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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, RETAIL PRICES AND TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

BOUR CAZETIN November 1

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during October in nearly all the principal industries, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement in the coal mining and iron mining industries, and a further improvement in the pig-iron industry, in the woollen and worsted industries, and in the pottery trades. In the cotton trade,

however, a further decline was reported.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received was 14.1 at the end of October, as compared with 14.6 at the end of September and 15.6 at the end of October, 1921. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 12.0 at 23rd October, the same as at 25th September. The total October, the same as at 25th September. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th October, in Great and Northern Ireland, was approximately 1,385,000, of whom 1,130,000 were men and 176,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At the end of September the number on the Live Register was 1,368,000, of whom 1,117,000 were men and 168,000 were

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 30th October was 13,700 (of which 3,800 were for men and 8,100 for women), compared with 12,500 at 25th September.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in October resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £250,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,500,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate increase of over £22,000 in the weekly wages of over 400,000 workpeople.

The principal group of workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced were cotton operatives in Lancashire and the neighbouring counties, who sustained a decrease of 10 per cent. on basis piece-prices, equivalent to about 5 per cent. on current weekly wages. The wages of dock labourers were reduced by 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day, and those of tramwaymen by 4s. per week in most towns. Railway shopmen employed by most of the principal companies in Great Britain sustained a reduce principal companies in Great Britain sustained a reduction of 10s. per week, and in addition there were changes of various amounts resulting from the standardisation of rates in England and Wales. Other important bodies of workpeople affected by reductions included iron miners, iron puddlers and millmen, blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Staffordshire, brick and other clay workers, makers of light castings, ship repairers in South Wales, railway wagon builders and repairers, brassworkers at Birmingham, workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries, road transport workers in London, certain classes of workpeople in the printing trades, cement workers, and men employed by electrical contractors.

As a result of Orders made under the Trade Boards Acts there were reductions in the minimum rates of

wages fixed for males in the stamped or pressed metal wares trade and for males and females in the paper bag, paper box, and brush and broom trades in Great Britain, and in the boot and shoe repairing and linen and cotton handkerchief, etc., trades in Northern

The principal increase in wages affected coal miners in Northumberland and in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, wages being raised, as a result of the ascertainment of the proceeds of the industry for August, by about $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on current rates in the former district and 2 per cent. on current rates in the latter. There were also small increases in the wages of steel sheet millmen and galvanisers and of blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire and the West of Scotland.

Since the beginning of 1922 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of nearly £4,200,000 in the weekly fulltime wages of over 7,500,000 workpeople and a net increase of nearly £11,500 in the weekly wages of nearly

75,000 workpeople.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st November 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 approximately 80 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 78 per cent. at 30th September. The rise compared with 78 per cent. at 30th September. in the percentage since the latter date is attributable to seasonal increases in the prices of milk and eggs. The highest point reached by the figure was 176 per cent. above the pre-war level, in November, 1920.

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

standard of living.

For further particulars and details of the statistics reference should be made to the article on page 442.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 32. In addition, 25 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 14,000, as compared with 15,000 in the previous month and 23,000 in October, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during October was 186,000 working days, as compared with 142,000 days in September, 1922, and 156,000 days in October, 1921.

Since the beginning of 1922 the stoppages of work, owing to trade disputes, reported to the Department, have involved over 500,000 workpeople. The aggregate duration of the stoppages has been nearly 20,000,000 working days working days.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1920 AND 1921.

In continuation of the statistics* hitherto prepared by the Ministry of Labour, the following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns (supplemented in a few cases by additional information) furnished to his Department. The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in character.

Up to and including the year 1920 the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland, but those for 1921 are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

For the year 1921 returns were received from 1,521 Industrial Co-operative Societies. For the preceding year, 1,569 returns were received (including 70 from Irish societies). The aggregate membership at the end of 1921 was 4,523,000, while sales amounted to £327,239,000,+ and resulted in a net balance of profit (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £13,870,000. The total share, loan and reserve capital was

In 1920 the rise in prices was accompanied by a general expansion in the figures; membership increased by 309,000, or 7.4 per cent., while profit increased by £4,402,000, or 20.3 per cent, and capital by £10,034,000, or 8.9 per cent. In 1921 membership increased by 36,000, or 0.8 per cent. In 1921 membership increased by 36,000, or 0.8 per cent., and capital by £1,681,000, or 1.4 per cent, but sales were reduced by £61,447,000, or 15.8 per cent., and profit by £12,260,000, or 46.9 per cent. The figures for the Irish societies were too small to invalidate the comparison, and the decreases in 1921 must accordingly be attributed to

the fall in prices and the general trade depression.

The total number of persons directly employed by Societies at the end of 1921 was 185,228, or 10,809 less than in the preceding year. Their total wages amounted to £29,323,000, compared with £28,765,000 in the preceding year.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of industry. In the following statistics production and distribution are dealt with separately.

PRODUCTION.

In 1921 there were 1,165 Industrial Co-operative Societies of various types engaged in production. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 73,647, the amount paid as wages during the year was £11,502,000, and the value of the productions £83,050,000. The corresponding figures for 1920 were: 1,191 societies, 80,562 employees, £11,904,000 wages, and £95,196,000 value of productions. In the later year the societies comprised 1,020 retail societies, 2 wholesale societies, 1 corn-milling society, 48 breadmaking and other consumers' societies and 94 associations of workers. Of the employees 42,540 were men, 20,538 women and 10,569 young persons under 18 years of age.

In the following Table the value of productions of each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, are shown for the years 1911-1921 :-

| | | Value | of Product | ions. | | |
|-----------|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| ni fennya | Ass | sociations of | | | | |
| Year. | Distri | nctive ments of butive eties. | Produ Socie | | Asso- ciations of | Grand Totals of all Societies. |
| | Retail Societies. | Wholesale Societies. | Corn Milling Societies. | Baking and other Con- sumers' Societies. | Workers. | |
| 1911 | £ 12,731,608 13,691,188 14,550,246 15,551,185 19,123,388 22,592,512 25,062,446 23,445,840 27,813,899 38,376,634 38,676,929 | \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | £ 1,024,331 1,113,729 1,003,579 1,035,044 304,616 241,894 310,991 264,653 528,288 354,301 341,114 | £ 1,020,801 1,137,565 1,270,579 1,291,950 1,508,872 1,764,125 1,938,854 1,871,021 2,498,552 2,988,323 2,671,585 | £ 1,440,357 1,580,309 1,732,337 1,778,664 2,399,930 2,592,210 3,253,846 3,687,060 4,496,935 5,403,814 3,435,150 | £ 25,832,845 28,153,374 29,768,623 32,264,944 40,687,712 48,932,803 55,786,431 53,382,541 70,667,957 95,195,964 83,049,893 |

The decrease since 1914 in the sales of the corn milling societies was due to the absorption of several of these societies by the English Wholesale Society. Six Irish milling societies made returns for 1920, but did little or no business.

