month. Short time was worked, however, at collieries at which one-half of the workpeople were employed, and some pits were closed down.

The average weekly number of days (5.16) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th January showed a decrease of 0.02 days as compared with the fortnight ended 17th December, but an increase of 0.07 days on a year ago. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th January showed a decrease of 5,787 (or 0.5 per cent.) compared with the number at 17th December, and of 160,547 (or 13.1 per cent.) on the number at 31st January, 1921; small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in these totals.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at the Employment Exchanges, was 10.4 per cent. at 31st January, compared with 11.1 per cent. at 30th December.

The following Table shows, for the principal districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked by the collieries, as indicated by returns obtained by the Mines Department:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*	
	Fortnight ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Fortnight ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—				
Northumberland	56,726	+ 2.3	7.8	+ 0.3
Durham	145,195	- 0.1	15.2	+ 0.1
Cumberland and Westmorland	10,899	- 0.5	4.8	+ 0.1
South Yorkshire	102,848	- 0.1	14.4	- 0.1
West Yorkshire	65,081	+ 0.4	5.0	- 0.1
Lanc. and Cheshire	103,611	- 1.3	12.3	- 0.3
Derbyshire	62,052	+ 0.8	4.9	- 0.0
Notts. and Leicester	61,820	+ 0.1	5.3	- 0.0
Warwick	21,487	- 0.8	1.3	+ 0.6
North Staffordshire	33,875	+ 1.1	6.5	- 0.3
South Staffs. † Worc. and Salop	33,571	- 1.1	15.6	+ 0.2
Glouc. and Somerset	13,646	- 2.5	22.7	+ 0.4
Kent	1,212	- 32.8	47.2	+ 1.9
North Wales	15,675	- 0.2	17.9	+ 0.1
South Wales and Mon.	213,006	- 0.6	21.3	+ 0.4
England and Wales	940,704	- 0.2	12.3	+ 0.0
SCOTLAND:—				
Mid & East Lothians	13,944	- 1.0	14.9	+ 0.1
Fife and Clackmannan	26,678	- 3.5	20.2	+ 0.5
Rest of Scotland	82,613	- 3.0	18.9	- 0.1
Scotland	123,235	- 2.9	18.7	- 0.3
Great Britain	1,063,939	- 0.5	13.1	+ 0.0

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th January was 0.60 of a day, of which over half a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 17th December the average time lost was 0.58 of a day, of which over one-half a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 29th January, 1921, the average time lost was 0.67 days per week. The non-coal-winding time in each of these periods was about one quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 28th January, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 17,692,300 tons, compared with 19,544,500 tons in the four weeks ended 24th December, 1921, and with 18,540,500 tons in the four weeks ended 29th January, 1921.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during January, 1922, amounted to 4,238,822 tons, or 297,094 tons less than in December, 1921, but 2,403,634 tons more than in January, 1921.

* The figures in this and the following article only show the number of day (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore, shale or stone, etc., was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day mines or works were open.

† Including Cannock Chase.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT at iron mines during January was very bad, and worse, on the whole, than in the previous month. At shale mines it continued good. At tin mines work remained practically suspended, while at lead mines employment, on the whole, continued bad.

Employment at quarries was slack, and worse than in December, the decline being particularly marked in the case of sandstone quarries. Short-time working was largely in operation, and work was further interrupted by bad weather. Employment remained fairly good at slate quarries.

MINING.

Iron.—Employment was worse than in December, particularly in the Cumberland and Lancashire districts. A large number of mines remained entirely closed, while those which were open usually worked short time. The total number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was less than one-third of the number employed at the same mines a year ago.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to employment in the fortnight ended 28th January, 1922, in comparison with a month and a year earlier:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days* worked per week by the Mines.	
	Fortnight ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Fortnight ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.
			Days.	Days.
Cleveland	1,582	- 6.3	3.75	+ 0.28
Cumberland and Lancashire	1,481	- 21.6	4.63	+ 0.85
Other Districts	1,190	- 5.0	4.29	+ 0.34
All Districts	4,253	- 12.0	4.21	+ 0.50

Shale.—Employment during January remained good. Returns received from firms employing 2,947 workpeople in the fortnight ended 28th January, 1922, showed a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the total number employed, as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 11.2 per cent. compared with January, 1921. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines was 5.97, an increase of 0.02 days over a month earlier and a year earlier.

Tin.—Work during January remained practically suspended.

Lead.—Employment at lead mines in the Weardale district was reported fair, but in other districts, taken as a whole, it was bad.

QUARRYING.

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

	No. of Workpeople employed at Quarries included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Quarries.*	
	Fortnight ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Fortnight ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a Month ago.
			Days.	Days.
Limestone	2,595	+ 2.0	4.65	- 0.04
Sandstone	672	- 30.0	3.52	- 1.43
Granite	1,575	- 10.3	4.95	- 1.34
Slate	2,647	+ 3.2	5.65	- 0.28
Basalt	1,008	- 12.1	3.83	- 0.63
Whinstone	289	- 4.3	2.88	- 2.26
All Quarrying	8,786	- 5.3	4.62	- 0.59

Limestone.—Employment at limestone quarries generally was slack, particularly in the case of quarries producing material for blast furnaces, chemical works, etc., and a considerable amount of short time was worked. At quarries producing limestone for cement-making, however, employment was fair.

Sandstone.—There was a marked decline in employment at sandstone quarries during January; it was bad at those quarries producing material for building purposes, and slack at other sandstone quarries. Few quarries worked full time.

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.).—At granite quarries employment varied according to locality, but taken as a whole was very slack, and worse than in December.

See note * at foot of second column on page 62

Slate.—Except in the case of one or two quarries, employment remained fairly good during January, and the majority of quarrymen worked full time during the month.

Basalt and Whinstone (road materials).—Employment at basalt quarries, although fairly good in some districts, was reported bad at the majority of quarries, and was worse than in the previous month. At whinstone quarries it was generally bad, and the time worked averaged less than three days per week.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry, though it showed a slight improvement, continued bad during January.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month, as shown by returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 90, compared with 77 at the end of December, 13 furnaces having been re-lit during the month. Of these 13 furnaces 5 were on the North-East Coast, 2 in Lincolnshire, 2 in Staffordshire, 2 in North Lancashire, and one each in the South Wales and Sheffield districts.

Returns received by the Federation from 63 firms, employing 13,266 workpeople, at the end of the month showed an increase of 15.7 per cent., compared with the number employed at the end of December, 1921, but a decrease of 46.3 per cent on a year ago.

The following Table shows the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of January, 1922, December, 1921, and January, 1921, according to the returns collected by the Federation:—

District.	Total Number of Furnaces at Jan. 1922.	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan. on a	
		Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—					
Durham and Cleveland	115	27	22	71	+ 5
Cumberland and N. Lancs.	46	6	4	10	+ 2
Sheffield	10	3	2	7	+ 1
Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks.	28	4	4	12	- 8
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	17	17	40	- 23
Lincolnshire	22	6	4	9	+ 2
Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick.	58	11	9	26	+ 2
South Wales and Monmouth.	33	7	6	4	+ 1
Total	385	81	68	179	+ 13
SCOTLAND	102	9	9	63	- 54
TOTAL	487	90	77	242	+ 13

The production of pig iron in January, as returned to the Federation, amounted to 233,000 tons, compared with 275,000 tons in December, and 642,100 tons in January, 1921.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair. It showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was much better than in January, 1921. At the end of January 436 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 444 at the end of December, and 203 a year ago.

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5,362 at 31st January, as compared with 4,979 at 30th December. In addition there were 392 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 31st January, compared with 253 at 30th December.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of January, 1921:—

Works.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.	
	At end of Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	At end of Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Tinplate	68	- 1	334	- 8
Steel Sheet	11	+ 28	102	+ 177
TOTAL	79	+ 27	436	+ 169

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in January, 1922, amounted to 89,835 tons, or 14,324 tons more than in December, 1921, and 36,239 tons more than in January, 1921.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad, except in South Wales and Monmouth, where it continued moderate and was much better than in January, 1921. Many works were closed and others were working short time. There was an improvement in the Northumberland and Durham district, however, owing to two firms restarting their works, which had been closed.

According to returns received from firms employing 64,534 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 28th January, 1922 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on), showed a decrease of 7.0 per cent. on the previous month and of 44.1 per cent. on a year ago. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the number of workpeople employed and the number of shifts in the week ended 28th January, 1922:—

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	6,330	- 9.6	34,432	-10.3
Crucible Furnaces ..	224	-10.4	830	+ 1.6
Bessemer Converters ..	173	+ 7.5	937	+ 9.3
Puddling Forges ..	3,214	-21.7	12,114	-26.8
Rolling Mills	21,826	- 5.8	96,190	- 6.6
Forging and Pressing ..	2,388	- 9.4	11,155	- 6.3
Founding	7,970	+ 1.2	39,558	+ 3.1
Other Departments ..	6,545	- 4.0	32,101	-14.6
Mechanics, Labourers ..	15,864	- 3.2	82,900	- 3.7
Total	64,534	- 6.1	309,277	- 7.0
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland and Durham	6,677	+ 6.5	33,241	+11.9
Cleveland	6,828	- 8.2	35,619	- 5.9
Sheffield and Rotherham	15,875	+ 0.9	70,396	- 2.3
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ..	2,230	-28.1	11,636	-26.0
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	5,578	-30.9	26,576	-33.3
Staffordshire	4,615	-11.2	23,676	- 9.7
Other Midland Counties ..	3,072	- 4.9	13,851	- 5.4
Wales and Monmouth ..	10,189	+ 3.6	51,245	+ 3.4
Total, England and Wales	55,064	- 6.5	266,240	- 7.9
Scotland	9,470	- 3.7	43,037	- 0.8
Total	64,534	- 6.1	309,277	- 7.0

The production of steel ingots and castings as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers amounted to 327,500 tons in January, 1922, compared with 381,000 tons in December, 1921.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades remained very bad during January.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 31st January, 1922:—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 31st Jan., 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 31st Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 30th Dec., 1921.
London	5,534	33.8	- 0.2
Northern Counties	31,715	41.6	- 0.6
North-Western	17,252	35.6	- 1.2
Yorkshire	4,086	39.0	- 1.4
East Midlands	859	26.2	+ 1.3
West Midlands	186	25.8	- 2.3
S. Midlands and Eastern ..	1,448	31.1	- 2.0
S.E. Counties	1,051	15.6	- 0.5
South-Western	9,872	21.8	- 2.2
Wales	6,781	39.6	- 3.3
Scotland	35,821	40.6	+ 0.1
Ireland	11,665	28.3	- 1.4
UNITED KINGDOM	126,280	35.2	- 0.9
Males	125,406	35.5	- 1.0
Females	874	14.5	+ 0.9

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

The percentage of persons claiming unemployment benefit in respect of systematic short-time working was 1.1 at 31st January, compared with 1.4 at 30th December.

Employment with ship joiners on the Tyne was still reported as fair, but on the Wear it was bad, and worse than in the previous month. With other classes of workpeople employment was again bad, or very bad, on both rivers. On the Tees it was again bad, firms continuing to reduce their staffs, and at the majority of the East and South Coast ports employment remained slack. At the Bristol Channel ports, though employment showed some improvement, it continued very slack, and large numbers were unemployed. There was a slight improvement on repair work on the Mersey, but at Barrow a further decline was experienced.

On the Clyde, employment continued bad, on the whole, and was worse than in December, though with joiners it was reported as fair. At Dundee and Aberdeen no material improvement was reported. At Belfast also employment remained bad with most sections of workpeople.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued very bad, showing little general change as compared with the previous month. With foundry workers there was a decline on the whole. A slight improvement was reported in the motor trade, while the textile machinery and accessories trades were still fairly well employed.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 31st January:—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 31st Jan., 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 31st Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 30th Dec., 1921.
London	29,650	21.2	-
Northern Counties	28,784	32.7	- 0.8
North-Western	56,940	26.0	- 2.2
Yorkshire	33,268	27.7	- 0.1
East Midlands	15,936	23.4	+ 1.4
West Midlands	43,277	31.7	- 1.1
S. Midlands and Eastern ..	18,568	22.2	+ 0.6
S.E. Counties	7,478	20.7	- 0.3
South-Western	9,698	17.8	- 0.4
Wales	3,277	26.9	-
Scotland	48,474	28.5	-
Ireland	6,230	23.3	+ 0.1
UNITED KINGDOM	304,639	26.6	- 0.6
Males	292,504	27.6	- 0.5
Females	12,135	14.4	- 0.6

The proportion of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefit in respect of days of work lost owing to systematic short time was 4.0 per cent. of the insured workpeople at 31st January, compared with 4.4 per cent. at 30th December.

On the Tyne, Wear and Tees employment remained very bad; on the Tyne an improvement was reported in motor and locomotive work, and on the Wear also there was some improvement, but on the Tees employment was stated to be worse than in the previous month. In Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire firms specialising in textile machinery and accessories were still fairly well employed, but in general engineering employment continued bad; a temporary improvement was reported at Liverpool, but at Manchester and Barrow employment was described as worse than in December.

In the Midland Counties an improvement was shown in the motor trade, but general engineering showed no improvement; in heavy engineering and the making of machine tools a decline was reported in the Birmingham district. In the Nottingham and Leicester districts employment generally was worse than in the previous month. In the Southern Counties little change was observed; at Bristol a decline was reported. In South Wales employment was stated to be good in railway shops, slack in foundries and general engineering works, and very slack in marine engineering works.

In Scotland and Ireland employment continued bad, showing little general change compared with the previous month.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad on the whole, much short time being worked by those remaining in employment. In a few sections, however, there was a slight improvement as compared with last month.

Returns were received from trade unions covering 70,251 workpeople, of whom 16.1 per cent. were reported unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 15.2 per cent. at the end of December, and 9.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1921.

Brasswork.—Employment, although slightly better than in December, was again generally bad in the brass-working trade, and much short time was worked. The principal trade union reported that of its 31,800 members, 4,000 were totally unemployed at the end of the month, and a further 5,800 were working, on an average, only three days a week.

Bedsteads.—A slight improvement in employment was reported among bedstead makers in Birmingham, but employment was still extremely slack, and short-time working was general.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—At Blackheath and Halesowen employment remained bad with makers of nuts, bolts, rivets, and spikes, while at Darlaston it was reported as quiet with makers of best nuts and bolts. In the shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail trades at Birmingham employment remained very slack, most factories working only three days a week.

Locks and Latches.—Employment in the lock and latch trade in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall area continued very bad; most shops working, on an average, only two or three days per week.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups.—Employment in the cutlery and file trades at Sheffield continued bad generally during January, and short-time working was practically general. With edge tool makers at Wednesbury employment remained bad; with spade and shovel makers at Wolverhampton it continued fair. In the bit and stirrup and the saddle and harness furniture making trades at Walsall employment was reported very bad.

Needles, etc.—In the needle and fish-hook and fishing-tackle making trades at Redditch employment was generally not so good as a month earlier, and much short time was worked.

Tubes.—Employment among tube makers at Wednesbury declined during the month, and was bad; at Birmingham it was very bad, the principal mills working only two or three days per week. At Landore and Newport (Mon.), however, employment was reported as fair.

Chains, Anchors, Anvils, Springs, etc.—At Cradley Heath employment continued bad with anchor smiths, shackle and ship tackle makers and cable chain and block chain makers; it was also bad in the anvil and vice trade at Stourbridge, Lye, and Dudley, where short-time working was general. Employment was slack with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal.—Employment in the sheet metal industry continued bad, on the whole, and short-time working was again very prevalent; improvements were reported in Scotland and in the Manchester district, but in some other localities, including Bristol, Oldham, and Leeds, there was a decline. With iron plate workers at Birmingham employment was good, and better than in December, very little short time or unemployment being reported, but at Bilston, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, and in the Lye district, it was slack.

Wire.—Employment continued slack in most districts, with much short time, although slight improvements were reported at Warrington and Cleckheaton. At Norwich employment was reported fair.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—The principal trade union reported that about 50 per cent. of its members were still working only four days a week, and about 17 per cent. were wholly unemployed. At Leeds, employment was reported as fair, and better than in the previous month, but at Sheffield there was a decline, and employment was very bad.

Jewellery, Plated-ware, etc.—At Birmingham a further decline was noted, and employment was reported as very slack, with nearly 25 per cent. of the workpeople totally unemployed. In London employment was very bad, and worse than in December, the principal trade union reporting that 80 per cent. of its members still in employment were on short time.

Hollow-ware.—At Wolverhampton employment continued slack with cast-iron hollow-ware makers, and quiet with tin and enamel hollow-ware makers; with galvanized tank and hollow-ware makers it was reported fair.

Farriers.—Employment among farriers showed little change compared with the previous month, and was slack, on the whole; short time was worked in Scotland and in some districts in England. In Yorkshire, however, very little unemployment was reported.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during January, and, in the weaving department, showed a decline. In the great majority of the mills and sheds that remained open there was a large amount of short time in various forms, many looms and spindles being stopped. Some employers were working on a day-to-day basis, opening their mills when they received an order, and closing them for indefinite periods when the order was completed.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.9 at the 31st January, as compared with 17.1 at the 30th December. In addition, 12.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time, as compared with 13.9 at the 30th December.

In the Bury, Rochdale and Stockport districts employment was bad, and showed no improvement; full-time working was exceptional. At Oldham there was little change in the spinning section; in the weaving section employment was slack, and the majority of the workpeople who were working at all were on short time. In the Bolton district employment was bad on the whole, except in the cardroom section, where it was reported as fair; spinners at Leigh also reported an improvement.

In all the principal weaving centres employment continued to decline, and was bad. A number of sheds were closed entirely, and practically all the sheds that remained open were on short time. Nearly one-half of the looms, and more than one-half of the spindles, in the Blackburn district were stopped; and several firms which had been running their machinery with difficulty for some time found it necessary to close altogether.

In Yorkshire employment remained bad, and a considerable amount of short time was worked.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Preparing	11,287	- 1.5	22,680	- 2.9
Spinning	21,884	- 1.9	43,761	- 2.0
Weaving	33,967	- 7.7	61,148	-15.0
Other	8,301	- 4.7	23,434	- 6.4
Not specified	6,261	- 3.8	12,819	-12.0
Total	81,700	- 4.8	163,822	- 9.0
DISTRICTS.				
Ashton	4,139	+ 1.5	8,067	+ 1.7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,578	- 1.2	14,233	- 1.1
Oldham	9,223	+ 0.1	21,945	+ 0.9
Bolton and Leigh	13,817	+ 0.3	27,447	- 3.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden	8,219	- 1.9	12,938	-12.7
Manchester	4,344	-23.0	7,522	-24.6
Preston and Chorley ..	5,485	- 3.1	10,170	-11.3
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	8,726	-13.1	18,164	-19.3
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	9,774	-16.2	22,232	-20.2
Other Lancashire Towns	3,531	+17.7	5,827	+ 7.1
Yorkshire Towns	4,556	- 2.8	7,758	-11.0
Other Districts	4,238	+ 7.6	7,519	+ 9.6
Total	81,700	- 4.8	163,822	- 9.0

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 128,943,600 lbs. in January, 1922, compared with 155,817,000 lbs. in the previous month, and 121,763,900 lbs. in January, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 14,806,200 lbs. in January, 1922, compared with 16,048,100 lbs. in December, 1921, and 7,188,900 lbs. in January, 1921; the exports of cotton piece goods were 339,117,400 square yards, as compared with 330,273,400 square yards in the previous month, and with 249,360,400 square yards in January, 1921.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed no marked change. The wool combing and worsted spinning departments and the flannel trade were well employed; but in other departments employment remained bad generally, with much short time. Some individual employers, however, in nearly all districts, were able to resume full time, or to increase their working time from three days to four, or from four days to five.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.8 at the 31st January, as compared with 13.4 at the 30th December. In addition, 3.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at the 31st January, as compared with 4.2 per cent. at the 30th December.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was bad, and showed little general change as compared with December.

In the Huddersfield district there was a slight improvement. Short time was, however, still common. In the heavy woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) the improvement in the blanket and rug trade, reported last month, was not maintained; and in the rag and shoddy trade employment was still very bad. One or two firms, however, in this district, and also in the Colne Valley district, were able to resume night shifts in the woollen spinning department.

In the Leeds district there was a slight improvement at mills specialising in best quality cloth; but employment was still bad, with short time very prevalent.

Employment was good at Stockport, full time being worked; and there was a further improvement in the flannel trade at Rochdale.

Employment in Scotland was still bad, and was much worse than in January of last year. Few employers were able to run their machinery full time.

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

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting	360	- 2.7	- 2.7	816	- 4.9	- 17.0
Spinning	3,597	- 3.2	- 15.1	6,788	- 10.3	- 25.2
Weaving	5,871	- 3.3	- 11.6	10,066	- 7.7	- 30.9
Other Departments ..	4,672	- 2.2	- 12.5	10,100	- 7.6	- 30.2
Not Specified	818	- 1.9	- 13.9	2,030	- 4.3	- 8.2
TOTAL	15,318	- 2.9	- 12.7	29,800	- 8.0	- 27.9

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Huddersfield District ..	1,333	- 0.3	- 3.5	3,322	+ 4.5	- 8.6
Leeds District	1,307	- 8.7	- 21.2	3,044	- 9.9	- 29.8
Jewsbury and Batley District	1,714	- 3.7	- 7.4	3,201	- 14.1	- 32.5
Other Parts of West Riding	1,982	- 0.4	- 5.6	4,269	- 0.8	- 16.1
Total, West Riding ..	6,336	- 3.1	- 9.4	13,836	- 5.1	- 21.2
Scotland	4,165	- 1.9	- 23.6	6,632	- 11.9	- 45.1
Other Districts	4,817	- 3.4	- 5.5	9,332	- 9.2	- 20.0
TOTAL	15,318	- 2.9	- 12.7	29,800	- 8.0	- 27.9

In the week ending the 28th January about 65 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, as compared with 51 per cent. in December; the average amount of short time was about 16½ hours, as compared with 18½ hours in December.

WORSTED TRADE.

THE wool sorting and combing and worsted spinning departments continued to be well employed, and showed an improvement on January of last year. In the weaving department, on the other hand, no improvement was shown; and employment in this department was much worse than last year.

There was a slight improvement in the Bradford district, and a more decided improvement in the Huddersfield district, in which, however, employment was still considerably below the level of January last year. In the Keighley and Halifax districts there was no marked change as compared with December; but in the Halifax district there was an improvement as compared with January of last year.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,389	-	+ 7.6	13,472	- 0.4	+ 22.2
Spinning	15,033	+ 0.8	- 3.4	27,907	+ 1.9	+ 5.2
Weaving	4,896	- 1.3	- 23.0	9,559	+ 0.8	- 37.9
Other Departments ..	3,272	- 0.5	- 11.3	8,344	- 2.3	- 15.7
Not Specified	2,225	+ 3.2	+ 6.8	5,020	+ 3.0	+ 2.7
Total	29,815	+ 0.3	- 6.1	65,102	+ 0.8	- 5.4

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Bradford District	14,373	+ 0.1	- 6.7	32,972	+ 1.9	- 3.4
Keighley District	4,757	- 0.8	- 6.1	9,800	- 2.5	- 4.5
Halifax District	3,562	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	7,587	- 1.9	+ 16.8
Huddersfield District ..	2,720	+ 3.5	- 19.4	5,815	+ 8.3	- 37.6
Other parts of West Riding	2,181	+ 0.8	- 2.8	4,456	+ 4.4	- 2.0
Total, West Riding ..	27,583	+ 0.5	- 6.7	60,630	+ 1.4	- 6.4
Other Districts	2,222	- 1.1	+ 0.9	4,472	- 7.1	+ 10.4
Total	29,815	+ 0.3	- 6.1	65,102	+ 0.8	- 5.4

In the week ending the 28th January about 21 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, as compared with about 25 per cent. in December; and the average amount of short time was only 12 hours a week, as compared with 16 hours in December.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 62,259,700 lbs. in January, 1922, compared with 56,548,300 lbs. in December, 1921, and 48,355,100 lbs. in January, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 15,669,300 square yards, compared with 11,465,300 square yards in December, 1921, and 13,759,000 square yards in January, 1921.

The exports of blankets were 52,079 pairs, 39,587 pairs, and 118,424 pairs in January, 1922, December, 1921, and January, 1921, respectively.

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

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the hosiery trade during January continued fair on the whole.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the hosiery trade, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.7 at 31st January, as compared with 4.2 at 30th December. In addition, 1.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 31st January, as compared with 1.3 per cent. at 30th December.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns showing the numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 28th January, as compared with the previous month and a year ago:—

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Leicester	7,317	- 2.4	+ 28.0	15,319	- 8.9	+ 46.0
Leicester County Dist. ..	1,801	- 0.3	+ 8.5	3,283	- 7.2	+ 26.5
Notts and Derbyshire ..	4,583	+ 4.0	- 0.1	7,829	- 2.3	+ 31.0
Scotland	1,122	- 2.0	+ 24.7	1,925	- 12.0	+ 44.1
Other Districts	283	- 5.7	- 12.1	375	- 9.0	- 8.1
Total United Kingdom ..	15,091	- 0.3	+ 14.6	28,736	- 7.2	+ 38.1

Of 13,671 workpeople employed by firms making reports as to short time about 12 per cent. were losing on the average about 16 hours a week.

Employment in Leicestershire was fairly good; comparatively little short time was reported, while overtime was worked in some cases. In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment was fair, with about one-fifth of the workpeople covered by the returns on short time. In Scotland employment was moderate.

JUTE TRADE.