The total value of the productions increased between 1909 and 1913 by £5,475,000, or 22.5 per cent., the largest increase being shown by the baking and other consumers' societies (40.1

* See Labour Gazette for October, 1921, page 517. † Including agricultural produce valued at £1,147,000, and wholesale as well as

tretail sales.

\$\text{Up to and including the year 1920 the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland, but those for 1921 are exclusive of Societies registered in Ireland.

per cent.) and by the associations of workers (38.9 per cent.). Between 1913 and 1920 the value of productions was more than trebled, so that, even allowing for the increase in prices, a considerable expansion in production is indicated. The expansion was principally in the wholesale societies, where the value of productions had risen from £11,000,000 to more than £48,000,000, and the number of persons employed in production from over 20,000 to more than 35,000. In 1921, while the value of productions was maintained in the retail societies, there was a considerable reduction both in the wholesale disk. there was a considerable reduction both in the wholesale distributive and in the productive societies. To some extent the reduction was occasioned merely by the fall in prices, but from the fact that there was a reduction of over 4,000 in the number of persons employed on productive work by the wholesale societies it would appear that there was also a reduction in the volume of goods produced.

The following Table* analyses by groups of industries, the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the value of productions in 1920 and 1921:—

| | | Asso | ciations of Co | onsumers. |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Groups of Industries. | | No. of Em- ployees. | Wages paid during Year. | Value of Productions |
| †Food and Tobacco Clothing Soap, Candles and Starch Textiles Mining and Quarrying ‡Building and Woodworking Printing Metal, Engineering and Shipbuildi Other Industries | (1920 (1921) | 25,962 25,735 27,324 21,655 1,951 1,903 3,421 2,916 8,425 7,468 2,890 2,738 878 878 649 1,128 | ### 4,155,114 4,324,079 3,368,220 2,643,878 308,370 297,630 421,412 275,467 90,009 67,409 1,752,360 1,739,946 393,408 413,285 153,006 155,220 91,340 254,742 | 65,578,579 61,697,211 10,599,956 6,981,877 4,027,490 3,149,772 3,001,697 1,336,410 105,919 110,711 4,099,715 4,049,026 1,191,197 1,010,325 618,507 476,855 569,090 802,556 |
| Totals | $$ $\begin{cases} 1920 \\ 1921 \end{cases}$ | 72,010 64,897 | 10,733,239 10,171,656 | 89,792,150 79,614,743 |
| Percentage increase or decreas | se {1920 1921 | +12:2 | +47·5 - 5·2 | +35·7 -11·3 |

| | Associations of Workers. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Groups of Industries. | No. of Em- ployees. | Wages paid during Year. | Value of Productions | | |
| Food and Tobacco Clothing | 1920 1921 1920 1921 1920 1921 1920 1921 1920 1921 (1920 1921 (1920 (1921 (1920 (1921) (1920 (1921) (1920) (1921) | 266 25% 4,763 4,540 1,165 992 576 1,309 1,025 1,006 | £ 34,986 28,549 582,862 454,326 169,948 99,477 105,876 273,241 175,049 191,824 77,698 49,741 .24,348 33,354 | 271,249 144,236 2,916,051 1,704,034 1,273,430 466,285 223,073 488,580 456,273 454,500 164,478 99,260 79,842 | |
| Totals | 1920 1921 | 8,552 8,750 | 1,170,767 1,130,512 | 5,403,814 3,435,150 | |
| Percentage increase or decrease | 1920 1921 | +2.3 | +34.3 | +20·2 -36·4 | |

In 1921 the wholesale societies incurred a loss § of £994,113 on their production, and the 143 productive societies a profit of £177,600; the profit made by distributive societies on produc-

tive work only is not ascertainable.

||Profit-sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,165 societies engaged in industrial production, 141, employing 18,200 persons in production, with wages amounting to £2,453,000, allotted a sum of £68,500 to these employees as a bonus on wages in 1921 this being equivalent to 2.8 per cent

this being equivalent to 2.8 per cent.

||Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership Capital and Management.—Eighty-six of the 94 Associations of Workers, with sales amounting to £3,747,000, or 99 per cent. o the total sales of the associations at work, made returns show ing the extent to which their employees shared in the member ship, capital and management of the associations. The returne showed that the total membership of the associations in 1921 was 30,630, of whom 4,626, or 15 per cent., consisted of em

* The figures for 1920 relate to Great Britain and Ireland, those for 192 are exclusive of Societies registered in Ireland.

† Includes Farm Productions valued at £1,147,000 in respect of which there were 2,545 Employees with Salaries and Wages of £346,680 for 1921; also 1919 figures for English and Scottish Wholesale Societies' Coffee and Cocoo Departments, in the absence of figures for later years.

‡ Includes work of Engineering Department of Co-operative Wholesale Society, for which separate figures were not available.

§ Exclusive of English and Scottish Joint Departments and Works and Engineering Departments.

If These particulars are for the year 1921.

|| These particulars are for the year 1921.

ployees; 20,616, or 67 per cent., of other individuals, and 5,388, or 18 per cent., of other societies. Of the 8,751 persons employed by the associations, 53 per cent. were members of the associa-

tions employing them.

Of the £1,536,503 share and loan capital, £277,116, or 18 per cent., belonged to employees; £653,875, or 43 per cent., to other individuals, including loans from non-members and bank overdrafts, and £605,512, or 39 per cent., to other societies. The number of committeemen of the associations was 744, of whom 312, or 42 per cent., were employees of the associations, 308, or 41 per cent., were other individual members, and 124, or 17 per cent., were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1921, 1,376 retail and two wholesale societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 4,477,000, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £120,834,000; * sales amounting to £320,084,000, † and a profit (before deducting interest on share capital) of £13,693,000.* The total number of persons employed in distribution was 111,581, and their wages for the year were £18,021,000. The corresponding figures for 1920 were: Membership, 4,434,000; capital, £119,299,000; sales, £379,063,000; profit, £25,626,000; employees,

115,475; and wages, £16,861,000.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1911-1921 are shown separately for the Retail and for the Wholesale

| | Retail | Societies, | Wholesale Societies. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Year. | Number. | Sales. | Sales of English Society. | Sales of Scottish Society | | |
| 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1919 1919 1920‡ | 1,403 1,392 1,382 1,385 1,374 1,364 1,339 1,342 1,356 1,412 1,376 | £ 74,812,469 78,878,658 83,607,043 87,979,898 103,073,321 121,853,932 142,158,236 155,332,902 199,139,177 244,064,828 217,157,890 | £ 27,892,990 29,732,154 31,371,976 34,910,813 43,101,747 52,230,074 57,710,132 65,167,960 89,349,318 105,439,628 80,884,661 | 7,851,080 8,391,258 8,964,034 9,425 384 11,363,076 14,499,037 17,083,275 19,216,763 24,773 381 29,559,314 29,041 158 | | |

Profit-sharing with Employees .- Of the total of 1,376 retail societies in 1921, 99, employing 15,431 persons and paying wages amounting to £2,313,284 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of £77,427 to their employees as a bonus upon wages, this being equivalent to 3.3 per cent.

The profit, stated in the General Summary above, for all societies in 1921 was considerably reduced by the losses of £348,578 sustained by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and £4,155,541 by the English Co-operative Wholesale Society. In the preceding year the Scottish Society made a profit of £460,335, while the English Society lost £541,838. To meet its losses the English Society in 1920 transferred £742,830 from reserve balances, and in 1921 wrote back depreciation on its land, buildings, fixtures, machinery and plant to the extent of £3,500,000, and appropriated £1,000,000 from its Insurance

The retail societies returned an average dividend of 1s. 71d. in the £ in 1921, and 1s. 7d. in the £ in 1920. For 1920 the Scottish Wholesale Society paid a dividend equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}d$. in the £, and the English Society paid a dividend equal to about $\frac{1}{2}d$. in the £; neither society paid a dividend for the following year.

INCREASES IN RENTS, 1914-22.

As a result of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, rents of working-class dwellings remained at the same level as immediately before the war, apart from increases on account of increased rates and water chargesin other words, net rents§ of working-class dwellings remained unchanged generally—from the end of 1915 up to the entry into operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restric-

The effect of the 1920 Act, the principal provisions of which were summarised on page 354 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, is, in general, and subject to certain conditions, to permit the increase of working-class rents by an amount equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the rates and water charges of August, 1914, plus an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the net rent of August, 1914, and, in addition, as from July, 1921, a further 10 per cent. of the pre-war net rent. Of the permitted addition of 40 per cent to the pre-war net rents, five-eighths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for renears and increases on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, and increases on account of the ligher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act fall within the remainder.

In order to ascertain the extent of the increases in special inquiries have been made of Property Owners' Associations, Trades Councils, Tenants' Associations and Municipal

Including Productive Departments for which I gures cannot be separated.

The luding Productive Departments for which I gures cannot be separated.

Wholesale and retail.

Up to and including the year 1920, the figures relate to Great Britain and Ireland, but those for 1921 are exclusive of Scieties registered in Ireland

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

Authorities, and the Department has again to acknowledge its indebtedness to them, and especially to the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers and its affiliated Associacions, for the valuable assistance which they have rendered.

The following Table gives a summary of the general position in towns in England and Wales as regards increases in inclusive working-class rents (where, as is usually the case, the landlord is responsible for repairs). The figures for rates include water charges, and relate to the first half of the financial year 1914-15, and to the second half of the financial year 1922-23:—

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

| Examples of Gross Rent (i.e., Rent plus Rates) | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|--|--------|-------|--------------|---------|
| at August, 1914 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| August, 1914 | 3 03 | 3' | 4 5 1 -73 | 5 0 |
| Increase in Rates, 1914 to 1922-3 Amount of 40 per cent. Increase on Net Rent | 0 11章 | 1 23 | | 1 111/2 |
| of 1914 Total permitted Increase in Gross Rent, 1914 | 1 23 | 1 64 | 1 94 | 2 0 |
| Permitted Increase expressed as percentage | 2 21/2 | 2 9 | 3 5 | 3 111 |
| of Gross Rent of 1914 | 55% | 55% | 57% | 57% |

The figures given here show that the net rent was nearly three-quarters of the gross rent in 1914, on the average, and the permitted increase of 40 per cent. on net rent is thus equivalent to practically 30 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914. The average increase on account of higher rates and water charges is about 26 per cent. of the pre-war gross rent. The total permitted increases thus average about 56 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914.

London.—The rentals given in the illustrative Table above are, of course, too low to represent London, but the increases permitted in London on account of the 40 per cent. addition to net rents average about 30 per cent. of the pre-war gross rents, and increases in respect of increased rates and water charges in London average about 18 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914; the total permitted increase in London is thus about 48 per cent.

Scotland.—In Scotland the permitted increases average about

57 per cent. of the pre-war gross rents, about 19 per cent. being due to increases in occupiers' rates, about 5 per cent. to increases in owners' rates, and about 33 per cent. to the increase of 40 per

Average for Great Britain.

On the basis of the foregoing figures it is calculated that the average conditionally permissible increase in urban working-class rents in Great Britain is approximately 53 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914. The permissible increases have not, however, been put into force in all cases, and special inquiries in regard to the extent to which the permissible increases are actually being collected show that increases on account of higher rates and of the 30 per cent. on net rents—the maximum permissible up to July, 1921—were operative to the extent of about 95 per cent., and increases in respect of the further 10 per cent. on net rents, which have been legal since July, 1921, were operative, at the beginning of November, to the extent of between 85 and 90 per cent. Applying these proportions to the respective permissible increases, the actual increase in the gross rents of working-class dwellings in Great Britain since July, 1914, is found to average about 50 per cent. This percentage has been utilised in compiling the statistics relating to the cost of living given on page 442.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MINES DEPARTMENT FOR 1921.

THE Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year 1921 has been issued.* It embodies the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, together with a large number of statistical tables and charts.

The following Table shows the quantities of the various classes of minerals raised or quarried (exclusive of the produce of quarries less than 20 feet deep) in the United Kingdom (and in the Isle of Man) in each of the years 1913, 1920 and 1921 :-

| | cai | -1101 | | .0002 | | Thousand Tons. | Thousand Tons. | 1921. Thousand Tons. |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----|---------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Coal | | | | | | 287,430 | 229,532 | 163,251 |
| Iron Or | e and Irons | tone | | | | 15,997 | 12,707 | 3,478 |
| | e. dressed | | | | | 24 | 15 | 7 |
| Tin Ore, | dressed (b) | lack tin) |) | | | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Zinc Ore | e, dressed | | | | | 17 | 5 | 1 |
| | on-ferrous | | | | | 14 | 24 | 3 |
| China C | lay and Chi | na Ston | е | | | 05 | 851 | 471 |
| Fuller's | | | | \$100 m | | 32 | 29 | 20 |
| Gypsum | | | | | | 285 | 287 | 265 |
| Oil Shale | | | | | | 3,280 | 2,843 | 1,867 |
| Potter's | Clay | | | | | 236 | 163 | 158 |
| Salt | | | | | | 2,248 | 2,158 | 1,383 |
| Other M | linerals, for | r chemi | cal | and all | lied | | SENDONE JEEP | |
| indust | ries _ | | | | | 163 | 158 | 74 |
| Chalk | | | | | | 4,858 | 3,747 | 3,434 |
| | lint, etc. | | | | | 75 | 84 | 46 |
| | Shale' | | | | | 10,135 | 8,021 | 8,351 |
| Fireclay | | 1.00 | | | | 2,586 | 1,966 | 1,353 |
| Gravel a | | | | | | 2,409 | 2,757 | 2,490 |
| Igneous | | | | | | 7,098 | 5,621 | 5,740 |
| Limeston | | | | | | 12,741 | 11,228 | 7,336 |
| Ganister | | | | | | 312 | 310 | 151 |
| Sandston | ie | | | | | 3,666 | 1,874 | 1,885 |
| Slate | | | | | | 371 | 215 | 237 |
| | | | | | Barre | | | |