DURING January employment in Dundee and the surrounding districts remained bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 13.2 at 31st January, as compared with 14.6 at 30th December. In addition, 19.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 31st January, as compared with 37.3 per cent. at 30th December.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns showing the numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 28th January as compared with the previous month and a year ago:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Preparing	3,567	- 6.4	- 17.6	4,671	- 21.8	- 14.1
Spinning	4,194	- 4.2	- 20.9	5,408	- 17.0	- 10.0
Weaving	4,675	+ 2.9	- 21.5	6,215	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Other and not specified ..	2,859	+ 0.1	- 5.9	5,876	+ 0.3	- 3.1
Total	15,295	- 3.6	- 17.9	22,170	- 12.3	- 6.6

There was more short-time working than in December. Returns received from firms employing 14,494 workpeople showed that, of these workpeople, over 46 per cent. were working 20 hours less than full time.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade in both Ireland and Scotland was bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the flax, linen and hemp trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.2 at 31st January, as compared with 21.2 at 30th December. In addition, 19.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, as compared with 17.6 per cent. at 30th December.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns relating to numbers employed and wages paid:—

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Preparing	3,270	- 3.7	+ 43.7	4,426	- 8.5	+ 54.8
Spinning	6,567	- 1.2	+ 52.2	7,433	- 7.4	+ 49.3
Weaving	6,742	- 0.9	+ 18.2	9,320	- 6.2	+ 19.6
Other	3,816	- 1.2	- 2.5	6,927	- 4.4	- 6.0
Not specified	2,582	- 7.2	+ 108.9	3,682	- 6.3	+ 114.6
Total	23,006	- 2.2	+ 31.7	31,788	- 6.5	+ 28.6

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Belfast	11,022	- 0.4	+ 55.2	15,180	- 4.4	+ 69.8
Other places in Ireland ..	6,689	- 2.7	+ 32.7	8,877	- 6.7	+ 9.8
Total, Ireland	17,711	- 1.3	+ 45.8	24,057	- 5.2	+ 41.3
Fife	1,529	- 1.7	+ 5.0	2,126	- 16.0	- 2.3
Other places in Scotland ..	3,766	- 6.3	- 2.8	5,605	- 7.6	+ 1.5
Total, Scotland	5,295	- 5.0	- 0.7	7,731	- 10.1	+ 0.4
United Kingdom	23,006	- 2.2	+ 31.7	31,788	- 6.5	+ 28.6

Returns from firms in Ireland employing 16,000 workpeople showed that about 51 per cent. of the workpeople were working on an average about 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 28th January. Similar returns from firms in Scotland employing 5,000 workpeople showed that about 51 per cent. were working on an average 12 hours less than full time.

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued slack during January, and much short time was again reported. The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 9.1 at 31st January, as compared with 8.3 at 30th December. In addition, 3.8 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 31st January, as compared with 5.9 per cent. at 30th December.

The following Table summarises information received from employers who furnished returns relating to numbers employed in the week ending 28th January, as compared with the previous month and a year ago:—

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Throwing	812	- 0.1	+ 15.7	994	- 13.9	+ 29.3
Spinning	1,532	- 5.6	- 21.7	2,358	- 8.0	- 41.5
Weaving	1,560	- 5.7	- 14.3	2,332	- 10.0	- 19.3
Other	966	- 6.0	- 0.5	1,769	- 13.6	- 18.5
Not specified	437	- 3.1	+ 12.6	906	- 6.1	+ 20.2
Total	5,287	- 4.7	- 9.1	8,358	- 10.3	- 20.9

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	1,667	- 6.3	- 19.8	2,315	- 7.9	- 44.2
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	1,217	- 3.6	- 13.7	1,861	- 10.8	- 15.9
Eastern Counties	1,607	- 6.1	+ 9.0	2,653	- 14.8	+ 19.0
Other Districts, including Scotland	796	+ 0.4	- 6.6	1,029	- 3.1	- 3.9
Total	5,287	- 4.7	- 9.1	8,358	- 10.3	- 20.9

Reports relating to short time received from firms employing 3,808 workpeople show that 51 per cent. of those workpeople worked an average of about 15½ hours per week less than full time during the week ended 28th January.

In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts, and in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, employment continued slack. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair on the whole, but showed a slight decline compared with the previous month.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) of raw and thrown silk, spun silk yarn and broadstuffs, and the exports of spun silk yarn and silk broadstuffs in January, 1922, in comparison with December, 1921, and January, 1921:—

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

Description.	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
				A month ago.	Jan., 1921.
<i>Imports (less Re-exports)</i>					
Raw Silk lb.	96,461	75,756	26,042	+ 20,705	+ 70,419
Thrown Silk lb.	542	504	2,318	+ 38	+ 1,776
Spun Silk Yarn lb.	53,927	22,455	34,799	+ 28,472	+ 16,128
Silk Broadstuffs	5,942*	4,123†	4,254†	+ 815	
<i>Exports of British Manufacture:—</i>					
Spun Silk Yarn lb.	25,262	10,173	43,631	+ 15,089	- 18,369
Silk Broadstuffs	418†	327†	349†	+ 91	+ 69

LACE TRADE.

DURING January the depression in the lace trade continued, and unemployment and short-time working were again prevalent throughout the industry.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.7 at 31st January, as compared with 16.3 at 30th December. In addition 6.2 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 31st January, as compared with 6.8 per cent. at 30th December.

At Nottingham and Long Eaton employment was generally bad, although the improvement in the curtain section was maintained. In Scotland employment remained moderate. Returns from employers in the principal districts showed that nearly half the workpeople employed were working, on an average, 15 hours per week short of full time.

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

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.†
Levers	925	- 2.1	+ 2.3	1,587	- 1.1	+ 2.7
Curtain	1,384	+ 0.4	+ 13.9	3,350	+ 6.6	+ 35.8
Plain Net	879	- 32.1	- 57.0	1,526	- 23.7	- 53.5

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.7 at 31st January, as compared with 13.0 at 30th December. In addition, 7.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, as compared with 9.5 per cent. at 30th December.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns showing the numbers employed and the wages paid in the week ended 28th January as compared with the previous month and a year ago:—

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Leeds	4,472	+ 9.6	+ 0.5	£ 7,336	+ 22.7	+ 43.2
Manchester	2,215	+ 1.2	- 26.2	3,688	+ 2.2	- 23.0
Other places in Yorks., Lancs. and Cheshire	2,045	- 10.2	- 17.0	2,867	- 15.8	- 2.7
Bristol	1,018	- 12.2	- 32.9	1,435	- 5.0	+ 2.9
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,853	+ 0.1	- 4.3	2,469	- 3.9	+ 19.4
South Midland and Eastern Counties	1,406	+ 2.3	- 21.6	1,761	+ 6.4	- 8.2
London	2,059	- 1.2	+ 0.4	4,599	- 10.2	- 5.3
Glasgow	688	- 7.0	- 18.0	1,261	- 3.3	- 23.8
Rest of United Kingdom	1,273	- 2.6	- 20.7	1,512	- 17.0	- 33.0
Total, United Kingdom	17,029	- 0.2	- 13.4	26,928	- 0.2	- 0.3

Trades:	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.				
							Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
							Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Bleaching	2,012	- 2.3	+ 11.6	4,807	- 5.0	+ 6.5				
Printing	658	+ 1.9	- 14.1	2,074	+ 3.9	- 19.7				
Dyeing	11,229	- 1.8	- 8.7	32,906	- 3.9	- 10.1				
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments	5,923	- 0.2	- 4.0	14,948	- 5.0	- 7.3				
Not specified	513	+ 1.3	- 15.6	1,439	- 3.9	- 9.2				
Total	20,335	- 1.3	- 6.0	56,174	- 4.0	- 8.6				

Districts:	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.				
							Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
							Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Yorkshire	10,150	- 1.0	- 8.3	30,254	- 3.6	- 9.3				
Lancashire	5,388	- 2.1	+ 5.7	16,732	- 4.4	- 11.9				
Scotland	1,338	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	3,143	+ 0.2	+ 3.8				
Ireland	424	- 4.1	+ 6.0	802	- 8.4	- 0.7				
Other Districts	1,987	- 1.4	- 2.1	5,247	- 6.6	+ 4.1				
Total	20,335	- 1.3	- 6.0	56,174	- 4.0	- 8.6				

Returns received from firms employing about 16,500 workpeople showed that in the week ended 28th January about 62 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, sixteen hours less than full time.

In Yorkshire and Lancashire employment continued bad, much short time being worked. With silk dyers it continued fair at Macclesfield, but was reported as bad at Congleton and Leek. With lace dyers at Nottingham employment was again bad.

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade was bad, although a slight improvement was shown on the previous month. Trade Unions at Denton, Stockport, Bredbury, Bury and Hyde, with a membership of 5,011, reported that 7.4 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of January, compared with 11.4 per cent. at the end of December, 1921. At Denton employment continued bad, and 90 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time. At Stockport employment was very bad, and 95 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be working short time.

In Warwickshire employment was quiet, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during January in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade remained moderate. Returns received from firms paying £9,097 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the week ended 28th January showed a decrease of 18.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 17.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.*

Other Centres.—Employment in the Northern district was slack and not so good, on the whole, as during December. At Bristol employment showed a decline, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment was quiet, while in the Devon and Cornwall district it remained fair. In Scotland and Ireland employment was bad.

READY-MADE.

The depression in this branch of the trade continued during January. Of the employees covered by the returns relating to short time, over 50 per cent. lost, on the average, 18½ hours a week during the month.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns regarding numbers employed and wages paid during the week ended 28th January:—

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

District.	Number of Indoor Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Leeds	4,472	+ 9.6	+ 0.5	£ 7,336	+ 22.7	+ 43.2
Manchester	2,215	+ 1.2	- 26.2	3,688	+ 2.2	- 23.0
Other places in Yorks., Lancs. and Cheshire	2,045	- 10.2	- 17.0	2,867	- 15.8	- 2.7
Bristol	1,018	- 12.2	- 32.9	1,435	- 5.0	+ 2.9
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,853	+ 0.1	- 4.3	2,469	- 3.9	+ 19.4
South Midland and Eastern Counties	1,406	+ 2.3	- 21.6	1,761	+ 6.4	- 8.2
London	2,059	- 1.2	+ 0.4	4,599	- 10.2	- 5.3
Glasgow	688	- 7.0	- 18.0	1,261	- 3.3	- 23.8
Rest of United Kingdom	1,273	- 2.6	- 20.7	1,512	- 17.0	- 33.0
Total, United Kingdom	17,029	- 0.2	- 13.4	26,928	- 0.2	- 0.3

In the Northern districts employment continued slack, and over half the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, but some improvement was reported from Leeds. At Bristol employment was bad, and short time prevailed in this district. In the North and West Midland Counties, and in the South Midland and Eastern Counties employment was slack, and the majority of the employees in these districts were on short time. In London employment was moderate, but very little short time was reported. In Glasgow employment was slack, and although there were fewer workpeople on short time, the numbers employed showed a decline as compared with December. In other parts of the United Kingdom employment was bad.

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

THERE was very little change in the state of employment in the shirt and collar trade generally in January. A slight improvement was shown in some districts, and there was a decrease in the amount of short time, though it was still very prevalent.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers employed and wages paid:—

District.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
London	2,643	+ 0.3	- 16.7	£ 4,405	- 1.2	- 6.1
Manchester	1,644	+ 4.2	- 13.3	2,800	+ 2.7	+ 0.7
Rest of Lancs. and Yorks. and Cheshire	1,126	+ 2.2	+ 12.4	1,399	- 5.3	+ 49.1
South Western Counties	1,285	- 5.2	- 25.3	1,543	- 5.5	- 30.0
Rest of England and Wales	780	- 1.0	- 10.9	1,266	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Glasgow	1,808	- 1.5	- 8.2	2,829	- 2.9	- 5.4
Londonderry	1,114	+ 1.2	- 22.8	1,686	+ 8.1	- 15.3
Belfast	499	+ 4.2	- 2.2	652	- 0.9	- 10.1
Rest of Ireland	350	- 5.7	- 32.8	486	- 18.0	- 37.5
Total, United Kingdom	11,249	+ 0.0	- 14.2	17,066	- 1.3	- 0

Returns relating to short time were received from firms employing about 9,150 workpeople, of whom 40 per cent. lost, on the average, a little over thirteen hours in the week ended 28th January.

There was practically no change in the state of employment in London, where, of over 2,000 workpeople reported upon, more than 50 per cent. worked short time to an extent, on the average, of 16½ hours in the week ended 28th January. At Manchester an improvement took place in numbers employed, and less short time was worked than in December. Employment in the rest of Lancashire and in Yorkshire and Cheshire remained quiet, and in the South-Western counties it continued bad. At Glasgow, there was little change from the previous month. There was a small improvement in numbers employed in Belfast, and also at Londonderry, but in the rest of Ireland there was some decline.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT during January in the dressmaking trade in London showed a further decline, but remained fair on the whole. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,212 workpeople in the week ended 28th January showed a de-

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

crease in the number employed of 4.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 15.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment with milliners in the West End was better than in the previous month, but continued only fair; no short time was reported.

WHOLESALE MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

In London employment, on the whole, was again fair, but showed a slight decline on December, and a considerable amount of short time was reported. Returns from firms employing 1,853 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) showed a decrease in the number employed of 1.1 per cent. in comparison with the previous month, and of 4.6 per cent. in comparison with January, 1921.

Employment in Manchester, although showing a further slight improvement, continued moderate on the whole, with some short time in the costume and mantle trades. Returns from firms employing 3,774 workpeople in the week ended 28th January showed an increase in the number employed of 4.2 per cent. compared with December, and of 12.5 per cent. compared with January, 1921.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade, on the whole, remained bad, and was slightly worse than during the previous month. Returns from firms employing 1,165 workpeople in the week ended 28th January showed a decrease in the number employed of 4.7 per cent. on a month ago, and of 12.7 per cent. on a year ago. Of the operatives covered by the returns received about 53 per cent. worked short time.

CORSET TRADE.

In the corset trade some short time continued, but employment on the whole was fair, and the slight improvement noted last month was maintained. Returns from firms employing 5,282 workpeople in the week ended 28th January showed an increase in the number employed of 0.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 3.1 per cent. compared with January, 1921.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tanning and currying section was fair during January, and showed little general change compared with the previous month. In the manufactured leather goods section reports from the various centres ranged from very slack to fair. Short time was fairly general in all these trades. Returns received from trade unions covering 9,637 workpeople showed that 10.9 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of January, 1922, as compared with 10.2 per cent. in December, 1921, and 11.7 per cent. in January, 1921.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.2 per cent. at 31st January, as compared with 14.1 per cent. at 30th December. In addition, 1.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 31st January, as compared with 1.3 per cent. at 30th December.

With skimmers, tanners, and curriers employment was only fair on the whole, slackness being reported from some important centres. Short time continued to be worked to a considerable extent. Statistics supplied by the Leather Producers' (Employers) Association for England, Scotland and Wales show that in the last week of January, 1922, there was a decrease of 24 per cent. in the number employed, as compared with January, 1921, and that of the workpeople still employed 43 per cent. were losing on the average eight hours per week. Among saddles, harness and horse-collar makers at Walsall employment was again very slack, and most of the workpeople employed worked part-time only; at Birmingham also it was very slack, about 25 per cent. of the workpeople being totally unemployed, and those employed working only from three to five days a week in most establishments. With portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers employment continued fair on the whole, but short time was worked at most centres. At Birmingham a decline was shown compared with the previous month, and there was a very considerable amount of unemployment and short time.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was very slack during January, and showed little change compared with December, though it was not quite so bad, taking the country as a whole, as in January of last year. Short time, in various forms, continued to be common at all the principal centres.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.7 at the 31st January, as compared with 11.9 at the 30th December. In addition, 2.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at the 31st January, as compared with 3.0 per cent. at the 30th December.

Employment in London was bad, though better than in January of last year. At Leicester employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack, on the whole, with a large amount of short time. The partial destruction of a factory by fire increased the numbers of unemployed at Northampton, where employment was still bad. At Kettering very few firms were on full time; some were running only two or

three days a week, and some had closed down altogether. There was a decline at Hinckley and at Wellingborough, and employment was very quiet at both centres; at Rushden it showed an improvement, and was fair. Employment at Rothwell and at Desborough was fairly good; at Stafford it was slack.

Employment remained bad at Leeds; at Bristol it was again depressed; at Kingswood it was extremely bad, showing a great decline both on December and on January of last year. At Norwich employment was fairly good, few operatives being unemployed.

Employment continued fair at Kilmarnock, but declined at Maybole; at the remaining principal centres in Scotland it was still bad.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,025	+ 0.5	+ 13.4	5,084	+ 0.8	+ 21.6
Leicester	8,339	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	20,535	+ 3.5	+ 9.9
Leicester Country District	2,660	- 2.8	+ 11.7	6,118	- 8.8	+ 31.0
Northampton	6,674	- 3.7	- 2.7	14,464	- 5.7	- 2.9
Northampton Country District	6,885	- 5.8	- 6.4	15,334	- 13.6	- 1.2
Kettering	2,930	- 0.0	+ 4.0	7,630	+ 0.9	+ 13.8
Stafford and District	2,528	+ 1.3	- 0.8	4,773	+ 0.9	- 5.2
Norwich and District	3,517	- 0.8	+ 33.9	7,525	- 9.1	+ 40.3
Bristol and District	483	+ 9.6	+ 4.2	1,195	+ 4.1	+ 20.8
Kingswood	1,211	- 17.8	- 17.6	1,783	- 38.0	- 34.0
Leeds and District	1,700	- 0.7	+ 0.2	3,876	- 8.6	+ 1.2
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,434	+ 0.3	- 9.5	7,040	- 4.7	+ 2.8
Birmingham and District	974	- 1.2	+ 5.2	1,920	- 4.2	+ 16.6
Other parts of England and Wales	3,032	- 1.9	+ 7.1	5,587	- 4.2	+ 26.9
England and Wales	46,392	- 2.2	+ 1.0	102,834	- 5.1	+ 8.7
Scotland	2,506	- 2.7	- 3.8	5,261	+ 3.4	- 0.7
Ireland	216	- 31.0	- 4.4	559	- 36.6	- 20.0
United Kingdom	49,114	- 2.4	+ 0.7	108,454	- 4.8	+ 8.0

Returns received from firms employing over 33,000 workpeople showed that, in the week ended 28th January, about 52 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, 14½ hours a week less than full time.

The exports of boots and shoes in January, 1922, amounted to 44,029 dozen pairs, or 296 dozen pairs more than in December, 1921, but 23,549 dozen pairs less than in January, 1921.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade continued to decline, and was much worse than a month ago. Owing to bad weather and trade depression, many brickyards were either entirely or partially closed down, and large numbers of workpeople were discharged. At Peterborough, many works were closed down; in the Nottingham, Coatbridge, North Warwickshire, and South Staffordshire districts much short time was worked, and in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, and Essex very few were at work.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick and tile and cement trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 31st January was 19.7, as compared with 18.9 at 30th December.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,977	- 5.5	- 15.5	£ 5,118	- 1.7	- 39.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,313	- 5.3	- 11.4	7,755	- 16.9	- 35.3
South and South-West Counties and Wales	944	- 4.2	- 14.7	2,524	- 13.1	- 38.8
Other Districts	830	+ 6.0	- 4.2	1,968	- 10.5	- 35.9
Total	7,064	- 4.0	- 12.3	17,365	- 14.5	- 37.3

Returns from firms employing 6,809 workpeople in this trade show that nearly 38 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of twelve hours, on the average, during the week ended 28th January, 1922.

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

CEMENT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January was very slack, and showed a further decline. Several works were reported to have closed down.

Returns from employers employing 5,694 workpeople in the week ended 28th January, 1922, showed a decrease of 12.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15.8* per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with January, 1921, there was a decrease of 51.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 63.4* per cent. in the amount of wages paid by these firms.

Returns received from firms employing 5,624 workpeople in this trade show that over 27 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of about nine hours, on the average, during the week ended 28th January.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades during January continued to show a decline. It was reported as slack at the majority of centres, and short time was prevalent. In all the geographical divisions shown in the Table below there was an increase in unemployment, which was most marked in the West Midlands.

Employment was fairly good with plasterers, a shortage of labour being reported from some districts; it was slack with carpenters and plumbers, though fairly good at some centres; with bricklayers and masons it was bad, and with painters it was very bad. The percentage of unemployed among navies and other occupations in works of construction was still very high.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 31st January, 1922:—

Occupation.	Number of Unemployed Books Remaining Lodged at 31st Jan. 1922	Percentage Unemployed at 31st Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 30th Dec., 1921.
Building Trade.			
Carpenters	13,749	9.9	+ 1.4
Bricklayers	8,619	13.6	+ 3.4
Masons	4,499	17.7	+ 4.2
Plasterers	740	4.1	+ 1.0
Painters	36,643	30.6	+ 3.0
Plumbers	3,922	10.6	+ 1.5
All other occupations ..	107,947	27.8	+ 1.2
Total	176,119	22.3	+ 1.8
Construction of Works.			
Navies	12,955	35.6	+ 1.9
All other occupations ..	21,741	28.8	- 0.3
Total	34,696	29.5	+ 0.3
Grand Total	210,815	23.2	+ 1.6
Division			
London	44,727	23.8	+ 1.7
Northern Counties	9,500	24.1	+ 0.8
North Western	27,738	24.7	+ 1.2
Yorkshire	14,058	21.6	+ 2.4
East Midlands	5,642	23.6	+ 2.8
West Midlands	17,459	28.3	+ 3.3
South Midlands and Eastern	17,614	19.7	+ 2.3
South Eastern Counties ..	11,500	17.7	+ 1.1
South Western	16,622	17.8	+ 0.2
Wales	9,251	25.5	+ 1.5
Scotland	19,204	23.1	+ 2.0
Ireland	16,500	34.7	+ 0.7
United Kingdom	210,815	23.2	+ 1.6
Males 210,351 23.4 + 1.7			
Females 464 6.4 + 0.1			

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

In these trades employment continued bad during January. Returns were received from trade unions covering 91,264 workpeople, of whom 9.2 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of January (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 8.5 per cent. at the end of December and 7.5 per cent. in January, 1921.

Mill-Sawing and Machining.—Employment was again bad in this trade during the month, but a slight improvement was reported at Birmingham and Bristol. Short time was worked in most districts. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the mill-sawing and machine wood-working trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 31st January, was 16.1, as compared with 15.1 at 30th December. In addition, 1.5 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 31st January, compared with 1.4 per cent. at 30th December.

Furnishing.—There was a slight decline in this trade during the month, employment being bad generally, with much short time. A slight improvement, however, was reported in the wholesale trade in the Birmingham district and employment was good with pianoforte workers in London.

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

Coach Building.—Employment continued bad on the whole in this trade during January, and short time was general, but at several important centres, including Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry and Salley, a slight improvement was reported.

Coopering.—In this trade employment was described as bad or slack in most localities, but it was reported as fair at Burton-on-Trent and in the wet section at Birmingham and Wolverhampton; it was also reported as improving in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. Short time was worked at most centres.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the brushmaking trade continued bad generally, and much short time was reported. With basket makers employment remained bad. A considerable amount of short time was worked at London and Oldham. Employment with packing-case makers also continued bad, and much short time was worked during the month. A slight improvement, however, was reported at Manchester. With wheelwrights and smiths employment was again bad, with much short time.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades continued bad generally during January. It showed a slight improvement on the previous month in the paper trade, but a decline in the bookbinding trade. Much short time was still being worked in all three trades.

With letterpress printers employment in London remained slack or bad in most sections, but a slight improvement was reported for compositors. Overtime continued to be worked by compositors in certain offices, but in others many were on short time. In the provinces a slight improvement was reported at some centres, but on the whole employment remained bad, and short time was still prevalent. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued bad, and much short time was reported. Out of 7,250 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades covered by returns received by the Department, 28 per cent. were working an average of ten hours each per week short of full time.

Employment in the bookbinding trade showed a decline from the previous month in both London and the provinces, and a greater number of workpeople were reported to be on short time. Of nearly 3,700 workpeople covered by returns received, 43 per cent. were working short time to an average extent of ten hours each per week.

In the paper trade a slight improvement was reported in a few districts, but many of the mills were reported to be working short time. Of over 6,800 workpeople for whom returns were made to the Department, 34 per cent. were working short time, and losing on an average 14 hours each per week.

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions relating to unemployment in January:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Jan., 1922.	Percentage Unemployed at end of		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
		Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing	76,687	7.2	8.1	4.8	- 0.9	+ 2.4
Bookbinding	16,079	9.7	7.3	4.6	+ 2.4	+ 5.1

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

	Number of Workpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Paper	10,040	+ 3.6	26,511	+ 1.2
Printing	9,199	- 3.4	31,002	- 6.8
Bookbinding	4,443	- 3.4	8,980	- 5.9
Total	23,682	- 0.5	66,493	- 3.7

The following Table shows the imports of wood pulp and paper and the exports of paper in January, 1922, in comparison with December, 1921, and January, 1921:—

Description.	Jan. 1922.		Dec. 1921.		Jan. 1921.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
	Jan. 1922.	Dec. 1921.	Jan. 1921.	Month ago.	Jan. 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:								
Wood pulp for paper-making	48,196	77,672	47,065	- 29,476	+ 1,131			
Paper	688,688	736,165	402,273	- 47,477	+ 286,415			
Exports of paper .. cwts.	146,915	139,354	221,467	+ 7,561	- 74,552			

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

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades during January continued slack in Staffordshire, but was reported as fair in Yorkshire and at Bovey Tracey. In Scotland employment remained bad in the stoneware section of the trade, and in the white earthenware section at Glasgow and Bo'ness it was bad, and worse than a month ago.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 19.5 at 31st January, 1922, as compared with 23.4 at 30th December, 1921. In addition 0.7 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working at 31st January, 1922, as compared with 1.3 per cent. at 30th December, 1921.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns relating to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 28th January, as compared with the previous month and a year ago.

	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
BRANCHES.				
China Manufacture	1,438	- 0.8	3,319	- 3.0
Earthenware Manufacture ..	8,656	- 4.5	18,226	- 4.9
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,693	- 2.1	2,976	- 13.8
Total	11,787	- 3.7	24,521	- 5.8
DISTRICTS.				
Potteries	9,020	- 3.2	18,433	- 5.1
Other Districts	2,767	- 5.2	6,088	- 8.0
Total	11,787	- 3.7	24,521	- 5.8

Returns received from employers relating to short time working showed an increase in the percentage of workpeople on short time, about 35 per cent. of nearly 9,000 workpeople covered by the returns worked on an average 19½ hours short of full time in the week ended 28th January.

The exports of china, earthenware and pottery in January, 1922, amounted to 271,125 cwts., or 26,233 cwts. more than in December, 1921, but 39,939 cwts. less than in January, 1921.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during January was bad. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the glass trades (excluding optical and scientific glassware), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.9 at 31st January, as compared with 21.9 at 30th December. In addition 5.6 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 31st January, as compared with 4.7 per cent. at 30th December.