* Published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6s. 6d., ex postage.

Natural gas was also produced in these years to the amount of 87,000 cubic feet in 1913, 95,000 cubic feet in 1920, and 100,000 cubic feet in 1921.

The total value at the mine or quarry of all the above minerals, except natural gas, and (in 1913 and 1921) uranium ore, was £160,113,000 in 1913, £427,445,000 in 1920, and £231,681,000 in 1921. Coal alone accounted for more than nine-tenths of the total value of all minerals, viz., for £145,536,000 in 1913, £396,872,000 in 1920, and £213,746,000 in 1921.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

The following Table shows the approximate distribution of the coal consumed in the United Kingdom in 1920 and in 1921, i.e., the coal produced, plus the coal (or coal equivalent of coke) imported and retained, minus the coal (or coal equivalent of coke and patent fuel) exported or shipped as bunkers on foreign-going vessels:—

| | 1920. Thousand Tons. | 1921. Thousand Tons. |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Coke Ovens (Metallurgical Coke) | 17,351 17,271 159 7,357* | 6,398 15,913 80 6,524• |
| Railway Companies (for locomotive use) Vessels engaged in Coastwise Trade (bunkers) Blast Furnaces (Pig Iron Manufacture), exclusive of | 13,837 | 10,492 1,234 |
| Metallurgical Coke included above Collieries: Engine Fuel and Miners' Coal Domestic use, General Manufactures, and all other | 2,062 23,800 | 651 18,550 |
| purposes | 102,242 | 69,221 |
| Total | 185,782 | 129,063 |

The amount of raw coal available for domestic use in 1920 is estimated at between 36 and 37 million tons. The corresponding figure for 1921 cannot be given.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at mines in Great Britain and Ireland (with the Isle of Man) during 1921 was 1,156,938, of whom 924,629 worked underground, and 232,309 on the surface. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 69,979. The figures for those employed at coal mines are given in greater detail in the Table+ below, the figures for 1920 being also given for comparison:—

| and and the state and age | | | | | | 1920. | 1921. |
|---|--------|------|------|-------|---|------------|-----------|
| Underground (Males only):- Under 16 years of age | | | | 44130 | | 53,221 | 41,074 |
| 16 years of age and over | | | | | | 920,365 | 866,992 |
| Total, underground | | | | | | 973,586 | 908,066 |
| Above ground :- | | | | | | | |
| Males:— Under 14 years of age | 200 | | | | | 4,648 | 677 |
| 14 to 16 years of age | | | 04.4 | | | 18,114 | 17,065 |
| 16 years of age and over | | | | | | 222,314 | 199,693 |
| Females | | | | | - | 8,223 | 6,086 |
| Total, above ground | | | | | | 253,299 | 223,521 |
| Fotal, underground and above | ve gro | ound | | | | 1,226,885† | 1,131,587 |

ACCIDENTS

The number of persons killed at mines and quarries in 1921 was 815; and the number of persons injured and incapacitated for more than seven days was 90,121. These figures are 369 and 31,940, respectively, less than in the previous year, but in this connection it should be noted that for three months in the year 1921, owing to suspension of work, the coal miners were not exposed to the risks attending their occupation.

Particulars of the accidents at mines alone (excluding quarries)

| (2016 a 021 - 051 max) | Persons Killed. | | Persons Injured. | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | 1920. | 1921. | 1920. | 1921. | |
| Underground accidents: Explosions of Firedamp or Coaldust Falls of ground Shaft accidents Haulage accidents Miscellaneous Total, underground accidents | 26 559 42 237 126 | 19 386 27 170 88 | 107 41,562 526 29,111 36,300 | 50 31,082 612 17,575 29,701 79,020 | |
| Surface accidents:— On railways, sidings, or tramways Elsewhere | 54 86 | 41 37 | 2,982 7,902 | 2,110 5,758 7,868 | |
| Total, surface accidents Total of all accidents | 1,130 | 78 | 10,884 | 86,888 | |

^{*} Electricity generating stations belonging to authorised undertakings and to railway and tramway authorities. The figures include coke, and are for Great Britain only; they are for the years ended 31st March, 1921 and 1922, respectively.

respectively.

†The figures relate to persons employed in raising or handling coal or in connection therewith at mines, allowance having been made for persons employed in raising or handling other minerals when got with coal.

There has been a great reduction in the accident death-rate in mines during the last half century, as will be seen from the following Table (given in the Report). The figures relate to deaths per million persons employed at all mines:—

| a bank (214, ma) (1742) of 12 po 204, 2016 — con 23 march 11 of 1, 1 21 of 1 march (1842) of 1 march | | | | Average of 1873-1882. | Average of 1911-1920. |
|--|-----|----|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Natural causes:— Explosions of Firedamp or Coal I Falls of Ground | ust | :: | ** | 610 1,112 | 107 748 |
| Mechanical causes:— Shaft accidents | | | ::: | 352 296 193 | 81 304 141 |

The Report observes, with reference to these figures:-

"These figures indicate a very striking decrease in the number of accidents due to explosions and to shaft accidents, for the prevention of which much has been done by research and regulation, and an improvement, less marked, in the number of accidents due to falls of ground, in the prevention of which, though many are, of course, unavoidable, personal care plays a predominant part. On the other hand, no improvement is evident in the number of accidents on haulage, an operation in which safety depends far more on the personal factor than on regulation, and in which the work of the individual is not open to close supervision. It is possible that not enough attention has been devoted in the past to improvements in haulage, as being a less obvious source of accidents; but ultimately the responsibility rests with the individual; and, in order to bring this fact home, the Department is taking preliminary steps . . . towards the promotion, throughout the coalfields, of a 'Safety First' movement. . . ."