The decline in employment amongst glass bottle workers was very marked, the improvement shown in December not being maintained. At Birmingham, plate glass bevellers reported employment as very bad, all the workers being reported as on short time; with flint glass cutters and flint glass makers employment was very slack, and worse than a month ago. There was a further decline amongst pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, much short time being worked. At St. Helens, employment with sheet glass flatteners was fairly good and better than a month ago.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the number of workpeople employed and amount of wages paid in the week ended 28th January, as compared with the previous month and a year ago:—

	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Branches.				
Glass Bottle	4,504	- 5.2	12,191	- 11.7
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	2,228	- 1.8	5,205	- 5.8
Other Branches	629	+ 0.5	1,472	- 4.5
Total	7,361	- 3.7	18,868	- 9.6

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
North of England	862	+ 0.7	2,063	- 4.3
Yorkshire	3,434	- 1.0	9,618	- 5.7
Lancashire	984	- 6.9	1,999	- 25.9
Staffordshire, Worcester- shire and Warwickshire ..	734	- 9.4	1,869	- 8.4
Scotland	717	- 2.3	1,641	- 9.4
Other parts of the United Kingdom	630	- 12.7	1,688	- 14.9
Total	7,361	- 3.7	18,868	- 9.6

Returns covering 4,500 workpeople showed that in the week ended 28th January, 23 per cent. were working, on the average, 19 hours less than full time.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

On the whole employment in the food preparation trades did not vary much during January, and was again only moderate. Both overtime and short time were worked during the month.

The sugar-refining industry was more brisk than during the previous month, no short time being worked by the 2,818 persons reported on; but no overtime was reported in this industry. In the cocoa, chocolate, and sugar confectionery trades, both overtime and short time were worked; of the workpeople reported on, nearly 17 per cent. worked over 14 hours short time, and over 6 per cent. worked 4 hours overtime, on the average, in the week ended 28th January. In the biscuit and cake making trades employment was again dull; of the workpeople reported upon, 43 per cent. lost 10½ hours in short time, but some overtime was reported, nearly 6 per cent. working over 6½ hours overtime per week. A further improvement was noticeable in the jam and marmalade trade, 13 per cent. of the workpeople reported on working, on the average, 8 hours overtime, and about 2 per cent. slightly less than 8 hours short time in the week ended 28th January. More overtime than short time was also reported in the bacon curing and preserved meat trades, in which, however, employment was still fair. In the pickle and sauce making trades employment was moderate; 36 per cent. of the workpeople worked, on the average, nearly 11½ hours per week short time.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns relating to the number of workpeople employed, and the amount of wages paid in the week ended 28th January:—

Trade.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 28th Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Sugar Refining	6,834	+ 3.6	24,257	+ 14.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	28,672	- 5.3	59,495	- 11.3
Biscuits and Cakes	14,061	- 2.9	27,920	- 12.6
Jams, Marmalades	7,384	- 0.1	16,267	- 4.8
Bacon and Preserved Meats	2,323	- 7.3	5,288	- 10.7
Pickles and Sauces	1,670	- 3.1	3,149	- 6.1
Total	60,944	- 3.2	136,376	- 7.0

AGRICULTURE.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.

OUTDOOR operations during January were considerably delayed by rain and snow in many parts of the country, but notwithstanding this, field work was well forward at the end of the month.

Little change occurred in the general labour situation as compared with December. The supply was generally in excess of the demand, but unemployment did not show any appreciable increase over the previous month, and was again confined, on the whole, to casual workers. In parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, Bedford, Northampton and Warwick, Cornwall, Devon and Somerset, and South Wales skilled workers were in demand.

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.
† Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

SCOTLAND.

Weather conditions during January were unfavourable, and in the northern and north-eastern districts outdoor work was practically impossible.

The supply of regular workers was generally ample for requirements. In parts of Aberdeenshire, Perthshire and Argyllshire many men remained unemployed.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was moderate on the whole during January, showing a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

The number of fishermen whose unemployment books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 31st January, 1922, was 3,304, as compared with 3,972 at 30th December, 1921.

East, South and West Coasts.—At Hull employment continued fair in all branches. At Grimsby also it was fair, showing a slight improvement compared with the previous month. At Yarmouth the bad weather was the chief cause of continued slackness. At Lowestoft employment continued moderate among fishermen and fish dock labourers, and declined to bad among fish curers. In the Devon and Cornwall district operations were considerably restricted by bad weather. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven also the weather was very unfavourable and employment declined to fair.

Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment showed little change compared with the previous month, and continued fair on the whole. At Peterhead it was bad in all branches. At Macduff it remained fair with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it continued bad in all branches.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in the United Kingdom in January, 1922, as compared with January, 1921:—

	Quantity of fish landed.		Value.	
	Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Jan., 1921.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Fish (other than shell):—				
England and Wales	578,097	-134,953	1,279,763	-487,507
Scotland	298,657	-223,368	348,324	-242,326
Total	876,754	-358,341	1,628,087	-729,833
Shell Fish	—	—	33,322	-22,079
Total	—	—	1,661,409	-751,912

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers was slack generally during January. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 31st January was 22.9, as compared with 22.6 at 30th December, 1921.

London.—In London employment remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of 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.		
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Week ended—					
7th Jan., 1922	5,466	3,103	8,569	3,566	12,225
14th "	6,113	3,142	9,255	3,729	12,984
21st "	5,774	2,548	8,322	3,420	11,742
28th "	5,935	2,565	8,500	3,498	11,998
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Jan., 1922	5,822	2,862	8,684	3,553	12,237
Average for Dec., 1921	5,954	2,731	8,685	3,641	12,326
Average for Jan., 1921	7,753	3,126	10,879	4,379	15,258

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in January was 1,279, as compared with 1,509 in December, 1921, and 1,852 in January, 1921.

East Coast.—On the Tyne and at Blyth employment with dockers was slack and not so good as a month ago; with trimmers and teamers, however, it was fair and had improved. At Hull and Middlesbrough it was still slack, but there was a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Ipswich employment remained slack.

Western Ports.—At the Bristol Channel ports employment was slack and worse than a month ago, and on the Mersey it declined and was bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 30th January was 14,006, compared with 15,237 in the four weeks ended 26th December, 1921, and 17,579 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was bad and worse than in the previous month, and at Leith and Dundee it continued fair. At Belfast it was fair and better than a month ago. It remained fair at Cork and Waterford, but at Limerick it had declined and was bad.

SEAMEN.

DURING January employment among seamen remained slack, but showed, on the whole, a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. At almost all the ports large numbers of men were unable to obtain berths.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23.4 at 31st January, as compared with 23.2 at 30th December.

On the Thames the demand steadily improved, and was reported to be moderate at the end of the month. Employment at the Tyne ports varied during January, but, on the whole, showed some improvement. On the Wear employment also improved a little, particularly in the coasting trade. Except for a slight revival in the third week of the month, the demand on the Tees and at Hull remained poor. A slight improvement occurred at Goole in the second and fourth weeks of the month. Employment at Grimsby remained very poor.

Employment at Southampton continued slack, with a temporary revival in the week ended 21st January. At Bristol a fair demand declined in the middle of the month, but afterwards improved considerably. A growing demand at Avonmouth declined abruptly in the week ended 28th January, but had recovered somewhat by the end of the month. At Cardiff the demand fluctuated, being active in the second week and fair in the fourth week. Employment at Newport was slack, but a fair demand existed in the third week of January. At Swansea employment was still poor. Employment in the foreign-going trade on the Mersey was moderate, an improvement in the first half of the month being followed by a decline.

On the Clyde the demand for men improved, except during the third week of the month, when a decline was experienced. A marked improvement occurred at Leith in the week ended 21st January; otherwise employment was slack. The demand at Aberdeen and Dundee continued to be slight.

Employment at Dublin remained poor, but at Belfast it improved to moderate.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during January:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in		
	January, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	January, 1921.
		December, 1921.	
ENGLAND & WALES:			
<i>East Coast—</i>			
Tyne Ports	2,023	+ 632	+ 341
Sunderland	182	+ 39	- 25
Middlesbrough	323	+ 42	+ 151
Hull	1,096	+ 137	+ 209
Grimsby	21	+ 20	- 2
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>			
Bristol	897	+ 102	+ 356
Newport, Mon.	732	- 359	- 1,413
Cardiff	3,555	+ 1,123	+ 1,111
Swansea	514	- 4	- 111
<i>Other Ports—</i>			
Liverpool	9,861	+ 732	- 1,293
London	7,720	+ 1,637	+ 649
Southampton	5,073	+ 200	+ 954
SCOTLAND:			
Leith	306	- 224	+ 137
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	185	+ 55	+ 117
Glasgow	1,458	- 558	- 204
IRELAND:			
Dublin	46	+ 44	- 83
Belfast	338	+ 263	+ 174
Total	34,335	+ 3,881	+ 2,587

* 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.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

STATISTICS from Employment Exchanges show that the number remaining on the Live Register at 31st January was 1,905,933, as compared with 1,885,743 on 30th December, 1921. The increase during January occurred amongst men and juveniles (7,009 and 13,929 respectively); in the women's department there was a decrease of 748. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the period ended 31st January was 161,078, compared with a weekly average of 153,773 during the five weeks ended 30th December.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the period of four and a half weeks ended 31st January, 1922:—

Week ended	Applications by		Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
	Work-people.	Employers.		From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers.
30th Dec., 1921	168,393	12,689	11,152	1,885,743	19,184
10th Jan., 1922*	238,291	25,849	22,252	1,934,789	18,866
17th " "	176,379	21,150	17,528	1,925,936	19,551
24th " "	155,719	20,484	18,159	1,915,182	19,543
31st " "	154,461	20,267	17,219	1,905,933	20,122
Total*	724,850	87,750	75,158	—	—

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 31st January, 1,458,443 were men, 66,740 were boys, 332,925 were women and 47,827 were girls. Of the 20,122 vacancies unfilled, 5,183 were for men, 12,789 were for women and 2,150 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed a slight increase as compared with the previous period.

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the five and a half weeks ended 10th January, 1922, are dealt with below:—

Applications from workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (27,526) during the five and a half weeks ended 10th January, 1922, showed a decrease of 1,799, or 6.1 per cent., compared with the previous month. Of the daily average (27,526), men accounted for 18,977, women for 6,150 and juveniles for 2,399—decreases of 6.4 per cent. and 8.8 per cent. respectively in the case of men and women, and an increase of 4.1 per cent. in the case of juveniles.

The decrease in the number of applications from men was common to all trade groups with the exception of dress (including boots and shoes), in which there was an increase of 36.5 per cent. The greatest decreases occurred in shipbuilding (13.9 per cent.), the transport trades (9.8 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding (8.8 per cent.) and commercial and clerical (6.9 per cent.). In the case of women, there was also an increase (9.4 per cent.) in the number of applications in the dress (including boot and shoe) trade. In all other trades there were decreases, the principal being in engineering and ironfounding (27.7 per cent.), domestic service (26.2 per cent.), food, tobacco, drink and lodgings (16.2 per cent.) and commercial and clerical (13.9 per cent.).

Of the total applications from men, 20.3 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 16.4 per cent. in building and construction of works, 9.7 per cent. in the transport trades, 8.9 per cent. in miscellaneous metal trades and 7.5 per cent. as general labourers. Of the total applications from women, the textile trades accounted for 38.1 per cent. and domestic service for 15.3 per cent.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the period ended 10th January was 3,183, as compared with 3,278 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,860 were for men, 950 were for women and 373 were for juveniles—decreases of 1.4 per cent., 1.0 per cent. and 14.1 per cent. respectively. Slight increases occurred in the number of vacancies notified for men in building and construction of works, domestic service, the food, tobacco, drink and lodgings trades, and as general labourers; there were decreases in all other trades, especially in engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding, commercial and clerical occupations, and agriculture.

Of the total vacancies notified for men, 46.4 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 3.5 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 25.0 per cent. for general labourers. There was a slight increase in the number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service and the textile trades, but decreases were recorded in all the remaining important trade groups. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 20,190, or 70.8 per cent., were in domestic service.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 10th January, 1922, was 2,679, as compared with 2,770 during the previous period and 2,630 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with the previous month, the average daily number of vacancies filled by women and juveniles decreased by 4.0 per cent. and 1.9 per cent. respectively, while in the case of men there was an increase of 0.5 per cent.

* The figures for 10th January, in respect of applications by workpeople and employers, and vacancies filled, cover the period 31st December, 1921, to 10th January, 1922, inclusive.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 84.3 per cent., as compared with 84.5 per cent. during the previous period. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 47.2 per cent. were in building and construction of works, while engineering and ironfounding accounted for 3.3 per cent., shipbuilding for 3.4 per cent. and general labourers for 26.0 per cent.

In the men's department, there were slight increases in the number of vacancies filled in domestic service, the transport trades, food, tobacco, drink and lodgings trades, and general labourers. Decreases occurred in the number of vacancies filled in shipbuilding, commercial and clerical occupations, agriculture and the textile trades. The decrease in the number of vacancies filled by women was common to all the principal trade groups.

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 37,118 applications were received from boys, and 4,326 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 3,782, or 87.4 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by boys, 36.9 per cent. were in the transport trades, 12.6 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 8.9 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations.

The number of applications received from girls was 34,858. The number of vacancies notified was 6,769, of which 5,430, or 80.2 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 34.0 per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 10.4 per cent., commercial and clerical occupations for 8.6 per cent. and the transport trades for 8.3 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trade groups was greatest in building and construction of works (98.4 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding (90.5 per cent.), the transport trades (90.0 per cent.), and commercial and clerical occupations (89.3 per cent.). In the case of girls, the percentages were: Food, tobacco, drink and lodgings (96.5 per cent.), the transport trades (91.1 per cent.), and commercial and clerical occupations (90.5 per cent.).

Of the total vacancies filled (9,212) by juveniles, 1,594, or 17.1 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Table shows, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, during the five and a half weeks ended 10th January, and the number remaining on the Live Registers. It should be noted that the number on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges does not include persons on short time:—

Group of Trades.*	Men.			
	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building	82,475	153,782	6,411	5,890
Construction of Works	10,730	24,404	19,633	18,806
Engineering and Ironfounding	115,328	344,433	1,933	1,704
Shipbuilding	41,539	11,426	1,878	1,769
Construction of Vehicles	3,268	9,561	128	101
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	50,754	122,847	221	172
Domestic Service	5,919	16,389	593	429
Commercial and Clerical	9,262	25,900	1,270	1,056
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	55,419	144,389	1,711	1,515
Agriculture	3,302	6,772	752	689
Textiles	34,713	60,509	357	277
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	11,538	23,759	229	180
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings	6,141	15,628	252	196
General Labourers	42,625	126,669	13,943	13,620
All other Trades	96,298	257,814	6,513	5,923
Total	569,311	1,443,292	55,824	52,327
			Women.	
Engineering and Ironfounding	5,032	20,403	207	191
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	6,525	16,871	130	98
Domestic Service:—				
Resident domestic servants	5,842	4,927	7,715	2,927
Non-resident domestic servants	7,743	10,849	4,283	2,766
Other domestic offices and services	14,584	27,546	8,192	6,415
Commercial and Clerical	7,404	18,792	1,053	872
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	4,538	11,391	405	390
Agriculture	279	312	158	153
Textiles	70,289	105,092	1,848	1,494
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	25,022	46,576	1,899	1,463
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings	7,154	14,560	517	394
General Labourers	3,065	7,255	176	170
All other Trades	27,035	56,583	1,908	1,504
Total	184,513	341,157	28,491	18,337

* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this table, and from all other figures above except those in the first three paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of five and a half weeks ended 10th January was 1,551.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

NOTE.—The following reports 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 countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 61-62 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 pp. xxiv-xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July-August, 1921, issued by the International Labour Office.]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in January.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges for the week ended 28th January was 18,438 (12,975 men and 5,463 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 6,476 (3,197 for men and 3,279 for women). During the week under the Exchanges succeeded in placing 22,517 persons (17,967 men and 4,550 women) in situations, and in addition found employment for 618 foreign immigrants.

Out-of-Work Benefit in January.—According to the latest returns, 8 departmental and 67 municipal employment funds were in operation throughout France on 3rd February, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 9,640 (7,598 men and 2,042 women). Of this total 7,214 were resident in the Seine Department, including 5,658 in Paris. It is pointed out that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment. They do not include those on short time. Where unemployment funds are in operation, particulars are not complete, while in localities where no fund exists the numbers out of work are not recorded.

GERMANY.

Employment in December.—The issue for 31st January, 1922, of the official journal, *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, in its summary statement concerning employment during December, states that some decline was experienced during the month. This was due principally to the reaction which regularly sets in after Christmas, and to the advent of colder weather. To these causes must be added also to be due to the long anticipated cessation of sales and of replacement of stock resulting from the decreased purchasing power of the people, but the extent of this cannot be gauged from the statistical evidence available.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation rose from 149,126 on 1st December to 164,322 on 1st January, 1922, or by 10.2 per cent.; the number of men increased from 114,259 to 131,389 (15 per cent.), but that of women, on the contrary, fell from 34,867 to 32,933 (5.5 per cent.).†

Returns from trades unions show that out of a total membership of 6,075,755 in the organisations supplying particulars 97,687, or 1.6 per cent. of the total, were out of work on the last day of December. This percentage is somewhat higher than that recorded (1.4 per cent.) for the end of November, and compares with 4.1 per cent. at the end of December, 1920.

Unions.	Membership reported at end of Dec., 1921.	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.		
		Dec., 1921.	Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1920.
All Unions making Returns ..	6,075,755	1.6	1.4	4.1
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Building (Soc. Dem.) ..	482,560	6.6	4.3	10.1
(Christian) ..	51,615	3.2	1.5	7.3
Painters (Soc. Dem.) ..	51,896	7.9	4.1	13.1
(Christian) ..	234,170	0.3	0.4	1.0
(Hirsch-Duncker) ..	105,834	0.3	0.4	1.7
Textile (Soc. Dem.) ..	620,042	0.5	0.5	3.3
(Christian) ..	99,513	0.3	0.3	2.0
" ..	116,147	0.2	0.3	—
" ..	93,422	1.2	0.7	3.8
" ..	539,600	1.6	2.4	3.9
Printing ..	72,771	1.0	0.7	3.2
" ..	85,933	1.0	0.7	3.6
Bookbinding ..	392,012	0.9	0.8	4.8
Woodworking (Soc. Dem.) ..	69,299	0.3	0.9	2.8
" ..	57,562	0.9	1.1	3.5
Baking and confectionery (Soc. Dem.) ..	80,580	5.5	2.9	7.5
Brewing and corn-milling ..	77,934	1.0	0.9	2.0
Tobacco ..	92,020	6.1	3.3	1.3
Factory workers (irrespective of trade) ..	614,020	1.5	1.3	3.7
Factory and transport workers (Christian) ..	113,032	0.7	1.2	1.6
Municipal and State workers ..	234,021	1.7	2.1	2.5

Employment Exchanges reported a decline of 16.6 per cent. in the number of situations offered by employers, viz., from 623,654 in November to 520,001 in December. The number of applications for work also fell off, but by 9.3 per cent. only, viz., from 847,722 in November to 768,966 in December. There were thus on an average 148 applications for each 100 situations offered, as compared with 136 during the preceding month.

* *Journal Officiel*, 4th February, 1922. Paris.
† This does not represent the total number of persons out of work. Returns from the principal employment exchanges show that 293,787 persons were registered as unemployed on 18th January.

The statistics of the sickness insurance societies for the month under review show that the number of persons under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) in the 5,869 societies making returns fell from 12,110,404 on 1st December to 11,794,100 on 1st January, or by 2.6 per cent. About half this decline is stated to be due to the widely-prevalent epidemic of influenza.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment in November and December.—Returns relating to November were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 2,365 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 754,867. On the last working day of the month 53,062 of these, or 7.0 per cent. of the total, were totally unemployed, and 51,526 partially so. The corresponding percentage for the previous month was 7.2. The aggregate days of unemployment in November numbered 1,511,527, as compared with 1,683,547 in October.

During December 15,165 applications for employment were received by the Employment Exchanges, as compared with 15,922 in November. Offers of situations numbered 8,136 (8,087 in November). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 186 applications, as compared with 197 in November.

SWITZERLAND.†

Unemployment in December.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland on the basis of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of applicants for employment remaining on the "live register" of the exchanges on 31st December was 88,967. Of this total 18,603 were employed on relief works, leaving 70,164 entirely without work. Among the 88,967 applicants for employment were 20,403 persons normally engaged in the watch and clock making and jewellery trades, 14,320 in the building trades, 11,809 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 6,409 in the textile trades. In addition, 53,970 persons were reported as only partially employed, including 18,307 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 12,268 in the textile trades, and 7,384 in the watchmaking, etc., trades. The vacancies offered by employers on the same date numbered 781.

During the month of December 1,013 applications for employment were registered for each 100 vacancies for men and 501 for each 100 for women; in November the figures were 887 and 443 respectively.

ITALY.‡

Unemployment on 1st December.—According to information supplied to the International Labour Office, 512,260 persons were reported to be totally unemployed on 1st December, as compared with 492,368 on 1st November. In addition, 181,002 persons were partially employed at the later date, as against 131,167 on 1st November. On 1st December the number of unemployed in receipt of benefit under the scheme of compulsory insurance was 76,863, which, added to 37,473 under the provisional relief scheme, gives a total of 114,336 in receipt of benefit. The totally unemployed not in receipt of benefit therefore numbered 397,924.

The number of unemployed in certain provinces on 1st December and 1st November respectively was as shown below:—

	1st December.	1st November.
Emilia ..	112,946	63,429
Venetia ..	111,566	86,410
Lombardy ..	99,236	110,886
Piedmont ..	54,904	68,336
Tuscany ..	39,564	42,039
Liguria ..	28,104	27,859
Apulia ..	17,621	21,349

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment at End of October.—The Central Statistical Bureau, in a special communication, gives the number of unemployed during the week ending 29th October as 27,960, which represents an increase in unemployment since 1st October, when the number was 25,822. These figures refer to workers receiving unemployment insurance benefit.‡

Unemployment in Amsterdam in November.—According to a statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau, the percentage of members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city who were out of work in November was 17.3, as compared with 16.2 in October and 15.6 in November, 1920. The figures include diamond workers, of whom 61.2 per cent. were unemployed in November, 60.6 per cent. in October, and 60.4 per cent. in November, 1920.

* *Revue du Travail*, January, 1922. Brussels.
† *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*, January, 1922. Basle.
‡ *Industrial and Labour Information*, 26th January, 1922. International Labour Office.

DENMARK.

Unemployment in December.*—Out of a total of 282,371 workpeople covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, 25.2 per cent. were unemployed on 30th December, as compared with 20.8 per cent. on 25th November and 15.1 per cent. on 31st December, 1920.

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople included in Returns for 30th Dec., 1921.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		30th Dec., 1921.	25th Nov., 1921.	31st Dec., 1920.
Copenhagen:—				
Building trades ..	11,912	42.0	34.2	28.2
Other industries ..	62,994	27.5	22.7	13.1
Commercial employment ..	9,352	8.6	8.1	1.7
General labourers (trades not specified) ..	31,306	20.6	18.0	11.8
Total ..	115,563	25.5	21.4	13.2
Provinces:—				
Building trades ..	20,550	47.5	33.9	35.8
Other industries ..	58,972	22.9	19.3	14.0
Commercial employment ..	11,146	5.6	5.6	1.7
General labourers (trades not specified) ..	78,140	23.4	17.0	15.8
Total ..	166,808	25.0	19.1	16.8
Grand Total ..	282,371	25.2	20.8	15.1

Unemployment in January.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at Copenhagen states that in the week ended 28th January 37,594 persons were reported unemployed in the capital, 22,082 in the Islands and 30,014 in Jutland, giving a total for the whole country of 89,690.

NORWAY.†

Trade Union Unemployment in November.†—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of November in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 15.7, as compared with 15.1 at the end of the preceding month and 3.1 in November, 1920.

Unions.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Nov. 30, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1921.	Nov. 30, 1920.	Nov. 31, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1921.	Nov. 30, 1920.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) ..	944	942	918	5.1	4.5	7.1
Carpenters ..	927	927	1,371	16.1	17.4	6.8
Painters (Christiania) ..	606	584	733	11.7	3.4	3.0
Metal workers ..	7,061	7,375	10,135	20.7	20.4	2.2
Boot and shoe makers ..	800	770	926	4.1	3.9	1.8
Printers ..	2,563	2,589	2,667	16.0	11.6	3.5
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	790	790	859	12.9	13.5	1.9
Cabinetmakers ..	552	549	607	17.0	11.8	3.1
Bakers (Christiania) ..	550	550	590	9.3	9.1	4.2
Total ..	14,798	15,047	18,706	15.7	15.1	3.1

Unemployment in January.—H.M. Minister at Christiania, reporting on 27th January, states that the returns from employment exchanges for the two weeks ended 10th January show that at the end of this period the number of applicants for employment remaining on the "live register" was 26,753, while the vacant positions registered amounted to 346. At the corresponding date of 1920 the applicants for employment numbered 9,188 and the number of vacant situations 1,071. The total number of unemployed throughout Norway on 10th January is estimated at about 41,500, as compared with 39,000 and 32,300 on the 27th and 10th of December respectively.

CANADA.‡

Employment in November.—For the fortnight ended 3rd December returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 5,569 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 680,009 persons. In the preceding fortnight the same firms reported 689,469 employed, the decrease in staff at the later date being 9,460, or 1.4 per cent. Assigning to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the number 100, the index of employment for the period under review is 87.1, as compared with 88.8 for the fortnight ended 19th November. The corresponding figure for the fortnight ended 4th December, 1920, was 100.3.

Unemployment amongst Trade Union Members.—Returns relating to unemployment at the beginning of December were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,506 labour organisations with a total membership of 164,107. For all trades reporting, 11.1 per cent. of the members were unemployed, as compared with 7.4 per cent. at the beginning of November and 10.2 per cent. at the beginning of December, 1920.

* *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 13th January, 1922.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.
‡ *Employment*, 1st January, 1922. Ottawa.

UNITED STATES.*

Employment in December.—The following tabular statements, showing the volume of employment in representative establishments in thirteen manufacturing industries, and in bituminous coal mining in the United States in December, 1921, as compared with (a) the preceding month, and (b) December, 1920, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics:—

(a) December, 1921, as compared with November, 1921.

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Nov., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	88	22,217	21,073	- 5.1	1,414,025	1,261,947	- 10.8
Iron and steel ..	120	125,103	124,871	- 0.2	2,469,973	2,311,870	+ 5.0
Railway and tramcar building and repairing ..	61	56,532	58,354	+ 3.2	3,388,556	3,487,623	+ 2.9
Automobiles ..	81	90,975	87,833	- 3.0	2,469,973	2,311,870	- 7.2
Cotton manufacturing ..	58	50,502	50,294	- 0.4	781,471	869,811	+ 11.3
Cotton finishing ..	17	13,710	13,667	- 0.3	271,808	304,932	+ 12.2
Hosiery and underwear ..	62	30,674	31,025	+ 1.1	506,135	541,943	+ 7.1
Woolen ..	49	42,041	41,136	- 2.0	935,142	957,256	+ 2.6
Silk ..	46	17,935	18,095	+ 0.9	683,078	768,743	+ 12.5
Men's ready-made clothing ..	50	31,778	32,622	+ 2.7	860,423	983,288	+ 14.3
Boots and shoes ..	81	62,853	64,609	+ 2.8	1,328,323	1,489,788	+ 12.2
Cigars ..	57	17,242	16,933	- 1.8	235,302	306,687	+ 4.6
Leather ..	25	13,562	13,962	+ 5.4	275,232	304,960	+ 11.6
Paper ..	57	24,722	24,772	+ 0.2	583,381	602,068	+ 1.5

The above figures show that in seven industries there were increases in the number of persons employed in December as compared with November, and in seven decreases. The largest increases are shown in leather manufacturing (5.4 per cent.) and railway and tramcar building and repairing (3.2 per cent.); the greatest decreases are 5.1 per cent. for bituminous coal mining and 3.0 per cent. for automobiles. Twelve industries show an increase and two a decrease in the aggregate earnings. The largest increases are 14.3 per cent. in men's ready-made clothing and 12.5 per cent. in silk. Other increases are 12.2 per cent. in both cotton finishing and boots and shoes, 11.6 per cent. in leather manufacturing, and 11.3 per cent. in cotton manufacturing. The decreases shown are 10.8 per cent. for bituminous coal mining and 7.2 per cent. for automobiles.

(b) December, 1921, as compared with December, 1920.

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
		Dec., 1920.	Dec., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Dec., 1920.	Dec., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	87	24,417	20,908	- 14.4	2,221,091	1,268,509	- 43.3
Iron and steel ..	121	177,016	125,195	- 29.3	13,755,557	5,584,636	- 59.4
Railway and tramcar building and repairing ..	61	73,455	58,962	- 19.7	5,385,217	3,527,457	- 34.5
Automobiles ..	82	94,475	87,900	- 6.9	2,651,912	2,316,053	- 12.7
Cotton manufacturing ..	58	44,714	50,294	+ 12.5	821,541	869,811	+ 5.9
Cotton finishing ..	17	10,089	13,667	+ 35.5	245,894	304,932	+ 24.0
Hosiery and underwear ..	62	16,158	29,632	+ 83.4	287,397	517,446	+ 80.0
Woolen ..	49	18,731	41,136	+ 119.9	447,616	957,256	+ 113.8
Silk ..	46	15,768	18,095	+ 14.8	683,754	768,743	+ 11.6
Men's ready-made clothing ..	46	17,205	31,875	+ 85.3	477,152	962,428	+ 101.7
Boots and shoes ..	82	48,660	64,982	+ 33.5	1,076,147	1,497,209	+ 39.1
Cigars ..	54	15,379	15,423	+ 0.3	350,216	296,674	- 14.7
Leather ..	25	12,223	14,365	+ 17.7	316,118	313,124	- 0.9
Paper ..	56	31,266	25,599	- 18.1	860,949	621,023	- 27.9

A comparison of the figures for December, 1921, with those for December, 1920, shows that there were increases in eight of the fourteen industries in the number of persons employed. The largest increase (119.9 per cent.) was in the woolen industry. This is due to the fact that business was practically suspended throughout the greater part of the industry during the earlier period. Men's ready-made clothing shows an increase of 85.3 per cent., and hosiery and underwear one of 83.4 per cent. The most important decreases were 29.3 per cent. in iron and steel, 19.7 per cent. in railway and tramcar building and repairing, and 18.1 per cent. in paper making. Seven of the fourteen industries show an increase in the aggregate earnings. The most important percentage increase (113.8) appears in the woolen industry. Men's ready-made clothing shows an increase of 101.7. Percentage decreases of 59.4, 43.3 and 34.5 are shown in iron and steel, bituminous coal mining and railway and tramcar building and repairing respectively.

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.
† The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of coal mining, the iron and steel, railway and tramcar building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 57, as compared with 35 in the previous month, and 44 in January, 1921. In these new disputes about 13,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 4,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 36 other disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in January was thus 93, involving about 18,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during January of about 184,000 working days.

The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during January in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes in progress in January.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in January.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in January.
	Started before 1st Jan.	Started in Jan.	Total.		
Building	6	5	11	800	6,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	11	12	23	8,800	92,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	4	5	9	1,000	7,000
Textile & Clothing ..	6	4	10	1,400	30,000
Transport	1	3	4	2,800	13,000
Other Trades	9	22	31	3,700	36,000
Total, Jan., 1922 ..	36	57	93	18,500	184,000
Total, Dec., 1921 ..	50	35	85	14,600	127,000
Total, Jan., 1921 ..	49	44	93	37,000†	758,000†

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JANUARY, 1922.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
BUILDING TRADES:— French polishers (employed by master builders)—London.	300	..	1922. 30 Jan.	..	Against application to french polishers of building trade rates and conditions, in place of those observed in the cabinet trade.	No settlement reported.
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal miners, etc.—Sunderland (near).	1,558	..	1921. 3 Oct.	..	Men demanded reinstatement of two putters, dismissed for alleged malingering under the protection of the Minimum Wage Act. Subsequently men desired to resume work, but employers demanded abolition of certain colliery customs.	No settlement reported.
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES:— Platers, riveters, caulkers, etc.—Clyde.	320	..	1922. 26 Jan.	1922. 1 Feb.	Dispute arising out of men's refusal to accept alleged reduced piece prices for certain work, and objection to the subsequent employment of apprentices upon the job in question.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
TEXTILE AND CLOTHING TRADES:— Rope and twine makers, fitters, smiths, engine drivers, etc.—Liverpool.	550§	..	1921. 2 May	1922. 17 Feb.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Work to be resumed pending arbitration.
Tailors—Coak.	250	..	1922. 2 Jan.	1922. 14 Jan.	Against proposed reduction in wages and introduction of system of dilution of labour.	Reduction accepted; question of dilution of labour to be referred to arbitration.
Tailors and tailoresses—Dublin.	350	..	1922. 3 Jan.	..	Against proposed reduction in wages and introduction of system of dilution of labour.	No settlement reported.
TRANSPORT TRADES:— Dock labourers and bargemen—Liverpool.	400	..	1922. 5 Jan.	1922. 17 Jan.	Against proposed reduction in piece-work rates of wages.	Modified reduction accepted. See also pages 87 and 97.)
Employees of railway company—Dublin and South-East Ireland.	1,000§	..	1922. 24 Jan.	1922. 26 Jan.	Alleged victimisation of a station-master.	Work resumed pending arbitration.
Canal workers—Dublin.	650	..	1922. 27 Jan.	..	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
OTHER TRADES:— Farm workers—North-West Norfolk.	250	..	1921. 1 Oct.	..	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
Crickets bat, tennis racket, hockey stick, etc., workers—London, Bolton, Cambridge, Nottingham, and Horbury.	420	..	1922. 6 Jan.	1922. 14 Feb.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Compromise effected.
Slaughtermen, meat dressers, etc.—London, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	1000||	..	1922. 27 Jan.	..	Against proposed reduction in wages and for recognition of Trade Union by London employers.	No settlement reported.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† Revised figure.
‡ 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.
§ Estimated number.
|| Estimated number involved at the end of January. Early in February meat porters, etc. in London ceased work for a few days in sympathy.

The principal new dispute was that which began on 27th January, involving slaughtermen, meat dressers, etc., in London, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey, and arising out of a proposed reduction in wages. It is estimated that at the end of January about 1,000 workpeople were involved in the dispute, but early in February meat porters, etc., in London also struck work for a few days in sympathy. The dispute involving over 1,500 coal miners near Sunderland, which had been in progress since October, 1921, continued throughout January. In the case of both of these disputes no settlement had been reported at the time of going to press.

Of the 184,000 working days lost in January by all the disputes in progress, about 92,000 were lost by disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about the same number by disputes which began in the month.

Causes.—Of the 57 new disputes, 36, directly involving about 6,800 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 10, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—During January settlements were effected in the case of 13 new disputes, directly involving about 5,200 workpeople, and 18 old disputes, directly involving about 1,500 workpeople. Of these disputes, 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 20, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving about 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

In the subjoined Table are given particulars with regard to each of the principal trade disputes in progress at any time during January:—

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 (see note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in January resulted in a reduction of nearly £575,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,680,000 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £6,000 per week in the wages of 380,000 workpeople.

The groups of trades principally affected by the changes are shown below:—

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	380,000	708,000	£ 5,800	£ 66,700
Iron and Steel	—	70,000	—	28,400
Engineering and Shipbuilding	—	1,186,000	—	157,800
Other Metal	—	255,000	—	34,600
Textile	—	321,000	—	50,200
Transport	—	705,000	—	143,300
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	—	71,000	—	8,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	—	81,000	—	14,900
Public Utility Services ..	—	142,000	—	39,100
Other	300	145,000	80	31,500
Total	380,300	3,684,000	5,880	574,500

In the mining group there were small increases in the wages of coal miners in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, Bristol, Radstock and North Wales, and decreases for the majority of workers in other important districts, except Cumberland, the largest decreases (10 to 12 per cent. on current rates) occurring in Northumberland and Durham. In Cumberland, South Staffordshire, the Bristol area and Scotland a certain number of the lower-paid workers received increases consequent on the adoption of a subsistence wage in excess of the amount they would otherwise have been paid.

The wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced in all the principal districts, the decreases on current rates varying from about 8 per cent. in South Wales to 23 or 25 per cent. in Cleveland and Cumberland. Iron puddlers and millmen sustained a reduction of about 10 per cent. on current rates in the North of England, and 6½ per cent. in the West of Scotland.

In the engineering and shipbuilding trades the principal reductions were those resulting from the withdrawal of the final instalment of the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. on the earnings of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

Reductions on account of the withdrawal of these bonuses affected a large number of men in various other metal trades, including the light castings, railway carriage and wagon building (certain firms), sheet metal, gas meter, bridgebuilding, and screw trades. Under "cost of living" sliding scales, decreases took effect in the wages of workers in the gold, silver and allied trades at Birmingham and Sheffield, brass workers in the Birmingham district, and heating and domestic engineers.

The principal changes in the textile trades affected woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, whose "cost of living wage" was reduced from 105 to 95 per cent. in the case of timeworkers, with a corresponding reduction in the case of pieceworkers. Dyers, bleachers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, and carpet workers also sustained reductions.

In the transport trades, railway servants in Great Britain had their bonuses reduced by 4s. and 2s. per week in the case of men and boys respectively; and there was a reduction of 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day in the wages of dock labourers at all the principal ports in Great Britain.

In the printing trade there was a reduction of 2s. 6d. per week in the wages of certain classes of men in general printing offices in London, and of a similar amount in the case of compositors, lithographic printers, and male printers' assistants in the provinces.

Men employed in flour mills had their wages reduced by 5s. and those in seed crushing and oil mills by 2s. 6d. per week.

In the public utility services there were decreases of 1½d. per hour, or 1s. per shift, in the case of workpeople employed in gas undertakings; of 1d. per hour for those in electricity supply undertakings.

Of the changes taking effect in January, 2, affecting 3,500 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 3, affecting 17,500 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 145, affecting 2,158,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 186, affecting over 1,885,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 6 cases, involving less than 1,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in January.

[NOTE.—The statistics given above are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, police, agricultural labourers, shop assistants, and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics.]

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922.

[NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in January, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during January are also included. The weekly rates quoted are in respect of a full ordinary working week and do not take into account the effect of short time working.]

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in Italics.)
			BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Works of Construction).	
	Hinckley	2 Jan.	Building trade operatives ..	Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 0½d.; labourers, 1s. 7½d.
	Leek	14 Jan.	Plumbers	Decrease of ¾d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 1s. 7½d.).
	Aberystwyth	15 Jan.*	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers and painters	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 7d.).
			Labourers	Decrease of 5d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 2d.).
	Certain districts in Scotland†	2 Jan.	Painters	Decrease of 4d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns, 1s. 9d.; Grade B, 1s. 8d.; Grade C, 1s. 7d.
	Forfar and Montrose	2 Jan.	Painters	Decrease of 4d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 6½d.).
	Oban	2 Jan.	Painters	Decrease of 6d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Ramsey and District	1st pay day in Jan.	Masons, joiners, plumbers, painters, and masons' labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 3d.; masons' labourers, 1s.
	London District (Metropolitan Police Area)	1st pay in Jan.	Men employed by public works contractors	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change in City and County of London: granite masons, 1s. 11d.; blacksmiths, fitters, sett dressers, kerb fitters, paviors, street masons, and flag dressers, 1s. 10d.; steam roller drivers, 1s. 9½d.; scaffolders, 1s. 8½d.; plate-layers, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d.; drain-layers, joiners, pneumatic pick operators, rammermen, screeders, timbermen, and wood block layers, 1s. 6½d.; concrete levellers, tarpot men and labourers, 1s. 5½d.
	Great Britain	1st pay after 18 Jan.	Men employed on civil engineering constructional works	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change for masons and labourers: County of London, 1s. 5d.; other centres, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4½d.
	London	1 Jan.	Asphalte workers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: spreaders, 1s. 7d.; potmen and labourers, 1s. 4d.; apprentices (starting rate), 8d.

* In some cases the new rates took effect from an earlier date.
† Grade A.—Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Barrhead, Beith, Bellshill, Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughty Ferry, Buckhaven, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourrock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Gullane, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Johnstone, Kennoway, Kilmacolm, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Larbert, Larkhall, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Markinch, Methill, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rothessay, Saltcoats, Stenhousemuir, Uddingston, Vale of Leven, Wemyss, and Windygates.
Grade B.—Bigger, Callander, Carlisle, Castle Douglas, Cupar, Galashiels, Girvan, Hawick, Kelso, Kirkcubright, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk and St. Andrews.
Grade C.—Aberdeen and Campbeltown.
‡ The decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.
§ Under a decision of the Public Works Conciliation Board, the rates for areas beyond the City and County of London up to the limits of the Metropolitan Police Area were to be not more than one penny less than the rates quoted for the City and County of London.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Construction of Works)—(continued).				
Electrical Installation	Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow Districts*	1st pay day in Jan.	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).
MINING AND QUARRYING.				
Coal Mining	Northumberland	19 Dec., 1921.	Winding enginemen, hauling, pumping and locomotive men	New basis rates adopted as follows:—winding enginemen, 5s. per day; hauling, pumping, and loco. men (main line), 4s. 5d.; loco. men (branch line), 4s. 6d.†
		1 Jan.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 21.59 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages 85.76 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 10d. per day (compared with 7s. during December).
	Durham	1 Jan.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 25.86 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages 95.87 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 11d. per day (compared with 7s. 1d. during December).
	Cumberland	1 Jan.	Lower paid datal workmen employed in or about coal mines	Subsistence wage fixed at 6s. 11d. per day for men 21 years and over, at 6s. 8d. per day for those 18 years to 21 years, and at 5s. 8d. for women
	Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire	1 Jan.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Subsistence wage fixed at 6s. 11d. per day for men 21 years and over, at 6s. 8d. per day for those 18 years to 21 years, and at 5s. 8d. for women
	Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire			Increase of 0.32 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, making wages 109.86 per cent. above the standard of 1911.
	South Staffordshire and Shropshire	1 Jan.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 1.0 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 72 per cent. above the standard of 1911.
				Decrease of 1.92 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages at the minimum of 32 per cent. above the standard of 1911, subject to an addition where necessary so as to bring the wages of adult surface workers up to a minimum of 5s. 6d. per day.
	Bristol	1st week in Dec., 1921.	Adult married lower paid datal workers employed in or about coal mines	Increase of 3.49 per cent. on standard base rates of 1917
				Subsistence wage fixed at 6s. 6d. per day for underground workers and at 6s. for surface workers, subject to necessary additions not exceeding 6d. per day for underground workers and of 9d. per day for surface workers.
Forest of Dean	1 Jan.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 2.33 per cent. on standard base rates of 1919, leaving wages at the minimum of 62 per cent. above the standard of 1919.	
Radstock			Increase of 0.03 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, making wages 57.61 per cent. above the standard of 1918.	
South Wales	1 Jan.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 0.03 per cent. on standard base rates of 1915, leaving wages at the minimum of 28 per cent. above the standard of 1915.	
North Wales			Increase of 3.8 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, making wages 48.3 per cent. above the standard of 1911.	
Scotland	1 Jan.	Lower paid day wage surface workers employed at coal mines	Decrease of 3.69 per cent. on standard base rates of 1888, leaving wages 132.75 per cent. above the standard of 1888.	
			Subsistence allowances granted where necessary to make up a gross daily wage of 7s. for males 18 years and over, 5s. 6d. for males under 18, 5s. for females 18 years and over, and 2s. 6d. for females under 18. No allowance to be paid on wages over these amounts, and the allowances not to exceed 1s., 6d., 8d., and 4d. per shift worked by the four classes respectively.	
Gypsum Mining	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton, Newark-on-Trent, and Cheltenham	Jan. 11	Gypsum miners, mill hands, and stone dressers	Decrease of 7d. in the £ on earnings. Rates after change: mill hands and stone dressers, at Gotham and Thrumpton, 64s. per week, less 4s. 10d. in the £ on earnings.
Iron Mining, &c.	Cleveland	23 Jan.	Ironstone miners, etc.	Decrease of 25.3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 103.9 per cent. above the standard.
	S. & W. Durham			Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 4d. per shift in the bargain price (13s. 4d. to 12s.), and of 1s. 4d. per shift in the minimum wage (10s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.).
	Cumberland	9 Jan.	Winding enginemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. per shift (11s. 2½d. to 10s. 2½d.).
	Furness	15 Jan.	Other underground and surface workers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 8d. per shift for men and of 4d. per shift for boys under 15.
Fireclay Mining	Northampton	20 Jan.	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements)	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 1d. per shift (10s. 4d. to 9s. 3d.) in the bargain price for miners; of 1s. per shift for surfacemen; of 6d. per shift for boys under 15.
	Banbury and District	25 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 28½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60½ per cent. above the standard.
	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire	1 Jan.	Fireclay miners	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 23½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 31½ per cent. above the standard.
China Clay Mining	South Devon and Cornwall	1 Jan.	China clay and china stone workers	Decrease of 3d. per hour for timeworkers, and a proportionate decrease for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for china clay workers, 1s. per hour.
	Northumberland and Durham	1 Jan.	Freestone quarrymen and labourers	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 10d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 4d.
Quarrying	West Cumberland	9 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. per shift for men, and of 6d. for boys under 16.
	Morley & District	1 Jan.	Freestone, sandstone, etc., quarry workers	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 6d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 3d.

* The decrease took effect under an arrangement made by the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland.
 † The basis rates quoted are subject to the current county percentage addition which amounted to 107.35 after 19th December and 85.76 during January. Prior to 15th December, the basis rates and the percentage additions were as follows:—Winding enginemen, 4s. 4d. plus 139.24 per cent.; haulage and pumpmen, 3s. 10d. plus 137.7 per cent.; loco men, 4s. 1½d. plus 121.82 per cent. (main line) and 128.48 per cent. (branch line).
 ‡ In the case of West Yorkshire, the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st January was 108.2 for the Eastern area and 104.86 for the Western area.
 § The percentages quoted apply to the north side of Bristol; on the south side the percentage increase was 2.82 (hewers) and 2.49 (other workers), making the percentage above the standard 25.82 for hewers and 30.48 for other workers.
 ¶ The decrease took effect on dates varying from 18th January to 1st pay in February.
 ¶ The decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).				
Quarrying (contd.)	Macclesfield and District	13 Jan.	Quarrymen, rock getters, sawyers, and labourers	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen and rock getters, 1s. 7½d. per hour; sawyers, 1s. 6½d.; and labourers, 1s. 2½d.
	Leicestershire and Warwickshire	5 Jan.	Stone quarrymen	Decrease of 5 per cent. on total earnings.
	Clee Hill District		Roadstone quarrymen, sett-makers, stone breakers, labourers, etc.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 7½ per cent. on present earnings.
	Northampton	20 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 28½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60½ per cent. above the standard.
	Derbyshire*	13 Jan.	Gritstone quarryworkers:—Stone cutters, engine drivers, blacksmiths, stone sawyers and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: stone cutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers and blacksmiths, 1s. 6d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour.
Thames and Medway District	5 Jan.	Chalk quarrymen	Decrease of 3d. per hour for day workers (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3d.), and proportionate decrease for piece workers, and 3d. per hour for women and for youths under 18.	
Aberdeen	21 Jan.	Granite cutters, scabblers, turners, toolsmiths, hand polishers, leading bed-setters and sawmen	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, scabblers, turners, and toolsmiths, 1s. 6d. per hour; hand polishers, leading bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 5d. per hour.	
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.				
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease of 4½ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, leaving wages 36 per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus.
	Tees-side	1 Jan.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 52½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, leaving wages 56 per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	2nd full pay in Jan.	Workpeople at blastfurnaces (except bricklayers, joiners and mechanics on maintenance work)	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 52½ per cent. on the standard rate, leaving rate: 41s. 6d. per week, plus 56 per cent.
		1st making up day in Jan.	Fitters, electricians, blacksmiths, etc., on maintenance work (members of Amalgamated Engineering Union)	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 28 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 87.5 per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment for keepers, helpers and slagers (varying according to the tonnage output), and a war bonus of from 3d. to 7d. per shift for daymen.
	North Staffordshire	Pay ended 4 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen (except loco drivers, &c.)	Tonnage rates revised and minimum wage adopted of 6s. per shift for keepers and 4s. 9d. for helpers and slagers (plus scale percentage).
			Keepers, helpers and slagers	"Make-up" previously paid abolished, and minimum wage adopted of 4s. 9d. per shift (plus scale percentage).
			Labourers	"Make-up" of 3d. per shift added to wages up to end of March. Rate after change: 6s. 10d. plus 3d. per shift.
			Loco drivers, shunters, firemen, shedmen and cleaners	Bonus on earnings of 4½ per cent., previously paid, withdrawn.
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay following 16 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 28 per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 53 per cent. above the standard.
	Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire	25 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 23½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 31½ per cent. above the standard.
Northamptonshire	20 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 28½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 60½ per cent. above the standard.	
South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	[See entry under South Wales iron and steel workers.]	
West of Scotland	29 Jan.‡	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 28 per cent. on the standard of 1921, leaving wages 61 per cent. above the standard.	
North of England	30 Jan.	Iron puddlers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on standard rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 70 per cent.	
Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	1 Jan.	Iron and steel millmen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages above standard at: Consett, 70 per cent.; Jarrow, 65 per cent.; Newburn, 62½ per cent. (rollers) and 52½ per cent. (heaters).	
	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in heavy rolling mills, forges, press shops, electric furnaces, and in hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops	Consolidated war bonus previously paid reduced by 1s. 8d. per shift (7s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.) for men 21 years and over, and by 1s. per shift for youths 18 to 21 years, and by 6d. per shift for boys under 18.	
	1 Jan.	Workpeople (including pot-makers) employed in crucible steel shops	Consolidated war bonus reduced by 1s. 8d. per shift for men 21 years and over (5s. 4d. per shift, plus 17½ per cent. upon datal and tonnage earnings), and by 1s. per shift for youths 18 to 21 years and by 6d. per shift for boys under 18.	
Sheffield	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in Siemens departments	Consolidated war bonus previously paid reduced by 1s. 8d. per shift (7s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.) for men 21 years and over, and by 1s. per shift for youths 18 to 21 years and by 6d. per shift for boys under 18.	
	1 Nov., 1921	Engineers, etc., in forges, press shops, electric furnaces, hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops, crucible steel shops and Siemens departments working 47 hours per week	Bonus of 12½ per cent. previously paid reduced to 8½ per cent.	
	1 Dec., 1921		Bonus of 8½ per cent. reduced to 4½ per cent.	
Midlands	2 Jan.	Non-scale workers employed in iron and steel works	Bonus of 4½ per cent. withdrawn.	
	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers	War bonus reduced by 2s. 6d. per week for men, 1s. 3d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and 7½d. per week for boys under 18.	
South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Jan.	Dayworkers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 13 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 51½ per cent. above the standard.	

* Including Rowsley, Matlock, Whatstandwell, Tansley and Darley Dale districts.
 † The tonnage rates of (a) 5d. and (b) 4d. previously paid to (a) keepers and (b) helpers and slagers up to 450 tons per week are to apply in future up to 400 tons only, the excess over 400 tons to be paid at the lower rate which previously applied over 450 tons.
 ‡ The change took effect on the pay day nearest 1st February, which in most cases was reported as 29th January.
 § From 18th July, 1921, the bonuses previously granted to dayworkers were withdrawn and 15 per cent. on standard rates added to wages. It was then agreed that from 1st January the basis wages of the men should be increased by the amounts shown above, these amounts being agreed upon as representing the unmerged portion of the 12½ per cent. bonus equivalent.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and various localities like South Wales, West of Scotland, and Great Britain.

* Further reductions of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers and of 7 1/2 per cent. for lien workers are to take effect as from 1st March. † The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association and the trade union concerned. ‡ The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Newport and Monmouthshire Master Ironfounders' Association and the trade union concerned.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for OTHER METAL TRADES, Light Castings, Aluminium, Lead Smelting, Hollow-ware Manufacture, Tube Manufacture, Railway Carriage & Wagon Building, Sheet Metal and Gas Meter, Electric Cable Manufacture, Wire Manufacture, Brass Trades, Textile Machinery Fittings Manufacture, and various localities like Great Britain, Birmingham, and Scotland.