The Report also contains a general review of the coal mining industry in 1921; a detailed account of the coal stoppage of April-June, 1921, and of the circumstances which led up to it; an account of the circumstances under which Part II. of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, ceased to have effect, owing to the refusal of one of the parties to co-operate in setting up the requisite machinery; an account of the Miners' Welfare Fund, which, at the end of 1921, had a net amount of over £460,000 to its credit, and a detailed examination of the accidents under each class, and of the steps taken to combat such accidents.

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

A STATISTICAL Summary* of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1922, has recently been prepared by the Mines Department in continuation of similar quarterly statements previously published for earlier dates. The particulars relate to undertakings which produced about 94 per cent. of the total quantity of coal raised during the period, and are based on the monthly ascertainments of the Joint Auditors of the District Boards instituted by the Terms of Settlement, dated 1st July, 1921, of the general coal-mining dispute.

The Summary shows that, at the undertakings covered by the return, 53,261,024 tons, out of an estimated total output of 563 million tons of coal, were raised during the quarter, and that, after deducting 3,664,275 tons used at the mines and 1,180,236 tons supplied to the miners, the quantity disposable commercially was 48,416,513 tons. According to the Monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts for the period April-June 18,374,738 tons were shipped for export and foreign bunkers, mainly from South Wales and Monmouthshire, Northumberland and Durham.

The costs of production at the undertakings covered by this

| Summary were as shown below. | Amount. | | ton sable reially. |
|--|------------|------------|--------------------|
| | £ | S. | d. |
| Wages | 30,540,289 | | 7.39 |
| Stores and Timber | 6,005,714 | 2 | 5.77 |
| Other Costs (management, | | | |
| salaries, insurances, repairs, | | | |
| office and general expenses, | | | |
| depreciation, etc.) | 7,884,887 | 3 | 3.08 |
| Miners' Welfare Fund contri- | 001 600 | ^ | 1 10 |
| butions | 221,688 | U | 1.10 |
| Royalties (including the rental value of freehold minerals | | | |
| where worked by the pro- | | met in the | |
| prietor) | 1,477,190 | 0 | 7.32 |
| Total Costs | 46,129,768 | 19 | 0.66 |
| Deduct proceeds of miners' | 40,120,100 | 10 | 0 00 |
| coal | 219,285 | 0 | 1.08 |
| Net Costs | 45,910,483 | 18 | 11.58 |
| The proceeds of commercial | | | 875 79 |

The proceeds of commercial disposals were £45,875,798, equivalent to 18s. 11.41d. per ton, leaving a debit balance of £34,685, or 0.17d. per ton. In the quarter ended 31st March,

• Cmd. 1759. H.M. Stat onery Office, price 2d.

1922, there was a credit balance for the whole country amounting to 1s. 1.62d. per ton, and one of 3.47d. per ton for the quarter ended 31st December, 1921.

November, 1922.

An analysis by 13 districts shows that in three districts (South Wales and Monmouthshire, Northumberland, and Durham, which are the chief exporting districts) there were credit balances, ranging from 4·13d. to 1s. 1·41d. per ton, and in the ten remaining districts there were debit balances ranging from 3·65d. per ton in the Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire area to 4s. 2·45d. per ton in the Bristol district.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,025,592, the number of man-shifts worked was 59,831,062 (47,309,096 underground and 12,521,966 on the surface), and the number of man-shifts lost which could have been worked was 4,677,252. The average output per man-shift worked, based on the tonnage of saleable coal raised, was 17.8 cwts., or, if calculated upon the total tonnage of coal raised and weighed at the pit and the number of ordinary man-shifts worked, about 19½ cwts. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 2.51d., this figure being calculated upon the number of workers of all ages employed both above and below ground. This latter figure compares with 11s. 0.18d. in the quarter ended 31st March, 1922, and 12s. 7.89d. in the quarter ended 31st December, 1921.

In the following Table the net costs, proceeds and wages per ton disposable commercially, and the output and earnings per man-shift worked, are shown for the various districts:—

| District. | | ton dispo | Per man shift worked. | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| lo tradesci. Bara est. | Net Costs* | Proceeds | Wages† | Output | Earning3 |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Cwts. | s. d. |
| Scotland Northumberland Durham S. Wales and Mon. Yorks. and E. Midlands‡ Lancs., N. Staffs. and Cheshire North Wales S. Staffs. and Salop Cumberland Bristol Forest of Dean Somerset Kent | 16 3·56 17 1·47 17 9·37 20 0·40 19 4·17 21 8·11 20 5·55 18 7·39 21 10·82 26 5·06 21 10·91 23 10·35 20 11·68 | 15 10·53 17 9·65 18 10·78 20 4·53 19 0·52 20 11·33 15 10·40 20 0·24 22 2·61 20 8·27 22 8·26 17 6·88 | 10 10·54 11 0·27 11 1·88 12 7·02 13 9·11 14 4·42 14 4·47 10 7·18 16 0·27 17 7·23 14 3·00 15 5·01 14 2·72 | 20.01 17-54 17-59 16-77 20-00 14-32 12-82 16-13 13-94 10-34 13-15 13-05 20-73 | 9 7.95 8 9.20 9 1.15 9 8.29 12 7.05 9 2.18 8 0.19 7 4.27 9 11.31 8 0.81 7 8.25 8 9.12 12 9.35 |
| Great Britain | 18 11.58 | 18 11:41 | 12 7:39 | 17:80 | 10 2.51 |

PRODUCTION AND WORKING HOURS IN THE ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

REPORT OF JOINT INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE. In January, 1919, the hours of labour in the engineering and shipbuilding industries were reduced by agreement between employers and workpeople to 47 a week. Shortly afterwards a claim was put forward by the workpeople for a further reduction in weekly hours to 44. This was opposed by the employers' organisations, and eventually, at a Conference on 28th August, 1919, the application was withdrawn, and the following memorandum agreed to:—

"That a Joint Committee representative of the employers and of the unions' Negotiating Committee be appointed to investigate the economic relation of production to hours of work, and in this connection, the methods of manufacture in the shipbuilding and engineering industries in this and other countries."

The Joint Committee, consisting of six representatives of the employers and six of the Trade Unions, held its first meeting on 23rd March, 1920. In order to obtain the information they required, the Committee circulated a questionnaire to representative firms in the trades. Visits were undertaken to firms in the United Kingdom in June and July, 1920, when trade was good, and in August, 1921, when trade was declining. Visits were also made to certain firms in Belgium, Germany and Holland in April and May, 1921. A projected visit to America was ultimately abandoned.