* Group 1.—London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Warrington, Bolton, St. Helens, Edinburgh, and Swansea. † The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with index numbers of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. ‡ The reductions shown formed part of the reductions of 12s. 4-6d. for men, 10s. 2-4d. for youths, and 4s. 0-6d. for boys, due to take effect under the sliding scale in November, but it was agreed to make the reductions in three monthly instalments of amounts as given above, carrying the balance over to the next ascertainment. § The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the trade unions concerned. ¶ Proportionate reductions were made in the case of workpeople who received other bonuses in lieu of those referred to above. ** The change took effect under an agreement made between the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers, softening, spinning and straighteners, cutters-up, polishers, testers, picklers, cleaners, warehouse and yard labourers, and furnacemen engaged on hardening. †† Under this arrangement the equivalent of the 12 1/2 per cent. bonus is regarded as having been eliminated.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).				
Textile Machinery Fittings Manufacture (cont'd.)	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Somerset	1st pay day after 23 Jan.	Card clothing manufacture.— Card setting machine tenters	Decrease of 5s. per week for daymen (103s. to 98s.), and the percentage addition on total earnings of pieceworkers reduced from 27½ per cent. to 21½ per cent. Decrease of 5s. per week. Decrease* of ½d. in the 1s. off base rates.
	Loughborough and Ilkeston	Pay day in week ending 23 Jan. 1st pay day after 1 Jan.	All classes of workpeople in the hosiery needle making trade	Decreases of ½d. per hour for men in receipt of the "standard rate" (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9d.), and proportional reductions for lower paid men; current piecework prices being reduced by 2½ per cent. Decrease of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9d.).
Optical Instrument	London†	1st full pay day after 15 Jan.	Males employed in the optical instrument making trade	Decreases of ½d. per hour for men in receipt of the "standard rate" (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9d.), and proportional reductions for lower paid men; current piecework prices being reduced by 2½ per cent. Decrease of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9d.).
			Females employed in the optical instrument making trade	
File Manufacture	Sheffield	1 Jan.	Male pieceworkers:— Hardeners and machine forgers†	Bonuses on earnings of 20 per cent. for those 21 years of age and over, and 12½ per cent. for those under 21 years reduced to 10 per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively. Revised list of piece prices adopted, such prices being made subject to a bonus of 10 per cent. for men 21 years of age and over, and of 2½ per cent. for youths under 21 years.
			Hand forgers	Bonus on earnings of 20 per cent., previously paid, reduced to 10 per cent.
			Machine cutters	New list of piece prices adopted, such prices being made subject to a bonus of 10 per cent. for men 21 years of age and over, and of 2½ per cent. for youths under 21 years. Bonus on earnings of 20 per cent., previously paid, reduced to 10 per cent.
			Hand and machine grinders	Bonus on earnings of 120 per cent., previously paid, reduced to 95 per cent.
Cutlery Manufacture	Sheffield	2 Jan.	Female pieceworkers	Bonus on earnings of 80 per cent., previously paid to hand cutters, reduced to 65 per cent., and bonus, previously paid to other workers, reduced from 27½ to 15 per cent. for those 18 years and over, and from 20 to 7½ per cent. for those under 18.
			Male datal workers:— 21 years of age and over	Flat rate bonus reduced from 40s. to 33s. 6d. Bonuses of 50 per cent. on 1st £1 of weekly earnings and of 30 per cent. on earnings over £1 substituted for the scale of percentage additions on earnings previously paid of 90 per cent. on first 10s., 47½ per cent. on second 10s., and 30 per cent. on remainder.
			18 years to 21 years	Bonus of 35 per cent. on total earnings substituted for the scale of percentage additions on earnings, previously paid, of 60 per cent. on first 10s., 47½ per cent. on second 10s., and 30 per cent. on remainder. Bonus previously paid reduced to 12s. per week.
Edge Tool	Sheffield	2 Jan.	Under 18 years	MALES.—Decrease of 10 per cent. in the bonus paid on basis rates. FEMALES.—Decrease of 3s. per week for those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years.
			Female day workers	
Nail and Screw Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Cannock Districts Lancashire and Yorkshire	1st pay day in Jan. 1st full pay after 1 Jan.	Table and butcher blade grinders; spring knife grinders, cutlers and finishers; material makers and preparers; scissor forgers; work-board branch of scissor trade (scissor filers, borers, hardeners and putters together; women on productive work and on warehouse work; scissor grinders (hand forge and stamp work)	Decrease of 6s. 6d. per week for timeworkers and pieceworkers 21 years of age and over, leaving the total bonus after change 33s. 6d. per week.
			Males employed in the edge tool trade (heavy and light), joiners' tools, bit and auger, spade, fork, shovel, machine knife, scythe, sickle, hook, wool-shear, saw and hammer trades (excluding machine knife and scythe grinders)	
Nut and Bolt Manufacture	Birmingham and Darlaston	1st pay day in Jan. 31 Jan.	Adult males	Decreases* of 1s. 4d. per week for men 21 years of age and over; of 1s. per week for youths 18 years and under 21 years; and of 8d. per week for boys under 18 years. Bonuses on total earnings of 6½ per cent. for timeworkers, and of 3½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn.
			Youths and females	Decreases of 2s. per week for those 18 years to 21 years, and of 1s. per week for those under 18 years. Bonus on total earnings of 4½ per cent., previously paid, withdrawn.
Chain Manufacture	Great Britain	10 Jan. 1st pay after 1 Jan.	Male timeworkers	Bonus of 26s. 6d. per week and percentage addition on piece rates fixed in 1915, previously paid, withdrawn; and in lieu thereof base piece rate earnings made subject to the addition of 85 per cent.
			Male pieceworkers	Rate adopted of 46s. per week, subject to the addition of bonus of 25s. 6d. per week. Bonuses on earnings of 4½ per cent. for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	Sheffield	1st pay day in Jan. 1st pay day in Jan.	Adult males employed in the nail making trade	Bonuses on total earnings of 4½ per cent. for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn.
			Workpeople employed in the chain trade, making hand hammered chains up to and including 11/32 in. diameter	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the minimum time rates, of ½d. per hour where the employer provides (in addition to the iron) the workshop, tools and fuel; and of 1½d. per hour for workers providing any of the above accessories; also corresponding reductions in the general minimum piece rates. (See Order on p. 45 of the January GAZETTE.)
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	Birmingham	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades	Bonus of 65 per cent. for timeworkers and of 70 per cent. for pieceworkers reduced* to 57½ per cent. and 62½ per cent. respectively. Decrease* of 5 per cent. in wages. Rates after change (according to occupation): Men—skilled, 67s. 9d. or 63s. 3d.; semi-skilled, 52s. or 49s. 8d.; unskilled, 48s. 10d. or 45s. 2d. Women—skilled, 30s. 9d. or 28s. 11d.; semi-skilled, 27s. 1d. or 22s. 7d.; unskilled, 22s. 7d. or 18s. 1d.
			Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades	

* This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with index numbers of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.
† The decreases took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Manufacturing Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee.
‡ In the case of the previous change in the rates of wages of these workpeople (see page 600 of the November LABOUR GAZETTE), it was stated that reduced piece prices had been adopted. It has been ascertained that the actual prices were increased, but the bonuses payable were reduced, and a net reduction in earnings resulted.
§ This reduction is regarded as being equivalent to the withdrawal of the bonus of 12½ per cent. in the engineering, etc., trades.
|| The reductions took effect under arrangements made by the Birmingham Jewellers' and Silver-miths' Association and the Gold, Silver, Electro-plate and Allied Trades Manufacturers' Federation, and were not embodied in any formal agreement made with the trade unions concerned.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).				
Constructional Engineering	England and Wales	1 Dec., 1921 1 Jan.	Steelwork erectors	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: London—erectors, 1s. 9½d.; sheeters, 1s. 11½d.; sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 9½d. England and Wales (excluding London)—erectors, 1s. 8½d.; sheeters, 1s. 9½d.; sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 7½d.
	West of Scotland*	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in bridge building and structural engineering shops	Bonuses on total earnings of 4½ per cent. for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn.
Heating and Domestic Engineering	London	1 Jan.	Certain specified areas†	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 1s. 10½d.). Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for Grade B districts, and of 1½d. per hour for Grade C districts (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 9½d.).
	Other districts in England and Wales London District		Assistants and mates to heating and domestic engineers (21 years of age and over)	Rate of 1s. 4d. per hour adopted to apply when the index number of retail prices, etc., stands at 120; the rate to fluctuate with the above index number, making the rate now payable, 1s. 3d. per hour. Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 85s. 6d.; doormen, 83s. 6d.
Farriery	Liverpool and Birkenhead	1st full pay in Dec., 1921	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour.
	Shrewsbury	1st pay in Dec., 1921	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 9½d.).
Farriery	Glasgow District and Greenock Paisley and District (including Johnstone, Renfrew and Barrhead)	1 Dec., 1921	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 9½d.).
	Edinburgh	1 Dec., 1921	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 10½d.; doormen, 1s. 9½d.).
Spring Manufacture	Dunfermline	1st pay day in Jan.	Farriers	Decrease of 2½d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 7½d.; drivers, 1s. 6½d.
	Sheffield	1st full pay after 18 Jan. 30 Jan.	Laminated spring fitters and vicemen, smiths and strikers	Decrease of 1s. per week (31s. to 30s.) in war bonus. Further decrease in war bonus of 10s. per week (30s. to 20s.).
Needle and Fishing Tackle Making	Sheffield	2 Jan.	Coil spring workers	Decreases of 10s. per week (flat rate bonus) for pieceworkers, and bonus of 12½ per cent. previously paid to datal workers, withdrawn.
	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale	Jan.	Spring makers and grinders	Bonuses on total earnings of 4½ per cent. for timeworkers, and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn. Supplementary bonuses of 6½ per cent. on time rates, and of 3½d. per cent. on piece rates, previously paid, withdrawn.
Weighing Machine, etc., Making	Redditch and District	1st pay day in Jan.	Males	Decrease, in war bonus, of 1s. 3d. per week.
	Great Britain	Jan.	Females, over 18 years	Decrease, in war bonus, of 1s. per week.
Steel Casement, etc.	Birmingham, Bristol, Chester, Sheffield and Glasgow	1 Jan.	Females, under 18 years	Bonuses on total earnings of 4½ per cent. for timeworkers, and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn.
	Walsall District	1 Jan.	Adult males employed in the scale, beam and weighing machine making trade	Bonuses on total earnings of 4½ per cent. for timeworkers, and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn.
Harness Furniture Making	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Cannock District	1 Jan.	Adult males employed in the steel casement and sash window making trades	Decrease of 10 per cent. on basis time and piece rates. Rates after change: timeworkers—adult males, 11d. to 1s. 1d. per hour plus 30 per cent.; females, 4½d. to 6d. plus 25 per cent.; pieceworkers (percentages above price lists)—bit, spur and stirrup forgers and filers, general filers, electro-plate burnishers, bobbers and moppers, 60 per cent.; brass dressers, 60 per cent.; brass platers, 65 per cent.; hame and clip forgers, 87½ per cent.; hame filers, 92½ per cent.; tong platers, 75 per cent.; silver platers, 80 per cent.
	Walsall District	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the harness furniture making trade	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the general minimum time rates of 1d. per hour for workers 18 years of age and over, and of ½d. to 1½d. per hour for those under 18 years. Rates after change: after age of 18 years: 10d. per hour during first twelve months of employment, and 11d. per hour afterwards. Also decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s.) in the piecework basis time-rate. (See Order on p. 45 of the January GAZETTE.)
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade	Great Britain	14 Jan.	Female workers employed as hand brush jappers or as hand brush lacquerers who are capable of finishing all classes of work, blow-pipe braziers or solderers using ordinary hand iron or blow-pipe with bar solder	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in the general minimum time rates of 1d. per hour for workers 18 years of age and over, and of ½d. to 1½d. per hour for those under 18 years. Rates after change: after age of 18 years: 9d. per hour during first 12 months of employment, and 10d. per hour afterwards. Also decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. to 11d.) in the piecework basis time-rate. (See Order on p. 45 of the January GAZETTE.)
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton District (including West Bromwich, Oldbury, Walsall and Coventry)	1 Jan.	Adult males employed in miscellaneous metal trades, including axle, bridge building and constructional engineering, cycle, drop-forging and stamping, metal rolling (brass and copper tubes, sheets, wire, etc.), roll-making, small arms, small tool, spring, tank, welded and weldless tube	Bonuses on total earnings of 4½ per cent. for timeworkers, and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn.

* The reductions were made as the result of an arrangement between the Scottish Association of Bridge Builders and Structural Engineers and the trade unions concerned.
† This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with index numbers of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.
‡ The Grades referred to are as follows:—Grade B: Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Walsall and all towns between, together with the Potteries District, Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tamworth, and Burton-on-Trent; Lancashire and Cheshire; Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Scarborough.
Grade C: Parts of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire (not included above); and Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff, and Bristol.
§ A lower rate is payable during first two months for those entering the trade for first time at or over the age of 18 years.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Textile Trade S., Woollen and Worsted, Jute and Liren, Silk, Lace Manufacture, Carpet Manufacture, Asbestos Industry, and Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc., Trades.

* This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc. † The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to 35s., or on higher basis rates up to 51s. it is paid on 33s., or on the equivalent of 80 per cent. of the ordinary time-workers "cost of living" percentage (i.e., 95 per cent.), whichever is the greater; on basis rates over 51s., 20 per cent. is paid on the first 15s. above that amount, and 8 per cent. on the remainder.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Textile Trades—(continued), Clothing Trades, and Transport Trades.

* This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index numbers of retail prices, etc. † The rates after change may be calculated by deducting the above amounts, together with the decreases in October, 1921 (i.e., in all 9s. 1d. for men and 4s. 7d. for women) from the rates shown on p. 429 of LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of change. Includes sections for Transport Trades, Agriculture and Fishing, and Paper, Printing and Allied Trades.

* Including Accrington, Bacup, Burnley, Bolton, Bamber Bridge, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Colne, Chorley, Darwen, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Leyland, Nelson, Oswaldtwistle, Radcliffe, Preston, Rawtenstall, Whitworth and Rushden.
† Including Rochdale, Heywood, Bury, Radcliffe, Whitefield, Prestwich, Farnworth, Kearsley, Walkden, Little Hulton, Leigh, Atherton, Tyldesley and St. Helens.
‡ The change took effect from the first pay day in January in the case of men 21 years and over, and from first pay day after 7th January in the case of males under 21 years and females.
§ In this county where the men are usually on yearly agreements, wages generally were not reduced in September, 1921, when the Wages Board minimum of 44s. 6d. came into operation.
¶ The rates of wages and working hours shown are those which have been agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921. The Minister of Agriculture has confirmed the agreements made for the Isle of Ely and Warwickshire.
‡ The decreases and new rates referred to were not accepted by the workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the subject of a recommendation by the employers' side.
** Also parishes of Alderminster, Shipston-on-Stour, Tidmington, and Tredington.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of change. Includes sections for Agriculture and Fishing, Paper, Printing and Allied Trades, and Furniture and Woodworking Trades.

* The rates of wages and working hours shown are those which have been agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.
† The decreases and new rates referred to were not accepted by the workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the subject of a recommendation by the employers' side.
‡ The rates after change for workers employed in London may be calculated by deducting the above decreases from the rates given on p. 552 of LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921.
§ For minimum rates previously paid in London, see p. 552 of LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921.
¶ For list of towns included in the various grades, see note † on p. 337 and note * on p. 388 of LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920. Compositors, etc., at Leigh and Darwen have been transferred from Grade IV. to Grade III., and at Llanelli from Grade III. to Grade II.
‡ The rates after change for other classes may be calculated by deducting the above decreases from the rates shown on pp. 552 and 553 of LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921.
** In the case of compositors on piecework at Edinburgh the percentages payable on the price list of November, 1915, were reduced by 5 and 10 for males and females respectively, leaving wages 147 1/2 per cent. and 202 1/2 per cent. respectively above the list.
†† This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—(continued).				
Furniture Manufacture (contd.)	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 28 Jan.	Furniture trade operatives:— Journeyman Unskilled labourers Women Caners Apprentices and learners	Decreases* of the following amounts for the classes named respectively: 1d. per hour. Rates after change, 1s. 7d. or 1s. 7½d. 1d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3d.). 1d. per hour (1½d. to 1½d.). 1d. per chair on bedroom chairs bored 18, 19, and 20. 3d. to 10d. per week.
	Swansea	1 Jan.	Furniture trade operatives	Decrease* of 2d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Wrexham	1 Jan.	Furniture trade operatives	Decrease* of 1½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Belfast, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Kirkealdy, Lochwinnoch, and Renfrew†	1 Jan.	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, french polishers, machinemen, upholsterers, upholstery sewers, and sand paperers	Decreases for timeworkers of 2d. per hour for men and of 1d. per hour for women, and of 10 per cent. on present rates for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: Beith and Lochwinnoch: men, 1s. 6½d.; women, 9d. Dundee and Kirkealdy: men, 1s. 7d.; women, 9d. Glasgow: men, 1s. 8d.; women, 10d.
	Aberdeen	1st pay after 18 Jan.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, french polishers and women	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for men (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.), and of 1d. per hour for women.
Vehicle Building	Glasgow	1st full pay in Jan.	Rocking and baby chair makers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
	London	1st pay day after 23 Dec., 1921.	Workpeople employed in coach-building section by certain tram and omnibus companies	Decrease* of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change are 2d. per hour less than those shown on p. 554 of LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921.
Mill-sawing	Aberdeen	1 Jan.	Bodymakers, cartwrights, carriage makers, wheelers, finishers, sawyers, machinists, painters, trimmers, and brush hands	Decrease* of 1½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: brush hands, 1s. 3d.; young journeymen in first year out of their time, 1s. 8d.; other classes, 1s. 9d.
	Bristol, Cardiff, Gloucester, Newport and Swansea	Pay week ending 6 Jan.	Labourers employed in timber yards	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Certain towns in West Riding of Yorkshire†	Pay period preceding 20 or 21 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and labourers employed in sawmills	Decrease of 2d. per hour in Foreign Section, and of 1½d. per hour in Home-grown Section. Minimum rates after change for machinists and sawyers:—Foreign Section, 1s. 9d.; Home-grown Section, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d.
	Sheffield and Rotherham	28 Jan.	Machinists, sawyers, etc., employed in sawmills	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change are 1½d. per hour less than those given on page 661 of LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921.
Packing Case Making	Scotland	1st pay day in Jan.	Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmills	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for journeymen, and of 1d. per hour for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 7½d.
	London	1st pay after 18 Jan.	Packing case makers:—Fully qualified adult males and labourers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for saw sharpeners and of 1d. per hour for other classes.
	Stoke-on-Trent and District.	1 Jan.	Apprentices and improvers and females	Decrease* of 1d. per hour.
	Scotland (except Aberdeen)	1st pay day in Jan.	Crate makers:—Machine shop men	Bonus of 25 per cent., previously paid, reduced to 10 per cent.
	Aberdeen	1st pay day in Jan.	Daywage men	Decrease of 15 per cent. on present earnings.
Other Woodworking	Belfast	1st pay week in Jan.	Oddwork men (repairers, etc.)	Decrease* of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
	Nottingham	16 Jan.	Packing case makers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for journeymen, and of 1d. per hour for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 7½d.
	Birmingham and Walsall. Various Districts‡	2 Jan.	Picture frame makers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for saw sharpeners and of 1d. per hour for other classes.
Explosives Manufacture	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Crating makers:—Machine shop men	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for male workers in Grade A occupations, and corresponding reductions for other workers. Rates after change for men 21 years and over: Grade A occupations, 7s. 6d.; Grade B, 6s.; Grade C, 6s. 4d.; Grade D, 5s.
	United Kingdom ...	1st pay day in Jan.	Saddle tree makers, rivetters and sawyers	Decrease of 25 per cent. in bonus.
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture	United Kingdom ...	2 Jan.	Boot last makers	Decrease of 5 per cent. on existing rates.
	United Kingdom ...	1st pay day in Jan.	Males 21 years and over employed in the explosives trade	Bonus on total earnings of 4½ per cent. for timeworkers and 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers, previously paid, withdrawn.
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom ...	1st pay day in Jan.	Males	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and of from 6d. to 2s. for those under 21 years.
	United Kingdom ...	3rd pay day in Jan.	Females	Further decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and of from 6d. to 2s. for those under 21 years. Minimum rates after change for men 21 years of age and over, 8s.
Fertiliser Manufacture	United Kingdom ...	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the cement trade (except bricklayers, joiners and other skilled tradesmen)	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. for those under 21 years.
	Plymouth	6 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	Decreases for dayworkers of 1d. per hour for men 18 years of age and over, and of 1d. per hour for youths under 18 and for women, and proportionate decreases for piece and shift workers.
Glass Manufacture	Certain districts in England* and Scotland†	1st pay day in Jan.	Flint glass ware makers	Decrease of 3d. per hour for adult male timeworkers and proportionate decreases for shift and pieceworkers. Rate after change for adult male timeworkers, 1s. 2d.
	Certain districts in England and Scotland††	9 Jan.	Flint glass cutters, intaglio workers and engravers	Decrease of 5d. per move.
			Glass bottle blowers, finishers, gatherers, etc.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week.
				Decrease of 7½ per cent. on total earnings.

* This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index numbers of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.
 † The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Association and the Scottish Furnishing Trades Unions Advisory Committee.
 ‡ Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, and Leeds. At the smaller centres the rates are 2d. or 3d. less than those quoted above.
 § For rates previously paid see p. 37 of LABOUR GAZETTE for January.
 ¶ Leicester, Northampton, Kettering, Norwich, and Bristol.
 ** The decreases took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.
 †† Viz., London, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Stourbridge, Tutbury and Warrington.
 ‡‡ Including Barnsley, Bristol, Castleford, Conisboro', Derby, Gateshead, Hull, Knottingley, Leeds, Leighton Buzzard, London, Manchester, Mexboro', Newport (Mon.), Portobello, Rotherham, Sunderland, Swinton, Sheffield, Thornhill Lees, Wombwell, Wakefield, Wath, and York.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
CHEMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES—(continued).				
Glass Manufacture (contd.)	Yorkshire and certain firms in London and Manchester	9 Jan.	Flint glass bottle makers and blowers	Decrease of 5d. per move (4s. 9d. to 4s. 4d.).
	Glasgow and District	1st full pay in Dec.	Glass embossers, painters, and fret lead glaziers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.).
Pottery Manufacture	Glasgow, Musselburgh, Portobello and Rutherglen	1st pay after 14 Jan.	All workpeople employed in stoneware pottery manufacture	Decrease in war bonus* of 1d. per hour, leaving war bonus† of 1d. per hour.
	Peterborough ...	1 Jan.	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of pressed bricks	Decrease of 12½ per cent. for time and pieceworkers (except burners and oilers who sustained decreases of 7s. per week and 1½d. per hour respectively), subject to the resultant wages for a normal week being not less than 125 per cent. over pre-war average rates. Rates after change: oilers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; burners, 7s. per week.
Brick Manufacture	Sheffield and district	1st pay day in Jan.	Adult male brickmakers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and a proportionate decrease for pieceworkers. Aggregate minimum time rate after change, 1s. 5½d.
	North Staffordshire	1st full working week in Jan.	Adult male timeworkers ...	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change, 1s. 4d. per hour.
White Marl Industry	North Staffordshire	1st full working week in Jan.	Women and boys	Decreases by arrangement at individual works subject to the amounts (together with the amounts deducted in October, 1921) not exceeding those embodied in the agreements of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries of May 12th and October 14th, 1921.
	North Staffordshire	1st full working week in Jan.	Pieceworkers	Decreases equivalent to those sustained by timeworkers.
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.				
Flour Milling	Great Britain‡	2nd pay day in Jan.	Men, 21 years of age and over, employed in the flour-milling industry (including motor lorry drivers, carriers and horse carmen where previously included with mill employees)	Decrease of 5s. per week in minimum rates. (For rates previously in operation see p. 555 of LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921.)
	London	Week ending 7 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the bread-baking and confectionery trades by members of the London Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male bakers and confectioners, 2s. per week for allied workers, 1s. 3d. per week for adult females, 9d. per week for juveniles, and 5d. per day for jobbers. (For rates previously in operation see p. 607 of LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1921.)
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Blackpool	16 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease* of 2s. per week (74s. to 72s.8.).
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey	1st pay day in Jan.	Males	Decrease of 3s. per week (80s. to 72s.8.).
	Manchester District‡	2 Jan.	Females	Decrease* of 2s. per week for adults (74s. to 72s.8.), 1s. 4d. per week for those 18 but under 21 years, and 4d. per day for jobbers.
	Manchester District‡	30 Jan.	Females	Decrease* of 1s. 4d. per week for adults (49s. 4d. to 48s.8.), 11d. per week for those 18 but under 21 years, and 3d. per day for jobbers.
	Manchester District‡	9 Jan.	Vanmen	Decrease* of 1s. 4d. per week for adults (48s. to 46s. 8d.8.), 11d. per week for those 18 but under 21 years, and 2½d. per day for jobbers.
Brewing	Birmingham and Midland District‡	2 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades	Decrease* of 2s. 4d. per week for adults, and of proportionate amounts for juniors. (For rates previously in operation see p. 662 of LABOUR GAZETTE for December.)
	Nottingham ...	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult males (72s. 6d. to 70s.8.), of 1s. 3d. per week for youths and for women 18 years and over, and of 7½d. per week for juveniles and improvers.
Brewing	Chatham, Gillingham and Rochester	Week ending 7 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease* of 3s. per week for adult male bakers (73s. to 70s.8.), and of proportionate amounts for women and juveniles.
	Eastbourne ...	28 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week (65s. 6d. to 63s.8.).
Brewing	Barry and Cardiff	28 Jan.	Brewery workers	Decrease* of 1s. per week (62s. to 61s.8.).
	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley	21 Jan.	Brewery workers	Decrease of 5s. per week (75s. to 70s.8.).
Brewing	Pontypool	7 Jan.	Brewery workers	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week (72s. 6d. to 70s.8.).
	Northumberland and Durham	1st pay day in Jan.	Brewery workers	Decrease of 10s. per week for bakers and confectioners (80s. to 70s.8.) and of 12½ per cent. on existing rates for vanmen.
Brewing	Liverpool and Birkenhead	28 Jan.	Brewery workers (except those employed in the bottling department)	Decrease of 4s. per week for males and of 2s. per week for females. Minimum rates after change: inside workers—men 21 years and over, 62s.; women 18 years and over, 31s.; carters, 62s.; motor drivers, 75s.
	Certain towns in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire††	1st pay day after 1 Jan.	Brewery workers	Decrease of 4s. per week. Minimum rate after change for men 21 years and over, 66s.
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent	1st pay day in Jan.	Brewery workers	Decrease of 2s. per week for adult males and of 1s. per week for women and youths. (For rates previously in operation see p. 436 of LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921.)
	Burton-on-Trent	1st pay day in Jan.	Brewery workers	Decrease* of 4s. per week for adult males, of from 1s. to 3s. 8d. per week for males under 21 years and of from 8d. to 1s. 6d. per week for females. (For rates previously in operation see p. 436 of LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921.)

* This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.
 † In addition to this war bonus basic time and piece rates which were in operation at 24th March, 1921, are subject to an addition of 20 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively.
 ‡ The above reduction was not embodied in any agreement between employers and workpeople, but is reported to have been put into general operation. Under an agreement made in February by the Joint Industrial Council, new rates are to take effect in March which are 6s. 6d. per week less than those agreed upon previous to January, thus involving a further decrease of 1s. 6d. per week.
 § The rate quoted refers to tablehands.
 ¶ Including Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Urmston, Flixton, Irlam and Cadishead, Barton, Patricroft, Eccles, Swinton, Pendlebury, Prestwich, Middleton, Oldham, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walkden, Hyde, Denton, Royton, Shaw, Crompton and Glossop.
 †† Including Brierley Hill, Burton on Trent, Cannock, Coventry, Darlaston, Dudley, Leamington, Rugby, Smethwick, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall, and Wolverhampton.
 ** Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries District (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton, and Tunstall).
 ‡‡ Grade A.—Chesterfield, Daybrook, Derby, Ilkeston, Mansfield and Nottingham; Grade B.—Kimberley and Shardlow.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES—(continued).				
Aerated Water Manufacture	England and Wales	9 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the aerated waters trade:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers All classes	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— 3s. to 6s. per week for males and 2s. 6d. to 4s. per week for females in minimum time rates. Minimum time rates after change for adults: males, 58s.; females, 51s.* 1d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.) for males, and ¾d. per hour (10½d. to 10d.) for females in piecework basis time rates.* Overtime rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts for all hours worked in excess of 48 in any week or 4½ on Saturday.*
Wholesale Provision Trade	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Jan.	Workpeople employed in warehouses by produce merchants:— Males Females	Increase in minimum rates of 6d. and 1s. 6d. per week for those 16 and 17 years of age respectively, and decreases varying from 6d. to 7s. per week for others. Minimum rates after change: 13s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 6s. 6d. at 25 and over. Minimum rate of 32s. per week adopted for those 20 years of age and over, and decrease in minimum rates varying from 6d. to 2s. per week for others.
Seed Crushing Industry	Great Britain (except Liverpool)	1st full pay day after 23 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for males 21 years of age and over, and of 1s. 3d. per week for women and youths.
	Hull	1 Jan.	Enginemakers and firemen employed in seed and oil mills	Bonus of 4½ per cent. on total earnings, previously paid, withdrawn.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.				
Leather Working	Birmingham and Walsall	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the made-up leather goods industry	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.) for male timeworkers, and of ¾d. per hour (8d. to 7½d.) for female timeworkers.
Leather Dressing	Hyde and District	1 Nov. 1921	Workpeople employed in the chamois leather dressing and glove making trade	Decrease of 2d. per hour for male timeworkers, and of 5 per cent. for male pieceworkers and for female time and pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for male timeworkers: skilled, 1s. 6d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 4d. per hour. Bonus of 60 per cent. on 1916 list reduced to 35 per cent.
	London	30 Jan.	Basket makers (except those on market and gardeners' work)	Decrease of 10 per cent. on Yorkshire list prices, leaving wages 98 and 113 per cent. above the list for pieceworkers and timeworkers respectively.
	Yorkshire	1st full week in Jan.	Basket, skip and hamper makers	Decrease of 30 per cent. on Lancashire list prices, leaving wages 125 per cent. and 115 per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire†	9 Jan.	Agricultural basket makers ... Male timeworkers, 21 years and over Female timeworkers	Decrease of 15 per cent. in percentage payable on 1918 list, leaving wages 5 per cent. above the list. Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.) in minimum rates for those with 3 or 5 years' experience in certain operations, and of ¾d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1½d.) for all other workers.* Minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts of 1s. and 1½d. per hour respectively for pan workers of all ages (except pan-setting learners) employed on certain broom heads, banisters, sweeps, and toy hearth brushes, and minimum time rate of 1s. 4½d. per hour fixed for those employed on work other than the above or on cocoa and other fibre brooms, banisters (of any length), and bass heads; also minimum rates fixed for pan-setting learners.*
Brush and Broom Trade	Great Britain ...	2 Jan.	Male pieceworkers Female pieceworkers	Decrease, under Trade Boards Acts, of 7½ per cent. in the general minimum piece rates previously fixed for the various sections; also decreases for certain classes of apprentices.* New scale of minimum piece rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts (subject to a reduction of 7½ per cent.) for drawing hands on machine work, and decrease of 7½ per cent. in piece rates for hand drawing.*
Patent Fuel Manu- facture Export Packing	Cardiff, Newport and Port Talbot	1 Jan.	Patent fuel workers	Decrease of 1s. per day for day-wagmen and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers, and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings, previously paid, withdrawn.
	London	1st pay day after 28 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the export packing trade	Decreases† of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. per week.
	Liverpool	Week ending 7 Jan.	Warehousemen (except those employed in the earned goods section and warehouse keepers)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (73s. to 70s. 6d.) for permanent men, and of 6d. per half-day or 1s. per day (14s. to 13s.) for casuals.
Warehousing	Manchester ...	6 or 7 Jan.	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.) Male timeworkers, 21 years of age and over, with not less than 4 years' experience:— Mounting section Stick-making section Juniors (other than apprentices)	Decreases† of amounts varying from 1s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. per week for males, and from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per week for females. Minimum rates after change: men 23 years of age, 55s. 3d.; women 21 years of age, 30s. 6d. Decreases varying from 1½d. to 2½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7d. per hour. Decreases of 1½d. or 2d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7d. per hour. New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases varying from 3d. to 3d. per hour.
Boiler Covering	London	2 Jan.	Boiler coverers	Decrease of 3d. per hour for qualified men 21 years of age and over (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7½d.).
	Glasgow	1 Jan.	Boiler and pipe coverers and labourers (men 21 years of age and over)	Bonus of 4½ per cent. and 2½ per cent. on earnings previously paid to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, withdrawn.
Incandescent Mantle Manu- facture Exhibition Stand Fitting	Great Britain¶	1st full pay day after 20 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the incandescent mantle manufacturing industry	Decrease of 1d. per hour for skilled workers and proportionate decrease for learners. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over, 11½d.; women 18 and over, 7d.
	London	1st pay day after 19 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the exhibition stand fitting, etc., trade	Decrease† of ¾d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled, 1s. 7d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 5d.; unskilled, 1s. 3d.

* See also p. 44 of January LABOUR GAZETTE.
† This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.
‡ Including Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Heywood, Knutsford, Leigh, Liverpool, Manchester, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport and Warrington.
§ For pan work (setting only) the rates were fixed at 30½ per cent. less than the rates previously fixed for pan work.
¶ For female pan hands in certain sections who perform the operation of setting, boring and trimming, piece rates were fixed at 7½ per cent. less than those previously fixed for male pan hands, and for those who do not, at from 16½ per cent. to 30½ per cent. less.
‡ The change took effect under an agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Mantle Manufacturing Industry.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS—(continued).				
Pattern Card Making	Manchester ...	6 or 7 Jan.	Pattern card makers— Males 22 years of age and over Females and apprentices ...	Decrease* of 5s. 6d. per week. Standard rate after change, 75s. New scales of weekly rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. for females, and of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. for apprentices aged 16 to 20 years. Decreases of 2½d. per hour for those receiving a minimum rate for skilled men or over, and of 10 per cent. for those under minimum rate.
Artificial Limb Making	London and Birmingham	1st full week in Dec. 1921 1st full week in Jan.	Artificial limb makers	Decreases of 1½d. per hour for those receiving the minimum rate for skilled men or over, and of 5 per cent. for those under minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for skilled men in wood, metal or leather sections, 1s. 11½d.
Toy Making	Great Britain ...	9 Jan.	Males Females	Decreases in minimum rates, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2d. per hour (or 8s. per week) for those 21 years and over, 1d. per hour (or 4s. per week) for those 15 to 21 years, and ¾d. per hour (or 2s. per week) for those under 15 years. (See p. 45 of January GAZETTE.)
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.				
Gas Undertakings	Great Britain*	2 Jan.	Men, 18 years of age and over, employed in the gas industry	Decrease* of 1½d. per hour or 1s. per shift.‡
Electricity Undertakings	Great Britain§	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed at electricity undertakings (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease* of 1d. per hour.
	Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Midlands Lancashire and Cheshire South Midlands ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed at water-works undertakings	Decrease* of 1½d. per hour.
	London	1st full pay in Jan.	Workpeople employed at water-works undertakings	Decrease* of 4s. per week for Grade D areas, 3s. 8d. for Grade C areas, 3s. 4d. for Grade B areas, and 3s. per week for Grade A areas. Minimum weekly rates after change include the following, for Areas D, C, B and A respectively: stokers and boiler cleaners, 65s., 60s. 10d., 56s. 8d. and 52s. 6d.; pipe joiners, 64s., 61s. 10d., 57s. 8d. and 53s. 6d.; labourers 58s. 3d., 56s. 10d., 54s. 8d. and 47s. 6d.
Water-works Undertakings	London	1st pay week after 1 Jan.	Employees of Metropolitan Water Board (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease* of 5s. 10½d. per week, leaving the bonus at 33s. 3½d. per week for men over 21 years, at 27s. 3½d. for youths 18 to 21 doing full men's work, and at 21s. 6½d. for other youths 18 to 21.¶
	Home Counties ...	1st full pay in Jan.	Able-bodied male manual workers employed at water-works undertakings	Decrease* of 4s. per week for Areas D, C and B, and of 2s. per week for Area A. Minimum weekly rates after change include the following, for Areas D, C, B and A respectively: labourers, 61s. 6d., 58s. 3d., 53s. and 49s. 9d.; joiners, 62s. 6d., 60s., 55s. and 52s.; stokers, 64s., 62s. 6d., 55s. and 52s.

* This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc., published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.
† The decrease took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry.
‡ These decreases are subject to the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. in the case of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, 21 years of age and over, when such bonuses have previously been paid.
§ The decrease took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry.
¶ The bonus for workpeople under 18 years was reduced from 11s. per week to 10s. per week.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople, among others, are affected by reductions in wages reported to the Department as taking place in February: building trade operatives throughout Great Britain; electricians; coal miners in various districts; iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands; steel melters; riveters, caulkers, platers, etc., in shipyards; ship repairers in South Wales; tinsmith makers; lace curtain makers; boot and shoe operatives; coachbuilders; pottery workers; rubber workers; and employees of tramway undertakings.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE

The results of recent ascertainsments of the selling prices of iron are given below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Decrease of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Pig Iron:		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland (No. 3)	Oct.-Dec.	111 24	20 3	113 34
Cumberland	Nov.-Dec.	124 4	40 6†	168 8
Northamptonshire	Oct.-Dec.	96 23	22 6‡	144 24
Nottinghamshire	Oct.-Dec.	108 04	38 54	158 3
West of Scotland	Oct.-Dec.	131 7	29 11	†
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England (Bars and angles)	Nov.-Dec.	272 104	40 84	317 104
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	Nov.-Dec.	285 14	25 1	314 64

* Stated to the nearest farthing.
† The previous audit was for the months of July and August.
‡ The selling price for the months of September and October was, by a temporary arrangement, taken as 140s. per ton.
‡ No ascertainment was made for this period.

Pig-Iron.—The decrease in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig-iron for the quarter ended December warranted a reduction of 20½ per cent. on the standard rates of 1919, but it was agreed between employers and workpeople that the percentage reduction should be 41½ per cent. on standard rates. In Cumberland the ascertainment for the two months of November and December resulted in decreases in wages of iron ore miners of 1s. 4d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage, of 1s. per shift for winding enginemakers; and for other underground and surface workers of 8d. per shift for men, and 4d. per shift for boys. The reduction in the ascertained selling price of Northamptonshire pig-iron for the quarter ended December resulted in a decrease from 18th January of 28½ per cent. on the standard rates for blastfurnacemen and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in that county. In Nottinghamshire the wages of blastfurnacemen, and in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were reduced from 25th January by 23½ per cent. on standard rates. The West of Scotland ascertainment for the quarter ended December resulted in a decrease, generally from 29th January, of 23 per cent. on standard rates. Particulars of these decreases are shown on page 31.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 20 per cent. on standard rates, whilst in the West of Scotland the reduction amounted to 12½ per cent. The reduction in both districts took effect from 30th January. Particulars of these decreases are shown on pages 31 and 32.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The number of persons relieved on one day in January, 1922, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 529 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 35 per 10,000 on the previous month, and an increase of 346 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with December, 1921, the total number relieved increased by 61,745 (or 7.2 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 2,266 (or 1.8 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 59,479 (or 8.1 per cent.). Four districts showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The Stockton and Tees district showed the greatest increase (169 per 10,000), and the greatest decrease was in the Sheffield district (30 per 10,000).

Compared with January, 1921, the total number relieved increased by 600,323 (or 188.5 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 11,410 (or 9.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 588,913 (or 290.5 per cent.). Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (1,011 per 10,000), in the Sheffield district (904 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (895 per 10,000), and in the Birmingham district (766 per 10,000). Fourteen districts showed increases ranging from 225 to 557, and thirteen districts showed increases ranging from 35 to 200.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Areas, Number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief on one day in January, 1922 (Indoor, Outdoor, Total), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include ENGLAND & WALES, METROPOLIS, West District, North District, Central District, East District, South District, TOTAL, METROPOLIS, West Ham, Other Districts, Newcastle District, Stockton and Tees District, Bolton, Oldham, etc., Wigan District, Manchester District, Liverpool District, Bradford District, Halifax and Huddersfield, Leeds District, Barnsley District, Sheffield District, Hull District, North Staffordshire, Nottingham District, Leicester District, Wolverhampton District, Birmingham District, Bristol District, Cardiff and Swansea, TOTAL "Other Districts", SCOTLAND, Glasgow District, Paisley & Greenock Dist., Edinburgh & Leith Dist., Dundee and Dunfermline, Aberdeen, Coatbridge and Airdrie, TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts, TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Jan., 1922.

* 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 district.

† Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

‡ The numbers included for the Sheffield Union do not cover changes which have taken place since the 31st December, 1921.

§ The figures for Scotland include destitute able-bodied unemployed in receipt of poor relief.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.*

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during January, 1922, was 186 as compared with 250 in the previous month and 232 a year ago.

The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as follows:—

Table with columns: RAILWAY SERVICE, Brakesmen and Goods Guards, Engine Drivers, Firemen, Guards (Passenger), Permanent Way Men, Porters, Shunters, Mechanics, Labourers, Miscellaneous, Contractors' Servants, TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE, MINES, Underground, Surface, TOTAL, MINES, QUARRIES over 20 feet deep, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Shoddy, Other Textiles, Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing, Metal Extracting and Refining, Metal Conversion including Rolling Mills and Tube Making, Metal Founding, TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104, Buildings, s. 105, TOTAL, Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, Total (excluding Seamen).

* Based on Home Office, Mines Department and Ministry of Transport Returns. † Includes three females, one in the Wool, etc., industry, and two in the other Metal Trades.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1922, was 19. Two deaths due to lead poisoning, one each in the smelting of metal and pottery industries, were reported. Five cases (three fatal) of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during January, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below:—

Table with columns: (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING, Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals, Plumbing and Soldering, Printing, File Cutting and Hardening, Tinning of Metals, Other Contact with Molten Lead, White and Red Lead Works, Pottery, Vitreous Enamelling, Electric Accumulator Works, Paint and Colour Works, Indiarubber Works, Coach and Car Painting, Shipbuilding, Paint used in other Industries, Other Industries, TOTAL OF ABOVE, HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING, (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING, Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making, Other Industries, Phosphorus Poisoning, Arsenic Poisoning, Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas, Other, Epitheliomatous Ulceration— Paraffin, Pitch, Tar, Chrome Ulceration, TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING, (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX— Wool, Handling of Horsehair, Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.), Other Industries, TOTAL ANTHRAX.

* 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 in previous returns or not.

† The person affected in the Pottery industry was a male.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1920.

STATISTICS* have recently been published by the Home Office relating to the compensation paid during 1920 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, in the seven groups of industries in which returns are called for under Section 12 of the Act.

The following Table shows, in respect of workpeople covered by the returns in those industries, the number of cases of compensation and the amounts of compensation paid during 1920:—

Table with columns: Industries, Aggregate Number of Workpeople covered in 1920, Cases of Accidents and Industrial Diseases for which Compensation was paid in 1920 (Fatal Cases, Disablement Cases), Amount paid in 1920 (£).

The total number of workpeople covered by the returns employed in the above industries in 1920—3,348,150—was 11,033 less than in the previous year, but was 838,797 more than in the year 1913. The total number of cases of accident or industrial disease in respect of which compensation was paid in 1920 was 385,517, the aggregate amount paid being £5,978,009. The corresponding figures for the year 1919 were 368,469 and £4,616,723 respectively, while the figures for 1913 were 480,668 and £3,361,650. The large increase in 1920, as compared with the previous year, in the aggregate amount of compensation paid was, to some extent, due to increases in compensation provided for by the Workmen's Compensation (War Addition) Act, 1919.

General statistics for 1920 are also given in regard to the administration of the Act, together with particulars relating to the Employers' Liability Act, 1880.

The total number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation

* Cmd. 1545 (1921), price 6d. net. † Employers in making the return are asked to give the average number of workpeople employed throughout the year.

‡ The figures include both new cases of compensation in 1920 and cases continued from previous years. Of the total of 381,936 disablement cases in 1920, 40,030 were cases continued from previous years.

Act which were taken into court during 1920 was 5,331; of this total, however, 1,942 cases were applications for dealing with allowances already granted or cases which were eventually settled out of court or otherwise disposed of. Of the 3,389 remaining claims, 81 per cent. were decided in favour of the applicant. There were 25,332 cases in which memoranda of agreements and informal arbitrations were registered in the courts.

Only 69 cases under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, were taken into court in 1920. The steady diminution in the number of these cases since 1907, when the number was 604, indicates a tendency to make use of the remedies provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 in preference to taking action under the older Act.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Table with columns: Names of Societies and Nature of Business, Sales in the Third Quarter of (1921, 1920, 1916), Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with (A Year ago, Five Years ago).

* The figures given for Productive Departments represent Sales and Transfer to the Distributive Departments.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Trade Disputes Act, 1906.

TRADE UNION DISPUTE: UNION AND SECEDING MEMBERS: MINERS WHO WERE DEPRIVED OF SAFETY LAMPS.

A case of importance with regard to the right of Trade Unions to coerce seceding members came before the Court of Appeal recently, when ten seceding members of the Cannock Chase and of the Pelsall Miners' Associations appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Sargant, dismissing their action against two officials of the Union.

The plaintiffs in their action in the Court below claimed damages and an injunction restraining the defendants from procuring, or attempting to procure, a breach of contract between the plaintiffs and their employers, and/or from interfering, or attempting to interfere, with the rights of the plaintiffs to dispose of their labour as they would with the Cannock Chase Company or otherwise. At the hearing of the action it was proved that the defendants had, on several occasions, warned the plaintiffs that unless they joined the Cannock Chase Miners' Association they would be unable to get work. On several occasions in June last the plaintiffs were waiting in the lamp queue to go down the pit, when the man in charge of the lamps was told by the defendants that he must not give lamps to the plaintiffs. The lampman obeyed these instructions, and, therefore, the plaintiffs were unable to go down the mine. For the defendants it was contended that in this case there was a trade dispute, and that they were protected from liability by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906. The plaintiffs, in presenting their case, admitted that there was a trade dispute, but they contended that the defendants were deprived of the protection of this Act on the ground that the defendants had acted in breach of section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, which is as follows:—“Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority. . . . hides any tools,

“clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof. . . . shall, on conviction thereof by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, or on indictment as hereinafter mentioned, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding £20 or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.”

The Master of the Rolls in giving judgment stated the facts, and said that it was clear that an agreement had been made between the mine owners and the Miners' Federation that only union labour should be employed in the mines, and that the plaintiffs were regarded as non-unionists. The learned judge, said His Lordship, was warranted in finding that, if the plaintiffs were allowed to continue working, there would probably be a stoppage of work in the pits, and that the defendants were not only anxious to avoid such a stoppage, but were anxious to persuade the plaintiffs to join the only recognised union. No violence or threats had been used by the defendants. It was said that the defendants had deprived the plaintiffs of their tools or hindered them in the use of their tools within the meaning of section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875 (supra). In this case the tools in question were miners' safety lamps, and the cause of action alleged by the appealing plaintiffs was that the defendants had advised or told the lampman that the colliery not to give the plaintiffs their lamps. The men, however, had no right of possession or special property in the lamps. Therefore, what was done was not a deprivation or a hindering within the meaning of the section. If the plaintiffs had been able to show that the acts complained of were done for the purpose of inducing a breach of contract, either by them or by the mine owners, or for the purpose of interfering with the employment of the plaintiffs, or their right to dispose of their labour as they would, they might have had a right of action at common law. But in this case that right was barred by section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, which provides as follows:—“An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employ-

"ment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills." The appeal, therefore must be dismissed.—Lord Justice Warrington and Lord Justice Younger concurred.—*Court of Appeal*.—23rd January, 1922.—*Fowler v. Kibble*.

(2) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

INJURY BY EXPLOSION.—ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT.—BREACH OF STATUTORY REGULATIONS.

Two important judgments were delivered by the House of Lords on the 20th January upon Appeals arising on similar points under the above Act. In both cases the Appeals were against judgments of the Second Division of the Court of Session. In the first case the appellant, a miner, was injured by an accident at a pit belonging to the respondents. In the course of his duty as a shot firer, and in company with a worker named Fisher, he attempted to fire some shots. Fisher ignited his fuse, but the appellant thought he had not been successful in lighting his. As Fisher's fuse was burning both men had to seek a place of shelter. Fisher's shot fired, and the appellant waited about forty minutes before he returned to light his shot. As he was approaching the spot it went off and injured him. Paragraph 3 (a) of the Explosives in Coal Mines Order, made in September, 1915, provides that a shot firer shall wait one hour before he returns to the spot. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the accident arose out of and in the course of the appellant's employment, and he was granted compensation. Upon appeal, the Second Division of the Court of Session reversed that award.

The House of Lords, in dismissing the Appeal from the judgment of the Second Division of the Court of Session, held that a miner who transgressed the terms of a Statutory Order must be deemed to be acting outside the scope of his employment. Lord Dunedin, in delivering judgment, said that the framers of the Order had thought it sufficient to put an embargo on the firer of the shot himself, and to entrust to him the duty of keeping others away. The only person actually prohibited from approaching was the firer of the shot. It would be easy to frame the Order in such terms as "No one shall approach, etc." It was not so framed, and, until it was so, his Lordship did not think it would be a universal prohibition.

In the second case the facts were similar, but as the injured man was not the actual shot firer it was held that the regulations did not embrace him, and therefore his employers' appeal failed.

Lord Finlay and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline concurred.—*House of Lords*, 20th January, 1922.—*Costello v. Robert Addie & Sons' Collieries*.—*Coltress Iron Co., Ltd. v. Baillie*.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Building and Allied Trades.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY.—Electrical Trades Union v. National Federated Electrical Association.—An agreement was made on 22nd September, 1921, by which the rates of wages in the industry are regulated by a sliding scale based on the official cost of living figure. The rates of wages payable at April, 1921, were reduced in October of that year by 10 per cent., in accordance with the agreement under which wages were to be adjusted at four-monthly intervals. The second adjustment, viz., 6 per cent., has now been agreed, but the union contend that the new rate which becomes payable is the October, 1921, rate reduced by 6 per cent., whilst the employers hold that the proper rate is the April, 1921, rate reduced by 16 per cent. Decision.—The Court decide that the agreement makes the April, 1921, rates the basis upon which the percentage adjustments shall be calculated. Issued 27th January, 1922. (708.)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES.—SOUTH WALES.—Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Association v. West Wales Allied Engineering Trades Committee. Under decision No. 687 of the Industrial Court the wages of skilled tradesmen employed in general engineering shops and foundries were reduced by 7s. a week. It was also provided in the decision that in the absence of unforeseen circumstances the rates established by the decision should continue until 31st January, 1922. The wages of the workpeople had prior to decision No. 687 followed the movement of wages in the tinsmith industry, to which the 12½ per cent. bonus on earnings did not apply. The question raised was whether or not the withdrawal of the 12½ per cent. bonus in the engineering trade should be deemed an unforeseen circumstance. Decision.—The Court decide that the withdrawal of the bonus should be

taken into account in the pending discussions between the parties. Issued 2nd January, 1922. (705.)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

BAKERS.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MENTAL HOSPITALS, EPSOM.—Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers v. London County Council.—Award No. 700 of the Interim Court of Arbitration, which dealt with the wages and working conditions of bakers, laid down with regard to holidays that no change should be made in the existing practice unless otherwise determined between the parties concerned. The London County Council in 1897 fixed the annual leave of bakers employed in mental hospitals at 14 days, inclusive of the six recognised public holidays. In three hospitals at Epsom the practice had grown up of allowing the bakers to take the public holidays in addition to their fourteen days' leave. The union claimed that in this way a practice was established which award No. 700 confirmed. Decision.—The bakers concerned are entitled to fourteen days' holiday per annum, inclusive of public holidays. Issued 27th January, 1922. (709.)

Public Utility Services.

GENERAL LABOURERS.—LIVERPOOL CORPORATION TRAMWAYS.—National Amalgamated Workers' Union v. Liverpool Corporation (Tramways Committee).—Under decision No. 581 of the Industrial Court an advance in wages of 4s. 6d. a week was granted to certain classes of employees in the Corporation Tramways Department. These employees were specifically stated to be drivers and conductors, point attendants, drivers on repair work and workers in the car sheds. The present claim is that the decision should apply to general labourers employed at the Lambeth Road Carriage Works. Decision.—In the circumstances of the case the Court is satisfied that decision No. 581 does not apply to general labourers employed at the Lambeth Road Carriage Works. Issued 23rd December, 1921. (704.)

GAS ENGINEER AND MANAGER.—ASHFORD (KENT) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Ashford (Kent) Urban District Council.—Under decision No. 633 of the Industrial Court certain officers and employees of the Ashford Urban District Council were granted the Civil Service scale of bonus modified in certain respects to meet the special circumstances of the case. Since the issue of the decision an increment of £10 has become due to the gas engineer and manager. The question now raised is whether the increment of £10 should be included as ordinary remuneration for the purpose of the calculation of bonus. Decision.—The increase of £10 in the salary of the gas engineer and manager by way of annual increment should not be merged in the bonus payable to him under decision No. 633. Issued 25th January, 1922. (707.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.—CHESTER-LE-STREET RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Employers' side of the Chester-le-Street Rural District Council and Board of Guardians Conciliation Board v. Employees' side of the Board.—The medical officer was appointed in 1908 at a salary of £500 per annum. In 1919 he was granted the terms of award No. 84 of the Civil Service Arbitration Board, this being a bonus of £160 upon his ordinary remuneration of £500. In July, 1919, an increase of £40 was granted to him, making his total salary £700 per annum, inclusive of bonus. His contention is that his basic salary is therefore £540, and any bonus due to him should be calculated on that basis. Decision.—The Court decide that the increase of £40 was given as compensation for the increased cost of living, and that he is entitled to be paid bonus upon the salary of £500 per annum. It was agreed between the parties that the decision should govern the parallel case of sanitary inspectors. Issued 31st January, 1922. (710.)