The Report, which is signed by the representatives of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and the Unions' Negotiating Committee, was finally agreed to on 4th July last, and has recently been made public. A broad view of the problem was taken by the Committee, and information was collected on a number of factors influencing production. Besides hours, time-keeping, overtime, systems of payment and efficiency of production, to which further reference is made below, information was obtained from the different firms, relating so far as possible to pre-war and post-war years, upon the number of employees, foreign trade, equipment and plant, horse power available, proportion of employees working on machines, canteen provision, first aid equipment, welfare, etc. The information is collated and tabulated in the Report without any attempt to make deductions from the facts presented.

In Sections I. and II. of the Report is summarised the information relating to the years 1913 and 1919 supplied by firms in the shipbuilding and engineering industries respectively in reply to the questionnaire.

* Net costs represent total costs less proceeds of coal supplied to miners.
† The amounts shown in this column are included in those shown as net costs.
‡ Including Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.

In the shipbuilding industry, it is stated that in 1913, with the exception of one firm that worked 52, about half the firms worked 53 hours and the remainder 54, with two breaks of varying lengths. In 1919 the 47-hour week was in universal operation, and a single break of one hour was general. The following Table taken from the Report shows the average weekly number of hours actually worked by the workpeople in each year:—

| | | | | | 1910. | | 1919. |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|----|-------|--------|---|--------|
| | | | | | Hours. | I | Tours. |
| Time workers only | | ••• | | | 48.42 | | 43.83 |
| Piece workers | | | | | 42.49 | | 40.98 |
| All workers | | | | | 45.90 | | |
| Percentage ratio of | total | overtime | to | total | | | |
| normal dayshift hor | urs | | | | 4.07 | | 2.88 |
| The position with reg | | | | | | | |

The position with regard to holidays varied greatly in different works, but the general position is shown in the following Table:—

| 14016: | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| | 1913. | 1919. |
| | Days. | Days. |
| Works idle due to authorised holidays | 16.75 | 18-24 |
| Works idle due to unauthorised holidays | 3.35 | 6.29 |
| Percentage of all holidays to total days worked | | |
| per annum | 6.36 | 8.29 |

With regard to systems of payment in the shipbuilding industry, out of 36 firms who furnished information only two reported that they had no system of payment by results in operation at all. A number of examples are given of comparisons of output when men were paid by time or by results. In one instance the time taken by mechanics fitting watertight sliding shutters was 490 hours on time-work, compared with 150 hours on payment by results. In another case of rivetters employed on a warship the output of work was 176 rivets per squad per week on time-work, compared with 722 rivets on payment by results.

The Report goes on to say:—"A considerable number of cases are reported of delay to piece workers due to waiting for other workers who work on time. This applies to joiners and carpenters, who work on time, holding up other departments. In one case it is stated that patternmakers working on time are responsible for delay in foundries, which, in turn, hold up the machine shop. A number of cases are mentioned where output is restricted due to the fact that assistants are paid on time. In one case it is mentioned that piece workers make habitual payments to their assistants in excess of their standard remuneration. When blacksmiths had changes from time to piece work, their assistants shared in earnings in a certain ratio, and, as a consequence, output has increased from 50 to 100 per cent."

The firms who made returns as to efficiency of production have given particulars of output in two categories—first, the total gross tonnage launched, and, second, the total gross tonnage of vessels dry docked and/or repaired. The figures are as follows:

| Gross tonnage launched | 1913. 1,022,720 | 1919. 703,835 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| and/or repaired | 5,928,128 57,037 17.9 | 3,956,467 65,338 10.7 |
| Tonnage repaired per employee | 103.8 | decrease=40 |

In the engineering industry, the Report states, the 53-hour week, with the two-break system, predominated in 1913, and in 1919 the 47-hour week, with the one-break system, was practically universal. The following Table is given as showing the average number of hours worked per week in the two years:—

| | | | 1913. | 1919. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Time workers only | | | 49.6 | . 44.8 |
| Piece workers only | | | 48-9 | . 44.3 |
| All workers | | | 49.5 | 44.7 |
| Average overtime | | - | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| Total average time worked | | | 54.0 | . 46.6 - |
| The average number of days in | which worl | s were | e idle th | rough |
| authorised holidays increased from | om 15.5 in 3 | 1913 to | 17.5 in | 1919. |
| while the average number of day | s of idleness | due to | unauth | orised |
| holidays increased from 0.7 in | 1913 to 2.7 | in 1919 |). | |
| | | | | |

Some system or other of payment by results is stated to be in operation to varying extents in practically all firms. Firms mention a number of cases where piecework would have been introduced but for objections raised by the trade unions concerned, and this applies particularly to pattern-makers and foundrymen. In the engineering industry, as in the case of shipbuilding, it is reported that in a number of cases the efforts of the piece workers have been hampered through the fact that their assistants are not being paid by results, and in every case where it has been found possible to introduce payment by results for the assistants the result has been satisfactory. In most cases where it has been tested it has been found that a system of individual payment by results is better than a system of collective payment by results.

The efficiency of production in 1919 was stated to be adversely affected by a great number of factors, including the change over from war products and war conditions to peace products and peace conditions; shortage of supplies of all kinds and in particular of castings, owing to the moulders' strike; shortage of certain classes of workpeople, notably patternmakers, moulders, coremakers, sheet metal workers, boilermakers and apprentices; shorter working hours; stoppage of overtime; decrease of effort; limitation of production; sectional strikes; and Government control.

Considerable space is devoted in other Sections of the Report

to setting out the information collected in the visits made by the Committee to individual works in the United Kingdom. results of the visits to Continental firms are also given, as well as information relating to the factors of production in their respective countries obtained at interviews with the Belgian Minister of Labour and the Dutch Permanent Under Secretary

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RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN 1921.

THE Annual Report and Returns * relating to accidents which have occurred on the railways of Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1921 have been issued by the Ministry of

The following Table shows the total number of persons killed or injured in connection with the working of railways in 1921 and in 1920, classified according to the three groups by which accidents are distinguished in the statistics. All injuries to passengers or to "other persons" are included, but reports as regards "railway and contractors' servants" are rendered only in cases which cause the injured person to be absent from his work for at least one whole day.

| | 19 | 21. | 1920. | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | |
| (1) Accidents to Trains (Collisions, Derailments, &c.):— Passengers | 18 11 3 | 589 81 20 | 6 5 3 | 684 177 42 | |
| Vehicles was concerned: Passengers Railway and Contractors' Servants Other Persons (3) Accidents not connected with the movement of Railway Vehicles | 71 220 403 | 1,506 2,811 148 | 115 371 406 | 1,991 4,237 244 | |
| Vehicles:— Passengers | 4 31 23 | 569 13,284 493 | 8 44 33 | 548 17,514 496 | |
| All Accidents | 784 | 19,501 | 991 | 25,933 | |

In train accidents injuries were caused in 1921 to 568 pas-

sengers and 52 servants by collisions.

In other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned, 718 passengers were injured by falling between trains and platforms, etc., when attempting to enter or alight from trains; 53 servants were killed and 1,462 injured by accidents occurring during shunting operations, of whom 3 were killed and 367 injured, while coupling or uncoupling vehicles and 485 servants were injured while attending to the machinery, etc., of engines in motion. Of the "other person," 181 were killed while trepassing on the line and 168 committed suicide. Of the total number of accidents to railway servants in this group, 20 per cent. of the fatal cases and 68 per cent. of the nonfatal cases are attributed to misadventure, and 69 per cent. of the fatal and 22 per cent. of the non-fatal cases to want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured person.

Of the accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles, 12,617, or nearly 95 per cent., of those to railway and contractors' servants are described as industrial accidents of a more or less non-preventable character, the most common types of accidents in this group being those which occurred when handling goods, attending to engines at rest, when working in

the permanent way, and those caused by falls.

A substantial reduction of accidents to railway servants in all groups is noticeable during the year, and this is ascribed to

more care and a greater regard to regulations.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants and of contractors' servants, among which the largest number of accidents occurred in 1921:—

| accidents occurred | 111 132 | ,ı . - | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------|----------|----------------|--|
| Classes. | " Mov | in" and ement" dents. | | ther dents. | Total. | | |
| ni ad na botula ai | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | |
| Engine Drivers and Motormen. | 10 | 313 | | 715 | 12 | 1,028 | |
| Firemen Engine Cleaners | 11 5 | 584 86 | = | 918 982 | 11 5 | 1,502 1,068 | |
| Guards (Goods and Mineral) and Brakes- men. | 21 | 432 | _ | 281 | 21 | 713 | |
| Shunters, Yardmen, | 29 | 544 | 10.00 | 245 | 30 | 789 | |
| Goods Porters | 5 | 164 | 2 | 1,953 | 7 | 2,117 | |
| Passenger Porters Permanent Way Men | 12 65 | 85 168 | 10 | 770 2,958 | 13 75 | 855 3,126 | |
| Labourers | 7 | 49 | 10 | 658 | 8 | 707 | |
| Mechanics and Arti- sans. | | 36 | 3 | 787 | 11 | 823 | |
| All other classes of Railway Servants. | 55 | 420 | | 2,971 | 63 | 3,391 | |
| Total, Railway Servants | 228 | 2,881 | 28 | 13 238 | 256 | 16 119 | |
| Contractors' Servants | 3 | 11 | 3 | 46 | 6 | 57 | |
| Total | 231 | 2,892 | 31 | 13,284 | 262 | 16,176 | |

Annual Report upon Accidents; Cmd. 1755; price 6d. net.; and Returns of Accidents and Casualties; price 2s. net. H.M. Stationery Office

Of the total of 16,176 non-fatal injuries sustained by railway and contractors' servants, 5,648 consisted of contusions, 3,452 of sprains, 2,355 of cuts or lacerations, 478 of scalds or burns, 449 of fractures, 389 of internal injuries, 113 of dislocations, 97 of amputations, 74 of shock, and 3,121 were miscellaneous other injuries.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES,

DURING the four weeks ended the 28th October, 18 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and three meetings of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Department. A number of meetings of District Councils and Sub-Committees were also reported.

WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The Electricity Supply Industrial Council, in connection with the decision of an affiliated Authority to pay a uniform rate per hour to general labourers employed in the Tramways, Electricity and Gas Departments, appointed a deputation which, with representatives of the District Council, should visit the Local Authority concerned to discuss the matter. The employers indicated that they would submit fresh wages proposals for the consideration of the workers' side. The Industrial Council for the Gas Mantle Manufacturing Industry, at an adjourned meeting on 2nd October, agreed upon a reduction of 1d. per hour for women, on the understanding that should the index figure for the cost of living rise or fall by 10 points it would be open to either party to raise the question of revising the rates. The Lead Manufacturing Industrial Council discussed a question of wages, and decided to refer it to the Industrial Court for settle ment. A summary of the Court's decision appears on page 465 of this issue. The National Maritime Board have agreed on conditions and rates of pay for overtime in the catering department for all foreign-going vessels, the crews of which are engaged in British ports. The Industrial Council for Indoor Brewery Workers, Midlands District, agreed to recommend reductions of 2s. per week for women and 1s. per week for young people

The Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries on the 19th October discussed wage reductions for women, boys and girls; it was decided that this matter should be settled locally, but if the parties in any district failed to agree the question should be referred to the Committee. Attention was also given to certain difficulties which had arisen in connection with the application of the agreement as to reduction of men's wages. The Optical Instrument Making Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee gave further consideration to the question of women's wages on 25th October.

Wages questions were also considered by the Printing Indus-Council, the Electrical Cable Making Industrial Council, the Furniture Removing Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee and the Export Packing Council (London District).

ORGANISATION.

The Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) on 6th October discussed the breakdown of the South Wales Provincial Council, and decided to approach the Ministry of Labour on the matter. The view was expressed that difficulties which had arisen might be largely met by a division of the area. The attention of the National Council was also drawn to the unsatisfactory position of another Provincial Council, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the whole position in the area of which the District Council covers a part. Several of the District Councils of the Printing and Allied Trades Industrial Council have recently held annual meetings, particularly successful functions having taken place in London and Bradford. The Council has referred to its Organisation Committee a number of questions concerning the establishment of Works Committees and District Councils. Arrangements were proposed for a joint meeting of employers and trade union representatives in Scotland to consider the formation of a Scottish Branch of the Council. The Organisation Committee was also instructed to consider whether the Council should be provided with greater facilities for the settlement of disputes. recent half-yearly general meeting of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers has adopted a resolution to the effect that it is "inopportune to pursue further the matter of setting up a proposed joint committee to take over the work of the Education and Welfare Committees of the late Joint Industrial Council for the Building Industry."

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER TOPICS.