Miscellaneous Trades.

WOMEN LIFT ATTENDANTS.—H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.—Official side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council v. Trade Union side of the Council. Decision.—Reduction in wages of 5s. a week from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of issue, and a further reduction of 2s. 6d. a week from the beginning of the first pay period following 15th February, 1922. Issued 12th January, 1922. (706.)

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

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS: SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—South Wales and Monmouthshire Allied Engineering Trades Association v. South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association. Difference.—As to what reduction, if any, should be made in the "make-up" for fully qualified journeymen for three months as from the 1st January, 1922. Board of Arbitration.—Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. George Pate, O.B.E. (Employers' Representative) and Mr. F. S. Button (Workpeople's Representative).

Award.—A reduction of 15s. per week should be made in the "make-up" of the men concerned, to operate for three months as from the 1st January, 1922. Pro rata reductions should be made in the wages of workmen in the allied skilled trades mentioned in the Schedule in the Award. The Award should not apply to workmen whose wages were governed by the Sliding Scale, based on the selling price of steel. Issued 11th January, 1922. (I.R. 183/1922.)

Public Utility Services.

MANUAL WORKERS, NON-TRADING SERVICES: SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Employees' Side v. Employers' Side of the Provincial Council for South Wales and Monmouthshire of the Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers). Difference.—Application by the Employers' Side for a reduction of 4d. per hour on the current agreed schedule rate. Independent Chairman.—Mr. F. H. McLeod, C.B. Award.—As from 6th February, 1922, a reduction of 2d. per hour should operate. A recommendation was given that the Council should consider the advisability of applying a scheme for the regulation of wages by a sliding scale based on the cost of living index numbers published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Issued 31st January, 1922. (I.R. 124/20/1922.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

MOULDERS: NEWPORT AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—National Union of Foundry Workers v. Newport and Monmouthshire Ironfounders' Employers' Association. Difference.—Proposal by the Employers for a reduction of the wages of moulders of 5s. 9d. per week in addition to the withdrawal of the 12½ per cent. bonus. Agreement.—From 2nd January, 1922, the moulders' rate should be 80s. per week, the position to be reviewed during the month of February. Agreed 31st December, 1921. (I.R. 2345.)

Clothing Trades.

TAILORS: AMMANFORD.—Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses v. Master Tailors' Association of Ammanford and District. Difference.—Concerning the withdrawal, from 5th November, of the 15 per cent. bonus hitherto paid. Agreement.—The employers would revert to the rate of 8d. per log hour plus 15 per cent. from 19th December, on the understanding that no claim should be made for retrospective payment. Agreed 13th December, 1921. (I.R. 2346.)

Transport Trades.

DOCK LABOURERS, IPSWICH.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Ipswich and District Dock Employers' Association. Difference.—Arising out of the Employers' proposal to reduce the piece-work earnings by a percentage which, on a full day's work, would amount to a greater sum than the reduction of 3s. per day in time rates recommended by the National Joint Council for Port Labour. Agreement.—In accordance with Part 3 of the National Agreement dated 5th May, 1920, Ipswich would be considered an intermediate port, and might continue by local negotiations to adjust piece-work rates and conditions upon a uniform percentage on the basis of national agreements. Work should be resumed on 19th January, from which date a reduction of 15 per cent. on piece-work book earnings should be made. No victimisation should take place on either side. Signed 17th January, 1922. (I.R. 172/1922.)

Paper, Printing and Bookbinding Trades.

SHOWCARD WORKERS: LONDON.—National Union of Printing and Paper Workers v. Joshua Jones and Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell. Difference.—As to a proposed reduction by 10 per cent. of the wages of male and female workers and the dismissal of two representatives of the Union. Agreement.—The firm would reinstate the two employees concerned, and others who had struck work, upon certain undertakings being given by the Union. The parties should meet as soon as possible to discuss the question of wages reductions. Agreed 19th January, 1922. (I.R. 213/1922.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

ORDERS.

ORDERS confirming minimum rates of wages as fixed and/or varied by the Minister of Labour under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918:—

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 3rd February, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female learners and certain classes of female workers in the furriers section of the trade; and specifying 9th February, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours: (a) female workers employed as (i.) machinists, 45s.; (ii.) liners and finishers, 40s.; (b) learners to machining, lining or finishing,

from 15s. to 35s., according to age at entry and to period of employment; (c) male and female learners to cutting and nailing, from 15s. to 55s., according to age at entry and to period of employment.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 25th January, 1922, confirming minimum rates (as fixed) for female and certain classes of male workers; and specifying 1st March, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective:—

A. General minimum time-rates: (a) male workers of 21 years of age or over (i.) in the scrap iron and metal section, 1s. 1½d. per hour; (ii.) in all other sections, 1s. per hour; (b) female workers of 18 years of age or over (i.) in the waste paper and paper stock materials section, 7½d. per hour; (ii.) in the woollen rag or woollen and worsted waste materials section, 8½d. per hour; (iii.) in all other sections, 7d. per hour, with lower rates for younger female workers in these sections.

B. Guaranteed time-rates for female pieceworkers are equivalent to the general minimum time-rates set out in A (b) above.

C. Piecework basis time-rates for female workers of all ages (i.) in the waste paper and paper stock materials section, 8½d. per hour; (ii.) in the woollen rag or woollen and worsted waste materials section, 9½d. per hour; (iii.) in all other sections, 8d. per hour.

D. Overtime rates have been fixed for the classes of workers to whom the above-mentioned rates are applicable.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 3rd February, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 9th February, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective:

General minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours: (a) Male workers of 21 years of age and over, 40s. 7½d., with lower rates for younger workers; (b) female workers, (i.) spinning shifting mistresses, 39s.; (ii.) orra (or spare) spinners of 18 years of age and over, 30s. 10½d.; (iii.) spinners (other than orra (or spare) spinners) of all ages, rates ranging from 30s. 6d. to 49s. 10d. for single spinners and from 32s. 6d. to 47s. 8d. for double spinners, according to size of bobbin and number of spindles attended; (iv.) all other female workers of 18 years of age and over 26s., with lower rates for younger workers. In the case of single or double spinners (other than orra (or spare) spinners), when the size of yarn used on a bobbin is greater than the normal size specified, provision is made for a percentage addition to the appropriate general minimum time-rate.

Made-Up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 30th January, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piecework basis time-rates, and overtime rates (as fixed) for male and female workers; and specifying 13th February, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective:

A. General minimum time-rates: (a) Male workers of 21 years of age (i.) employed as machinists (sewing), cutters, foremen waterproofer and mixers, foremen packers, and all other foremen, spicers of ropes over 1½ ins. in circumference, palm and needle hands, ropers of tents and coal sacks, awl and needle stitchers (leather and canvas), letter writers (other than stencilers), 1s. 4½d. per hour; (ii.) all other workers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; with lower rates for workers under 21 years of age; (b) female workers of 18 years of age, (i.) employed on the operations specified in (a) (i.) above, 8d. per hour; (ii.) all other workers, 7½d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers.

B. Piece-work basis time-rates: (a) All male workers, (i.) employed on the operations specified in (a) (i.) above, 1s. 5½d. per hour; (ii.) all other workers, 1s. 2½d. per hour; (b) all female workers (i.) employed on the operations specified in (a) (i.) above, 9d. per hour; (ii.) all other workers, 8½d. per hour.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order, dated 25th January, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 1st February, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective:—

General minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours (or the customary number worked) are as follows:—(a) Foremen, A 60s., B 70s., C 75s.; (b) male workers of 21 years of age and over employed as (i.) sterilizers and clerks, A 55s., B 62s. 6d., C 65s.; (ii.) other workers, A 50s., B 57s. 6d., C 60s., with lower rates for younger workers, (b) female workers of 21 years of age and over employed as (i.) rounds-women, A 37s., B 42s., C 49s. 6d.; (ii) clerks, A 35s., B 39s., C 45s.; (iii.) shop assistants, A 30s., B 34s., C 39s.; (iv.) other workers, A 29s. 6d., B 35s., C 37s.; with lower rates for younger workers in each case. The minimum rates set out in the respective Scales A, B and C shall apply as follows:—Scale A.—(a) To all areas administered by Rural District Councils and (b) to all areas administered by Municipal Borough Councils and Urban District Councils with a population of less than 10,000; but so as in neither case to apply to any area within the Metropolitan Police District. Scale B.—To all areas other than those to which Scales A and C apply. Scale C.—To the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 28th January, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 4th February, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

A. *General minimum time-rates* for workers of 21 years of age and over: (a) Male workers, (i) employed on certain specified operations, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 8½d. per hour; (ii) all other workers, 1s. 2½d. per hour; (b) female workers, (i) employed on certain specified operations, from 8d. to 11d. per hour; (ii) all other workers, 8d. per hour. Lower rates are fixed for male and female workers under 21 years of age.

B. The *piece-work basis time-rates* for the classes of workers specified shall be 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time-rate.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL to fix and/or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards:—

Coffin Furniture and Cereament Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of Proposal, dated 14th January, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male workers in the coffin furniture section of the trade for periods dependent upon the cost of living index figure.

Rates proposed:—*General minimum time-rates* per week of 47 hours for male workers of 21 years of age and over for the periods during which the average percentage increases in the cost of living figure as published in the "Labour Gazette" are (A) 101-115, (B) 88-100, (C) 76-87, (D) 63-75; (a) for workers employed as dressers, stampers, polishers or planishers (including wheelers), (A) from 68s. 3d. to 83s. 9d. (according to grade of worker), (B) from 64s. 4d. to 79s. 10d., (C) from 61s. 5d. to 76s. 11d., (D) from 57s. 6d. to 73s.; (b) for workers employed on packing, rough warehousing and dispatching, etc., (A) from 53s. to 62s. (according to experience), (B) from 51s. to 60s., (C) from 49s. to 58s., (D) from 47s. to 56s. *Piece-work basis time-rates* for all male workers of 21 years of age and over (a) for the periods during which the cost of living index figure is 76-115, 12 per cent. above the general minimum time-rate applicable; (b) for periods during which the cost of living index figure is 63-75, 15 per cent. above the general minimum time-rate applicable.

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

Notice of Proposal, dated 17th January, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers.

Rates proposed:—*General minimum time-rates* for female workers (other than learners): (a) In the *Retail Branch*, (i) bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands of 20 years of age and over with certain specified experience, (A) 9½d. per hour, (B) 8½d. per hour; (ii) all other workers (except learners), (A) 7½d. per hour, (B) 7d. per hour; (iii) learners, (A) from 1½d. to 6½d. per hour (according to year of employment), (B) from 1½d. to 5½d. per hour; (b) In the *Wholesale Manufacturing and all other branches*, (i) female workers (other than learners), 7½d. per hour; (ii) learners, from 1½d. to 6½d. per hour, according to age at entry and to period of employment. *Piece-work basis time-rates* for female workers of all ages of the classes specified above: (a) (i) (A) 10½d. per hour, (B) 9½d. per hour; (ii), (A) 8½d. per hour, (B) 8d. per hour; (b) 8½d. per hour.

The rates (A) apply to all Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs with a population over 12,000, and to certain specified special lighting districts; the rates (B) apply to all other areas in Scotland.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Notice of Proposal, dated 17th January, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers.

Rates proposed:—*General minimum time-rates*: (a) In the *Wholesale Cloth Hat and Cap Making Branch*, (i) female workers (other than learners) and home-workers, 7½d. per hour; (ii) learners, from 1½d. to 7d. per hour, according to the age at entry and to period of employment; (b) in *all other branches*, (i) all female workers (other than learners) and home-workers, (A) 7½d. per hour, (B) 7d. per hour; (ii) learners, (A) from 1½d. to 6½d., according to age, (B) from 1½d. to 5½d. per hour. *Piece-work basis time-rates* for the classes of workers specified above: (a) 8½d. per hour; (b) (A) 8½d. per hour; (B) 8d. per hour.

The rates (A) apply to all Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs with a population of over 12,000 and to certain specified special lighting districts; the rates (B) to all other areas in Scotland.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of Proposal, dated 30th January, 1921, to vary and fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Rates proposed:—*General minimum time-rates*: (a) Male workers employed as special or measure cutters, 1s. 7d. per hour; (b) male workers of 22 years of age and over employed as (i) cutters, other than (a) (ii) tie cutters, 1s. 7d. per hour; (iii) other workers, 1s. 2d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers; (b) female workers, including homeworkers, 7½d. per hour, with lower rates for learners. *Piece-work basis time-rates*: (a) For male workers employed as (i) special or measure cutters, 1s. 8½d. per hour; (ii) cutters (other than (i) of 22 years of age and over, 1s. 6½d. per hour; (iii) tie cutters of 22 years of age and over, 1s. 8½d. per hour; (b) female workers, including homeworkers, 8½d. per hour.

Further particulars regarding these minimum rates of wages proposed or fixed and varied by the Trade Boards may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned, at 7-11, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at 21, Parliament-street, Dublin, in the case of Trade Boards in Ireland.

Objections to the proposed rates, which should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (adding his or her full name and address), may be lodged with the Trade Board issuing the notice within two months from the date of the Notice of Proposal, and should be sent to the Secretary of the Trade Board at the appropriate address as set out above.

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 His Majesty's Stationery Office. The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

CASE No. 1556.—SECTION 8 (1)—TRADE DISPUTE—NOTICES POSTED BY EMPLOYER BROUGHT DISPUTE TO A HEAD—CONCESSIONS AS TO WAGES AS CONDITION OF CONTINUANCE OF WORKING IN MINE—REFUSAL BY EMPLOYEES.

The applicants, who had last been employed as miners, lost their employment on the 22nd October. On the 18th October, a notice was posted at the pithead offering fresh conditions for the continued working of the mine. The coal was to be brought up in a cleaner condition and the customary extra payment for night work was to be discontinued. On the notice it was stated that on these terms there was every prospect that the pit would work full time on double shifts and that on the rejection of these fresh terms each man must accept 24 hours notice from the 19th October. The men refused the new conditions of employment. Payment of benefit was suspended on the ground that the men lost their employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

The applicants appealed to a Court of Referees, and stated that the pit had been idle since the 8th July more than half-time owing to trade depression.

The employers stated that this slackness was due to the dirty and unsaleable condition of the coal when brought to the surface. The applicants' committee had been warned previously of the inevitable result of the way in which the coal was being loaded at this colliery, and the employers stated that they had offered to discuss the matter with the committee before the expiration of the notice, but had been informed that the proposed conditions had been rejected by the men. The employers further contended that their offer to work the colliery double shift under the new conditions nullified the contention that trade depression was the cause of the stoppage of work.

Recommended, by the Court of Referees, that the claims for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of opinion that the posting of the notice and the cessation of work might technically amount to a trade dispute, but that trade depression was the principal factor governing the unsaleability of this, an inferior quality of coal. Further, the employers in this instance were expecting a greater sacrifice from their workmen than that expected by other employers in the surrounding districts.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees, and referred the case to the Umpire.

At an oral hearing before the Umpire a representative of the applicants' association contended that the loss of employment was really due to the fact that the coal was unsaleable at almost any price. For 19 years before the war the company had ignored this particular seam, and although it was worked during the war, other companies had to abandon it subsequently. Work had been irregular all the year. On 17th October the men agreed to fill only large coal, but the employer wanted to pay the old tonnage rate. They were then told to go back to sending up through coal, and they were working on these terms when the notice which resulted in a stoppage of work was posted. This notice was posted without any warning, although on the previous day the men had seen the employer about other

matters, and there was no mention of any new conditions to be imposed. It was contended that the conditions contained in the notice involved an engineering impossibility, as the roadways could not be kept open if so much of the small coal were left underground. The men's representative endeavoured to see the employer, but his son came to the pit and, it was alleged, told the night shift men to bring out their tools. In view of these circumstances it was contended that there was no intention to make a real offer of employment.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claims should be disallowed. The employer's action in posting the notice on 18th October may have been precipitate, but I see no reason for doubting that it was the result of previous discussions with representatives of the workmen, who knew that further concessions regarding wages were being pressed for by the employer. A position had been reached at which the employer was convinced that there was small immediate prospect of agreement with the workmen. There was, in fact, a dispute, and the notice was posted in pursuance of this dispute. Although it may be the case that work would have been in any event irregular, the applicants must be held, in my judgment, to have lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute."

CASE No. 1599.—SECTION 8 (1)—TRADE DISPUTE—LOST EMPLOYMENT BY REASON OF—RIVETER FINISHED JOB—OFFERED WORK ON PLANET BURNER UNDER NEW CONDITIONS.

The applicant, who had been employed as a riveter, was engaged on the 22nd August, and lost this employment on the 5th September. An agreement existed between the employers and the boilermakers' association to the effect that no planet burners must be used unless at least 25 boilermakers were employed on the ship. On the 5th September, the employers warned the men that they would no longer agree to the above conditions, since two men only were required to work the machine, and stated that all future employment must be under the new conditions, i.e., that the number of boilermakers employed should not be specified. The association contended that a representative of a firm went to the "stand" and re-engaged the applicant without specifying the conditions of the employment. On the applicant's arrival on the ship he was asked to work the machine, but before complying he enquired as to whether the requisite number of boilermakers were engaged, and on being informed that that was not the case the applicant refused to work. About 18 others had similarly refused.

Recommended, by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed, on the ground that the applicant lost his employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

The association declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees. They contended that there was no dispute as far as they were concerned. They also contended that the applicant, when asked to do the work in question, was an unemployed man and was entitled to refuse a vacancy over which there was a dispute. They explained that the applicant had been working on another job with hand tools, and was told to present himself on the "stand," which was the customary method in the district of obtaining a situation when unemployed.

From further information it appeared that on the 3rd September the employers' federation had requested the men's association to modify this clause in the agreement, and a notice was posted to the effect that pending an agreement being reached no boilermakers would be employed after the 22nd September. The branch secretary of the association before negotiating on the matter had referred the request to his headquarters and had received no reply.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be disallowed. I agree with the Court of Referees. Although no dispute had been regularly declared by the applicants' association at the time in question, the action of the employer in requiring immediate acceptance of his proposed change of conditions led to a general refusal of the workmen to work under new conditions, and this constituted a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute."

CASE No. 1639.—SECTION 7 (1) (ii).—NOT UNEMPLOYED—APPRENTICES SUSPENDED WITHOUT WAGES—INTERPRETATION OF INDENTURE—WAGES ONLY PAYABLE WHEN APPLICANT AT WORK FOR COMPANY.

The applicant, whose case was identical with a number of others employed by a firm as indentured apprentices, was suspended entirely from this employment, without wages, owing to slackness of trade. Payment of benefit was suspended on the ground that an indentured apprentice could not be deemed to be unemployed.

At the hearing before the Court of Referees the employer stated that if apprentices, when suspended, obtained work elsewhere the firm would not raise any objection. The firm, however, would not regard the indentures as voided thereby, but would take the apprentices back when they could employ them again and when they were free. The firm would then take them back under their indentures. He would not say that they were in a position to force them to come back. Probably they would wish to come back for their own benefit, but he would not consider that they had any power to compel them to return.

Recommended, by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The indentures contained a clause which provided for wages at fixed rates per week, to be paid only "during the time the apprentice is actually at work for the company, and to be suspended and not paid during

the time, if any, he may be absent from his work from any cause whatever." In construing this clause the Court considered it referred to an absence of the apprentice for some reason under his own control or through his own fault, or for some reason appertaining to himself, such as illness. The Court of Referees were of opinion that, in view of Decisions Nos. 1258 and 1425, the applicants were not unemployed within the meaning of the Act. Leave to appeal was granted.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The position of apprentices claiming unemployment benefit was dealt with in decisions 1258* and 1425, to which the Court of Referees refer, and those decisions are probably applicable in most cases. Each case has to be considered, however, with reference to the wording of the agreement in that case, and, in view of the terms of the agreement, I have come to the conclusion, with some hesitation, however, that in this case benefit should be allowed. The indenture of apprenticeship stipulates that the company 'will, during the said apprenticeship, pay to the apprentice for his work and services such wages as are hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, at the following rates per week . . . and the schedule of rates of wages is followed by a proviso that wages are 'to be paid only during the time the apprentice is actually at work for the company, and to be suspended during the time, if any, he may be absent from his work for any cause whatever.' I should interpret the latter words as having reference only to circumstances in which there is work available for the apprentice and he, for some reason of his own, is absent. It is arguable, however, that the first part of this proviso is a general statement that the wages are to be payable only in respect of time during which the apprentice is at work, and that it may be read in conjunction with the earlier statement that wages are to be paid for the work and services. This is the interpretation placed upon the agreement by the employer and accepted by the apprentices, and as it appears to be open to substantial doubt whether under this agreement the applicant could make the employer pay him wages when there is no work for him, I am not prepared to disallow the claim for benefit."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

Decisions of the High Court on References Made Under Section 10 (1) of the Act.
CONTRIBUTIONS NOT PAYABLE.

On the 13th January the Minister referred to the High Court for decision the question whether persons employed as—

Cleaner of a solicitor's office, whose duties consist in cleaning and dusting the said offices and in making fires before and after office hours;

Cleaner of a public elementary school employed by the local Education Committee of a county council;

Caretaker employed by the Standing Joint Committee of a county council to take charge of their offices

were or were not employed persons within the meaning of the Act.

The judge held that the employment of the persons in question was employment in domestic service, and was not employment in a business carried on for the purposes of gain, and that the employment of each was accordingly excepted under paragraph (b) of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act. The persons in question were therefore not required to be insured.

CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE.

On the same date the Minister also referred for decision the question whether the employment of a person as—

Daily maid at a private nursing home who does general domestic duties and cleans the patients' bedrooms, but does not herself reside at the said nursing home

was or was not employment within the meaning of the Act.

The judge held that the employment of the daily maid in question was employment in domestic service, but in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain, and was not excepted under paragraph (b) referred to above. Contributions were therefore payable in respect of her.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (COURTS OF REFEREES) (AMENDING) (No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1921.

The Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amending) (No. 2) Regulations, 1921, dated November 14, 1921, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30). (a)

Whereas the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, has made the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regula-

* See LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1921, page 616.
(a) These Regulations, although statutory, are provisional only. Permanent Regulations will be made later.
(b) S.R. & O., 1920, No. 2116. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920, page 652.)

tions, 1920 (b) (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations) for regulating certain matters with reference to the constitution and procedure of Courts of Referees. And whereas the said Principal Regulations have been amended by the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amending) Regulations, 1921 (a):

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Principal Regulations:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said Act and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations for amending the said Principal Regulations:—

1. At the end of paragraph (4) of Regulation 2 of the Principal Regulations as amended by the said Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amending) Regulations, 1921, there shall be inserted the words:—

"or whilst he is himself claiming unemployment benefit or is claiming payment out of public funds under any scheme for making payments to discharged seamen, marines, soldiers, or airmen in respect of unemployment."

2. Where by these Regulations any Regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from the Principal Regulations or to be substituted for any other Regulations or words in the Principal Regulations, copies of the Principal Regulations, printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after these Regulations come into force, may be printed with the Regulations or words added, omitted, or substituted as these Regulations require, and with the Regulations and paragraphs thereafter numbered in accordance with such direction; and the Principal Regulations shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which these Regulations come into force, been made with such additions or omissions.

(a) S.R. & O., 1921, No. 594. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1921, page 272.)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished as Cd., Cmd., H.L., H.C. or S.O. publications) may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from Eason & Son, Ltd., 40 and 41, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

EX-SERVICE MEN.—*Ex-Service men employed in Government Offices on 1st December, 1921.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1568: price 2d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Statistical summary showing the operations of co-operative societies (distributive trading) for the year 1920.* Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication: price 3d.]

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—*Statement showing staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st December, 1921.* Treasury. [Cmd. 1567: price 2d.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—*Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on London Government. Part I.* [S.O. publication: price 3s. 6d.]

MINING.—*List of mines in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, 1920.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. [S.O. publication: price 10s.]

SAFETY.—*Report of the Committee on light signals, appointed on 27th July, 1921.* Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication: price 2d.]

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—*Statistics of Compensation and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1920.* Home Office. [Cmd. 1545: price 6d.]

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.—*Reports*—(1) *Brunei.* Report for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 9d.] (2) *Luxembourg.* Report on economic and commercial conditions to September, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 9d.] (3) *Malay States.* (a) Report on Federated Malay States for 1920. [S.O. publication: price 1s.] (b) Reports for 1920 on the Unfederated Malay States under British protection. [S.O. publication: price 2s. 6d.] (4) *New Hebrides.* Report No. 1099 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (5) *Panama and Costa Rica.* Report on the commercial and economic situation to September, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 1s.] (6) *Portuguese East Africa.* Report on the commercial situation, October, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (7) *Somaland.* Report No. 1100 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (8) *Swaziland.* Report No. 1102 for 1920-1. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication: price 6d.]

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amending) (No. 2) Regulations, 1921, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 14th day of November, 1921.

H. J. WILSON,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT: SOUTH AFRICA.

THE High Commissioner for South Africa draws attention to a notice which he has issued, warning intending emigrants to the Union that the continued congestion of the labour market there has compelled the Government to revise the conditions governing the entry of all persons into South Africa.

The notice makes it clearly understood that, unless an intending emigrant is able to produce to the Immigration Officer at the port of arrival evidence of adequate capital or written evidence of definite employment, his entry into the Union will be prohibited. It also points out that, in the absence of employment, the intending emigrant must establish the fact that he has sufficient capital to maintain himself for a considerable period after arrival—at least six months—and that skilled artisans in standard trades should note that there is no prospect of employment in sight, and that no forecast of a change can be made with any certainty.

The High Commissioner particularly notifies that there is serious unemployment in the mines, and that the Government of South Africa cannot accept any responsibility for any person who proceeds to the Union in search of such employment.

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

AUSTRALIA.—(a) *Urban and rural population and dwellings.* Census Bulletin No. 2. (b) *Population and dwellings in local government areas.* Census Bulletin No. 3. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) *The New South Wales Industrial Gazette,* 30th November, 1921. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick.] (2) *The official year book of New South Wales, 1920.* Government Statistician. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, 1921.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Statistical register for the year 1920-1 and previous years.* Parts XI. and XII. Local government and miscellaneous. Government Statistician. [Perth: F. M. Simpson, 1921.]

CANADA.—*The Labour Gazette,* December, 1921. Recent minimum wage orders in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; work of the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, etc. [Ottawa: F. A. Acland.]

ONTARIO.—*Report for 1920 of the Workmen's Compensation Board.* [Toronto: C. W. James, 1921.]

SASKATCHEWAN.—*First annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries for the twelve months ended April 30, 1921.* Immigration, factory inspection, minimum wage board, employment service, unemployment relief, labour legislation. [Regina: J. W. Reid, 1921.]

INDIA.—(1) *Labour Gazette,* December, 1921. Labour Office, Secretariat. [Bombay: Superintendent Government Printing.] (2) *Monthly statistics of spinning and weaving in Indian mills,* October, 1921. Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing.] (3) *Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar (raw), salt, etc., in India by districts for the fortnight ending the 30th November, 1921.* Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INTERNATIONAL.—(1) *International crop report and agricultural statistics,* December, 1921. (a) Part II. *Production.* (b) Part III. *Trade and stocks.* International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. [Rome: Printing Office of International Institute.] (2) *International crop report and agricultural statistics,* January, 1922. Part I. *Prices.* International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. [Rome: Printing Office of International Institute.] (3) *International trade in concentrated cattle foods.* Documentary leaflets, No. 2. International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of General Statistics. [Rome: Printing Office of International Institute, December, 1921.] (4) *Draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the third session of the International Labour Conference.* Official Bulletin, 7th December, 1921. Supplement to Vol. IV. No. 23. International Labour Office. [Geneva.] (5) *International Labour Office. Official Bulletin.* (a) 21st December, 1921. Vol. IV. No. 25. (b) 23rd December, 1921. Vol. IV. No. 26.

(c) 4th January, 1922. Vol. V. No. 1. (d) 11th January, 1922. Vol. V. No. 2. (e) 18th January, 1922. Vol. V. No. 3. International Labour Office. [Geneva.] (6) *League of Nations. Permanent Court of International Justice. Resolution concerning its establishment. Protocol of signature of the statute provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant. Resolution concerning the salaries of the members.* League of Nations.

ARGENTINE.—(1) *Boletín del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo,* November, 1921. Text of draft Code of Labour submitted to the Legislature in June, 1921. Department of Labour. [Buenos Aires.] (2) *Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo,* November, 1921. Statistics of industrial accidents in 1918. Department of Labour. [Buenos Aires.]

AUSTRIA.—(1) *Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich,* Nos. 230 to 251 (inclusive). Laws, decrees, regulations, etc., of the Austrian Republic. [Vienna.] (2) *Ämtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung,* 31 December, 1921. Texts of laws, decrees, etc., of the Austrian Republic relating to social affairs. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Vienna.]

BELGIUM.—*Revue du Travail,* December, 1921. Statistics of Unemployment in October; activities of employment exchanges in November; index numbers of wholesale prices in September; labour disputes in October; wages in Belgian occupation zone; index-numbers of retail prices in November. Ministry of Industry and Labour. [Brussels.]

DENMARK.—(1) *Statistiske Efterretninger.* Nos. 32 of 1921. Nos. 1 and 2 of 1922. Wages in various industries in September, 1921; unemployment in December. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.] (2) *Social Forsorg,* December, 1921. Text of law of 21st December, 1921, as to conciliation in industrial disputes; statistics of unemployment in November and December. Insurance and Unemployment Council. [Hellerup.]

FINLAND.—*Social Tidsskrift,* No. 12, 1921. Statistics of Employment Exchanges during November; index-figures as to cost of living in November; retail prices. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

FRANCE.—(1) *Tarifs de Salaires et Conventions Collectives pendant la Guerre (1914-1918). Tome II.* Texts of arbitration decisions, collective agreements and wage tariffs relating to industries in 36 departments during the years 1914-1918. Ministry of Labour. [Paris.] (2) *Journal Officiel* (Daily). Issues from 29th December to 28th January (inclusive). [Paris.]

GERMANY.—(1) *Arbeitsrecht und Arbeiterschutz (einschliesslich der Versorgung und Fürsorge für die Kriegssopfer): Die sozialpolitische Gesetzgebung des Reichs seit 9 November, 1918.* Outline of social legislation (including the care of disabled soldiers) since 9th November, 1918. Ministry of Labour. [Berlin.] (2) *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt,* 31st December, 1921, and 15th January, 1922. Employment in November and December; statistics of employment exchanges in December and January; wages and other working conditions fixed by current collective agreements in various industries; average wages of miners in third quarter of 1921; statistics as to unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work pay during January-October, 1921; growth of German Trade Unions. Ministry of Labour. [Berlin.] (3) *Wirtschaft und Statistik,* No. 12, 1921, No. 1, 1922. Cost of Living in December; course of wholesale prices, 1913-December, 1921; changes in national wages agreement in the printing trade; new rates of subscriptions, pensions, etc., under the invalidity and old age insurance laws; German co-operative societies, in 1913-1921. National Statistical Office. [Berlin.] (4) *Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Jahrgang, 1921, Erstes Heft.* Statistics of activities of co-operative building societies, 1917-1919. National Statistical Department. [Berlin.] (5) *Reichs-Gesetzblatt.* Nos. 109, 110, 112 and 118. Laws, decrees, regulations, etc., of the German National Government. [Berlin.] (6) *Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger.* (Daily.) Issues from 29th December to 23th January (inclusive). [Berlin.]

HOLLAND.—(1) *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek,* 31st December. Employment during November; statistics of unemployment in September; activities of employment exchanges in November; wages and other conditions of labour as fixed by collective agreements in various industries. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague.] (2) *Jaarverslag der Centraal Commissie voor de Statistiek over het jaar 1920.* Report of the activities of the Central Commission for Statistics during 1920. Ministry of the Interior. [The Hague.] (3) *Jaarverslag van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek over 1920.* Report of the activities of the Central Statistical Bureau during 1920. Ministry of the Interior. [The Hague.] (4) *Verdrag van de Gemeente-Arbeidsbeurs 1920.* Report of the Amsterdam Municipal Employment Exchanges for 1920. [Amsterdam.] (5) *Jaarverslag der Visscherijinspectie,* 1920. Report of the Fishery Inspection Department for 1920. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [The Hague.] (6) *Maandcijfers van het Statistisch Bureau der Gemeente 's-Gravenhage,* September-October-November, 1921. Statistics of municipal employment exchanges; retail prices, January to November; index-numbers of retail prices. Municipal Statistical Office. [The Hague.]

ITALY.—(1) *Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale,* 1-16 December, 1921. Laws, decrees and circulars affecting labour. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (2) *L'Ufficio Municipale del Lavoro di Roma,* November, 1921. Cost of living in November. Municipal Office. [Rome.] (3) *Bollettino della Emigrazione,* October, 1921. Studies, statistics and notes relating to emigration. General Commission on Emigration. [Rome.] (4) *Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale,* October, 1921. Unemployment in Italy on 1st September, 1921; changes in wages and hours of labour in various industries; organisation of employment exchanges and unemployment insurance; retail prices in August and September; collective agreements. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (5) *Gazzetta Ufficiale* (daily). Issues from 27th December to 26th January (inclusive). [Rome.] (6) *La Disoccupazione in Italia al 1° Novembre, 1921.* Unemployment in Italy on 1st November, 1921. [Reprinted from *Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale.*] (7) *Comune di Milano; Annuario Storico Statistico, 1919.* Statistical Year Book of the City of Milan for 1919. Statistics as to prices, employment exchanges, etc. Municipal Department of Labour. [Milan.]

MEXICO.—*Gaceta Mensual del Departamento del Trabajo,* September, 1921. Index-figures of retail prices in August and September. Department of Labour. [Mexico.]

NORWAY.—(1) *Sociale Meddelelser,* No. 10. Proposed new law as to sickness insurance; report of Committee on Trusts; wages in banks and insurance offices, 1918; report of Commercial Wages Council as to minimum wages fixed in 1920; cost of living in October and November; statistics of unemployment. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania.] (2) *Norske Lovtidende,* No. 55. Norwegian laws, decrees and regulations. [Christiania.] (3) *Meddelelser fra det Statistiske Centralbyrå.* No. 12, 1921. Statistics of employment exchanges in October; unemployment among trade unionists in September; wages in certain Government Establishments; cost of living and retail prices in November. Statistical Bureau. [Christiania.] (4) *Statistisk Maanedsskrift,* November, 1921. Retail prices and cost of living index-numbers for November. Municipal Statistical Office. [Christiania.]

POLAND.—*Revue Mensuelle du Travail,* October-November, 1921. Statistics of employment, June-September, 1921; activities of employment exchanges, August-September; index-numbers of cost of living, August-September; retail prices; wages and other working conditions fixed by collective agreements; labour disputes in September. Central Statistical Office. [Warsaw.] (2) *Revue Mensuelle de Statistique* No. 1-3, Vol. IV, 1921. Provisional figures as to population census of Poland of 30th September, 1921. Central Statistical Office. [Warsaw.]

ROUMANIA.—(1) *Buletinul Muncii si al Ocrotirilor Sociale,* October, 1921. Journal of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. [Bucharest.] (2) *Correspondance Economique,* August-September, 1921. Journal of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. [Bucharest.]

SPAIN.—*Bulletti del Treball,* 1st December. Index-numbers of retail prices at Barcelona in October-November; work of employment exchange in October; state of employment in Barcelona in October-November. Section of Social Politics of the Provincial Government of Catalonia. [Barcelona.]

SWEDEN.—*Sociale Meddelanden,* January. Employment during November, 1921; statistics of employment exchanges in November; unemployment among trade unionists on 31st October; retail prices and cost of living index numbers in November. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt,* January. Statistics of Employment Exchanges in December; unemployment during December; cost of living index figures. Federal Labour Office. [Berne.] (2) *Feuille Fédérale et Recueil des Lois Fédérales,* Nos. 50, 51, 52 of 1921, and 1, 2 and 3 of 1922. Decrees as to financial aid to the watchmaking industry. [Berne.] (3) *Statistische Jahresübersicht über die Bevölkerungsbewegung im Kanton Basel-Stadt, 1920.* Statistics of population of the City of Basle in 1920. Municipal Statistical Office. [Basle.] (4) *Halbjahresbericht über die Bevölkerungsbewegung und die wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse der Stadt Bern. Erstes Heft.* Statistics of population in first half of 1921; average hourly and monthly wages of certain workers, July, 1914-June, 1921; average weekly working hours in same period; retail prices and cost of living, 1914-1921. Statistical Office. [Berne.]

TURKEY.—*The League of Nations and the Greeks and Armenians in Turkey.* Publication No. 6. Ministry of Interior, Department of Refugees. [Constantinople: Ahmed Ihsan & Co., 1921.]

UNITED STATES.—(a) *Federal.* (1) *Statistical abstract of the United States, 1920.* Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921.] (2) *Annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, fiscal year ended June 30th, 1921.* Department of Labor. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921.] (3) *Changes in retail prices of food in the United States.* Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Washington: December 21st, 1921.] (4) Wholesale prices in November. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington: December 19th, 1921.] (5) Illegitimacy as a child-welfare problem. Part 2. A study of original records in the city of Boston and in the State of Massachusetts. Dependent, defective, and delinquent classes, series No. 10. Bureau Publication No. 75. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921.] (6) Infant mortality in Pittsburgh. An analysis of records for 1920, with

six charts. Infant mortality series, No. 12. Bureau Publication, No. 86. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1921.]

(b) States.—IOWA.—Directory of manufacturing establishments, 1921. Bulletin No. 7. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Des Moines.]

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin labor market in November, 1921. Bulletin 15. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Statistical Department.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1922.

ADMIRALTY. (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.) (DECEMBER CONTRACTS.)

Angle Bulbs, Steel: Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—Bar Steel: Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brackets, Pendants, etc.: British Central Electrical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; McGeoch, W., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Caps, Blue Cloth: Day, E. (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.—Blue Cloth Caps with Peaks: Myers & Co., London, E.C.—Crane, 20 Tons: Smith, T., & Sons, Rodley, Leeds.—Casks and Drums: Mitchell, P. D., Ltd., Dundee.—Combs, Horn: Aberdeen Combworks Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Condensers, W/T.: The Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Electrodes: The Alloy Welding Process, Ltd., London, S.W.; The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ebonite Sheet and Rod: The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Electric Light Installation, etc.: Taylor, G. E., & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Fire Engine: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Flour: Marriage, Neave & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Marriage, E., & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; Rank, J., Ltd., London, E.C.; Riverside Milling Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Vernon, W., & Son, Ltd., London, E.C., and Liverpool.—Grinding Machine: Holroyd, J., & Co., Milnrow, near Rochdale.—Haricot Beans: White, Tomkins & Courage, Ltd., London, E.C.; Cox, G. T., & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: Goodair, R., Ltd., Manchester; Heyworth, E., & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Lamp-holders, etc.: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; McGeoch, W., & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sperry & Co., Birmingham.—Milling Machine: Parkinson, J., & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Propellers, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Stone, J., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Steam Heating Equipment: Sturtevant Engineering Co., London, N.W.—Switches: Dorman & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Shoes, Gymnasium: The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—Steel Plates: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel Sheets: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tin and Japanned Wares: Bartlett & Digby, London, S.E.; Blood, T. G., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Francis, F. & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gregson, S., & Sons, Bury, Lancs; Hart, M. J., & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Tubes, Brass Condenser: Grice, Grice & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Water Coolers: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.

(JANUARY CONTRACTS.)

Battery Accumulators: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex.—Boiler, Cylindrical: Clyde Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Port Glasgow.—Calico: H. Spencer & Co., Manchester; G. Sidebottom & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Candles: Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Canvas, Cotton: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Caps, White Duck: S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—Cells and Bolts: Royal Marine: Myers & Co., London, E.—Chemicals: London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.—Combinators: United Alkali Co., Ltd., Runcorn.—Coats, Waterproof, Officers: Green & Emanuel, Ltd., Manchester.—Combination Suits, Bluet: J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax.—Fittings, Insulating for W/T Apparatus: Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.—Firebricks: T. J. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Fireclay: G. K. Harrison, Ltd., Stourbridge; J. Hall & Co. (Stourbridge), Ltd., Stourbridge.—Flour: Wingent & Kimmins, Ltd., Chatham.—Gold Lace: W. Bunn & Son, London, W.C.; E. Stillwell & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stephen Simpson, Preston.—Gap Lath: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Lead, Sheet and Pipe: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. D. Foulkes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Linoleum: Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lorries, Petrol Electric: Stevens Petrol Electric Vehicles, Ltd., 68, Victoria Street, S.W.—Macintoshes, Blue, C.P.O.'s: Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Marmalade: Lipton, Ltd., London; C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London.—Motor Generators and Switchgear: Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Motor Generators, Control Gear: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.—Moior Generators, Starters:

Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Motor Generators: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.—Repair of Sea Boots: Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Rivets, Steel: Newport Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport.—Pickles: Rowat & Co., Glasgow; E. Manwaring, Ltd., London, S.E.; C. Cocks & Co., Ltd., Reading; Crosse & Blackwell Manfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Stephens, Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Devonshire Products & Supplies, Ltd., Plymouth.—Serge, Blue: James Casson, Elland; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—Sectional Material, Angles, etc.: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Shirts, White Tunic, Officers': Bryce & Weston, Ltd., London, E.C.—Soap, Hard: E. Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Socks, Black Cashmere, Officers': W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Alfred Yates & Co., Leicester.—Socks and Stockings, Thin: A. E. Hill, Ltd., Leicester; Alfred Yates & Co., Leicester.—Split Peas: B. Smith & Sons, London, E.C.—Steel Plates: D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Vans, Ford: International Motors, Ltd., London, W.—Vests, Summer, C.P.O.'s: I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.; Salmon & Welch, Leicester.—Vests, Winter, C.P.O.'s: I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.

ADMIRALTY.

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

O.F.S. Tank Foundations and O.F. Installation, Service Railway, at Dalnotter: Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, Glasgow.—Soil Drain, Manholes, etc., at Rosyth: Jas. Miller & Son, Ltd., Edinburgh.

WAR OFFICE.

Cinematograph Apparatus: W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Brushes, Polishing: Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—Caps, Service Dress, etc.: Myers & Co., London, E.C.—Colours, Regimental: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Copper, Ingot: J. Batt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., London, E.C.—Copper, Sheet: Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Widnes; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Manchester.—Dummy Horses: Messrs. Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cells, Electric: The Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain, Ltd.), London, N.; General Electric Co., Birmingham; Siemens Bros., Co., Woolwich.—Enamel Wall Composition: Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking.—Engine: Messrs. Leyland Motors, Ltd., London, S.E.—Gymnasium Fittings: T. M. Gardner, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts.—Iron, Pig: Gjers Mills Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Kerosene: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Machines, Testing: J. Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Medal Ribbons: J. & J. Cash, Ltd., Coventry; W. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., Coventry; G. Kenning & Son, Coventry; H. Spencer & Co., Coventry.—Metal, Rod ("A"): J. Booth & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; ("G"): T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Troghall, Staffs.—Methylated Spirit: Davis Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Oils, Fuel and Gas: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil, Lubricating: Frank How & Co., Stratford, E.—Petrol: Anglo Persian Oil Co., London.—Piping, Cast Iron: Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Plant, Water Softening: United Water Softeners, Ltd., London, W.C.—Pumps, Hydraulic: Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Pump, Centrifugal: W. H. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Bedford.—Repairs, Engine: J. F. Wake, Darlington.—Roofing Composition: R. W. Blackwell & Co., London, S.W.; Cairness Products, Ltd., Southall; Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E.; The Graphite Oils Co., Lincolnshire.—Screws, Brass: Messrs. Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Gutting, etc.: G. A. Harvey, Ltd., Woolwich.—Steel Joists: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Frodingham.—Stokers, Mechanical: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Stoves: The Falkirk Iron Co., Falkirk; Smith & Welstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Summerford Iron Co., Falkirk.—Tenaxis (Patent adhesive paste): E. A. Smith, Ltd., Leicester.—Tin, Ingot: Williams, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool.—Zinc, Ingot: H. B. Barnard & Sons, London, S.E. Works Services. Maintenance Works: Guildford: T. Swayne & Son, Guildford.—Building Works Services: Chilwell: R. S. Jennings, Peterborough. Wembury: Shellabear & Sons, Plymouth.—Installations: Switchgear for Land's End Power Station, Supply and Erection: Metropolitan Vickers Elec. Co., Ltd., Manchester. Chelsea Barracks: Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Ammunition: A.D.O.S. (Ammun.)—Asbestos Cement Tiles: British Fibrocement Works, London, E.C.—Baths, etc.: Messrs. Shanks & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Boiler: Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Bolts, Nuts, Washers, etc.: Messrs. Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots: S. Walker, Walgrave.—Brake Fittings: The Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Brass Bars: The Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Burners: The Secretary, Trinity House, London, E.C.—Castor Oil: Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Hull.—Cement: Tunnel Cement Co., London, E.C.—Chair Plates, C.I.: The Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Concrete Mixers and Spares: Messrs. Winget, Ltd., London, S.W.—Copper Wire: Messrs. F. Smith & Co., Salford, Manchester.—Coupler Spares, etc.: The A.B.C. Coupler & Engg. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cylindrical Grinding Machine: Messrs. Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—"Decauville" Track and Wagons: Messrs. Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge, Scotland.—Dog Spikes: Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Drilling Machine: Messrs. Smith & Coventry, Ltd., Salford.—Drill: Messrs. Bell Bros & Co., Manchester.—Drugs, etc.: Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, E.; Messrs. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, London, E.—Enamelled Plates: Imperial Enamel Co., Birmingham.—Expanded Metal: Messrs. J. Cranmer & Co., London, E.C.—Electric Motors, etc.: Messrs. General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Fastening for Rails: Messrs. C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Fishbolts, Dog Spikes, etc.: Messrs. Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Fireboxes and Rivets: Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Gas Engines and Generators, etc.: The National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne.—Geignite, etc.: Nobles Explosives, London, S.W.—Lapping and Grinding Machine: Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Ladder: Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Lathe: Messrs. Craven Bros (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—Light Railway Material: Messrs. W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.—Light Railway Track, etc.: Messrs. F. Theakston, Ltd., London, S.W.—Locomotive, etc.: The Hunstet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Locomotives and Tenders: Messrs. Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Ltd., near Manchester.—Locomotive Spares: Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Meters and Fittings: The Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Oil: Messrs. Huxley & Co., Liverpool; Anglo-American Oil Co., London, E.C.; Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—Oleum Terbinth: Messrs. J. Arnott & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Paint: Crown Composition Co., Swansea; Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.—Paper: Messrs. C. Baker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Messrs. Dunster & Wakefield, London, E.C.; Messrs. H. Spalding & Co., London, E.C.—Petrol: Messrs. Miller Bros. Ltd., Liverpool.—Pipes: Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Messrs. R. H. Brackenbury, London, S.W.; The Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield.—Pipework: Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers Engg. Works, Erith.—Quinine: Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ilford.—Rails and Fishplates: The Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Roofing: Messrs. Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E.—Sand Papering Machine: Messrs. T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—Serge: Messrs. J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., S.O. Yorks.—Steam Roller: Messrs. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Gainsborough.—Steam Rollers: Messrs. Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Steelwork: Messrs. Brandon Bridge Building Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Surgical Dressings: Messrs. Vernon & Co., Preston; Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.—Switches and Crossings, etc.: The Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Tar: Messrs. Shields & Ramsey, Glasgow.—Tarco: Messrs. R. S. Clare & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Tanks: Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephone Line Material, etc.: Messrs. Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Timber: Messrs. C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Transformer: The British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Tyres: The United Steel Companies, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tunics and Trousers: Messrs. J. Compton & Sons, London, E.—Vans: Messrs. Birmingham Rly. Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The Midland Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Wheels and Axles: Messrs. Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Wheel Press: Messrs. J. Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Wire: Messrs. Hooper's Telegraph & I.R. Works, Ltd., London, E.C.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aeroplane: De Haviland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Aeroplane Spares: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Central Aircraft Co., London, N.W.; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; H. G. Hawker Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft, Reconditioning of: Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Alterations to Buildings: Henlow: J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby. Flower Down: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Shotwick: J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby.—Amplifiers: Marconi Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd., London, W.—Barrack Reconditioning: Pearce Bros., Bromley. Baths, Slipper: Forth of Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—Batteries, Inert: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Condensers: H. W. Sullivan, London, E.C.—

Copper Sheets: John Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Cord, Shock Absorber: Luke Turner & Co., Leicester.—Disinfectors: Grampian Eng. Co., Ltd., Stirling.—Engine, Conversion of; Engine Drawings: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engine Jigs: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine Modification and Spares: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Engine Packing Cases: G. Darvell & Sons, Chorley Wood; A. Lloyd & Sons, London, S.E.—Engines: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Engine Spares: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Engines, Rectification of; Engines, Testing: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Fuel Oil for Diesel Engines: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Galvanized Steel Coal Boxes: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Hire of Motor Cars: Daimler Hire, Ltd., London, S.W.—Navigation Lamps: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Painting (Anodover): A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; (Milton): Guest & Goodall, Ltd., Ascot; (Netheravon): A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley.—Paint Materials: J. Dampney & Co., Ltd., Bishopsgate.—Petrol Generator Spares: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Radiators: Doherty Motor Components, Ltd., Coventry.—Rapson Covers and Tubes: Rapson Tyre & Jack Co., Ltd., New Malden.—Repairs, etc., to Buildings: Bircham Newton: Fisher & Sons, Fakenham. Leysdown: T. W. Heath, Ltd., Kensington. Uxbridge: Northcote; Ruissip: Fassnidge & Son, Uxbridge.—Roofing Buildings (Eastchurch): Grummitt Bros., Ramsgate.—Reservoir, Concrete, Construction of: G. Parker & Sons, Ltd., Peckham.—Sentinel Wagon Spares: Sentinel Wagon Works (1920), Ltd., Shrewsbury.—Spares for Rolls-Royce Cars: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Switchboard, Wireless: Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Transmitters: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Triple Flashing Lighthouse: Gas Accumulator (U.K.) Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Valves: The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Vehicle Shed, Erection of: Guest & Goodall, Ltd., Ascot.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Bicycles, and Maintenance Parts for: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham; Components, Ltd., Bournbrook, Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham; Sun Cycle and Fittings Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Blocks, Ebonite: T. E. Thompson & Co., London, E.C.—Bodies for Ford Vans: W. H. Perry, London, N.—Boxes, Packing, Wood: A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: Enfield Edisonwan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.—Candles for Safety Lamps: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Casks: Tyson & Co. (Millwall), Ltd., London, E.—Castings, Joint Box: Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Messrs. Thomas Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Chassis for Ford Vans: International Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Cloth: Crowther, Bruce & Co., Ltd., Marsden, near Huddersfield; J. E. Crowther, Marsden, near Huddersfield; Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge, Yorks; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley, near Leeds.—Clothing, Waterproof (Oilskin): H. E. Walters, London, S.E.—Coils, Loading: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Compound: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Covers and Tubes, Tyre: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. Spencer Moulton, & Co., Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon.—Ducts: Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Doulton & Co., Ltd., St. Helens; Ensor & Co., Ltd., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, Sheffield; J. Oakes & Co., Jacksdales, Notts; G. Skeay & Co., Ltd., Wilnecote, near Tamworth; Stanley Bros, Ltd., Stockingford.—Earpieces, Telephone: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Laying Conduits: Spennymoor: A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Addiscombe and Sidcup-Bexley, Reading (N. & W.), North Kensington; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Molesey: H. Elliott & Co., London, W. Aberdeen (Section II.): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Wargrave, Exmouth and Burnham (Somerset). Southbourne (Bournemouth), Peterborough, Heckmondwike: O. C. Summers, London, N. Todmorden, Halifax-Hipperholme and Halifax (N. & E.), Openshaw (Fairfield, Gorton and West Gorton), Ramsbottom: S. Jowett & Sons, Burscough, Ormskirk, Lancs. Ludlow and Leominster: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Staffs. Cannock-Hednesford, Whitby, Oldbury: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Morpeth, Stockton-on-Tees: J. McLaren, jun., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Durham: G. P. Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham. Kelso: W. Kennedy & Sons, Jarrow-on-Tyne. Helston and Fowey: C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd., Southwick, Sussex. Coventry and Leicester: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Highbury Grove, N.: H. Farrow, London, N.W. Larkhall and Hamilton-Larkhall: Casey & Darragh, Stirling. Nantwich: Chandler Bros., Manchester. West Bromwich: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.—Leg-shields for Motor-Cycles: J. Collyer & Co., Ltd., Hockley Hill, Birmingham.—Loading Manholes: Gateshead-Durham: G. P.

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The price of the "LABOUR GAZETTE" is 6d. Annual subscription (post free), 8s. 6d.

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

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