Reports upon the progress of the Council's Education Scheme were submitted to the Education Committee of the Heating and Domestic Engineers' Council; considerable advances had been made in Manchester and Birmingham. This Council discussed certain matters connected with the problem of demarcation of work between heating and domestic engineers and plumbers. The Industrial Council for Hosiery Manufacturing discussed on October the question whether the operatives should continue to pay for needles. The terms of engagement of clerks by a certain Insurance Committee and the problems of education and examination for Insurance Staffs formed the subject of discussions by the Industrial Council for Insurance Committees Services at its meeting on 5th October. The Paper Making Industrial Council, in dealing with problems of safety, had before it, at a meeting on 12th October, a memorandum prepared from the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1921 in respect of Accidents in Paper Mills, and also a report on the working of a Safety First Organisation in a large London establishment. It was decided to circulate this information to employers and to request that they should invite their workpeople to make suggestions with regard to the avoidance of accidents, and to appoint a Safety First Committee to frame suitable rules for the avoidance of accidents. Progress with regard to the education of workers was reported to the Council. A syllabus of advice for home study is being compiled with a view to helping workers in isolated mills who are unable to attend technical classes. It is understood that progress is being made in the preparation of a text-book on the industry. The Pottery Industrial Council, at a meeting on 12th October, had before them a variety of subjects, including statistics of unemployment amongst pottery workers, steps to be taken to procure lower railway freightage rates, reports of various Committees, statistics of profits and turnover in the pottery industry, collection of foreign pottery, computation of income as affecting Old Age Pensions, the effect of industrial conditions on the health of young persons, the interrupted apprenticeship scheme, the Potteries Particulars Order under the Factory and Workshop Acts, pottery scholarships, and Works Committees. The Printing and Allied Trades Industrial Council on 11th October passed resolutions urging the revision of postal rates and the expediting of the passage of the Merchandise Marks Act Amendment Bill through Parliament. It was reported that the Health Committee had issued a leaflet on the prevention of sickness amongst those employed in bronzing, and it is understood that the Committee is also considering the problems of tuberculosis and ventilation. The Executive Committee of the Quarrying Industrial Council gave further consideration to the question of silicosis and completed its report, which will be printed and forwarded to the Home Office. After the meeting, representatives of the Industrial Council discussed with the Mines Department the new Safety Rules for Quarries. It is understood that agreement was reached on practically all the points raised. At a meeting of the Silk Joint Industrial Council on 11th October correspondence with the Ministry of Labour on Unemployment Insurance was received and ordered to be circulated to members for consideration at the next meeting. The War Department Industrial Council heard a deputation on the subject of certain deductions for clothing, and assurances were given that the base rate on which the bonus was calculated would not be affected by an increase in these deductions; other matters discussed concerned a proposal that men "regularly employed" should be considered as "permanently employed," and the consideration by Depot Committees

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of proposals for reducing staff.

The decision, reported last month, of the Industrial Council for Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacture on the subject of protective clothing was that disagreement at any mills should be considered by the District Council, who would appoint someone to investigate and give a decision which could be referred, if need arose, to the National Council.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

AT 31st October, 1922, the number of men in training was 18,667 and the number awaiting training 18,506. Since 1st August, 1919, 62,402 men have terminated training.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 25th October, 1922, 44,689 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,833 employers, as compared with 44,684 apprentices with 17,830 employers on 27th September, 1922.

The apprentices rejected up to 25th October, 1922, numbered 2,177, compared with 2,176 on the 27th September, 1922; of those accepted 41,485 had terminated training and 3,194 were still in training. The corresponding numbers of 27th September, 1922, were 41,289 and 3,484.

The number of men who have received Institutional Training has increased during the four weeks from 2,252 to 2,264.

NATIONAL SCHEME.

On 31st October, 1922, the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 30,460.

The undertakings given by these employers under the provisions of the National Scheme for the Employment of Disabled Ex-Service Men cover approximately 300,000+ disabled ex-Service

WORKERS' SHARE IN MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY: EVASIONS OF THE ACT.

SECTION 165 of the German Federal Constitution grants to the workers, manual and non-manual, the right to co-operate with the employers on equal terms in the regulation of wages and working conditions, as well as in the general economic develop-ment of all productive forces. Various Acts have been passed to give effect to this provision, notably the Works Councils Act of 4th February, 1920*, of which in turn sections 72 and 70 have been given effect to by the Act of 5th February, 1921, relating to the submission to the Works Council of the trade balancesheet and profit and loss account, and that of 15th February,

1922, relating to the appointment of members of Works Councils on the Board of Control (Aufsichtsrat) of joint stock companies. According to Soziale Praxis of 6th September a large number of instances are available of attempts by companies to evade the last of these Acts by altering their rules so as to transfer part of the functions hitherto exercised by the Board of Control to special committees, called by various names, elected by the general meeting. The case of the Mitteldeutsche Kreditbank is worth special notice, as it has led the employees to decide to take a judicial decision on the point at issue. At the general meeting of the company at Frankfort, on 22nd May of this year, a proposal was adopted by which the functions of electing the members of the Board of Directors (Vorstand) and of granting powers to act for the company were transferred from the Board of Control to a "Personal Committee." Herr Decker, of the Association of Bank Officials, who was present as the Works Council representative, objected to this decision as illegal, because it deprived the representatives of the Works Council of the means of exercising their right as defined by the Constitution.

The Federal Association of German Industry and the Federation of German Employers' Associations have issued detailed instructions on how to confine the influence of the Works Council members on the Boards of Control within the narrowest possible limits. The following are some of the suggestions:-

Works Council members are not entitled to information as to the affairs of the company nor to examine their books. This right belongs to the Board of Control as such and not to any individual member, whether ordinary or representative of the Works Council. The Board of Control may delegate such powers to any of its members, but no individual member to whom such power has not been delegated has any power of external super-

vision, for example, with regard to the Board of Directors.

As regards alterations in the rules and articles of association it is suggested that the number of ordinary members of the Board of Control may be increased; that a limited liability company or a mining company may dissolve its Board of Control; that the Board of Control may transfer some of its functions, such as the appointment of persons to positions of responsibility, to its chairman or to special committees. There is no legal provision giving Works Council members the right to be represented on such committees. There is no legal provision as to whether or how often meetings of the Board of Control must be held. The Works Council members take part in all meetings of the Board of Control, but it is scarcely necessary that they should be informed of letters circulated to members on points not discussed at meetings. In the articles of association of many companies it is provided that a meeting of the Board of Control must be called when one or more members demand it. It is recommended that the rules should be altered so as to grant this right only to members appointed by the general meeting.

Soziale Praxis comments that such amendments of the rules are certainly a blunder from a social point of view, but that it is very doubtful whether they are illegal. Certainly they do not violate the very elastic provisions of the Commercial Code. . . . The Act of 15th February, 1922, recent though it is, and in spite of the long deliberations which preceded it, has already proved to be unsatisfactory. It is urgently necessary that the legal position should be cleared up either by a judicial decision such as is sought in the case of the Mitteldeutsche Kreditbank, or by a redrafting of the Act.

PIECEWORK IN GERMANY.

THE Reichs-Arbeitsblatt for 30th September, 1922, contains an analysis of the collective agreements concluded in 1921 and 1922 of which copies have been deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry of Labour. The analysis, so far as systems of wages payment are concerned, results in a division of the industries into three groups, viz., (1) those in which the piece-wage system predominates, (2) those in which time-wages are the rule, and (3) those in which both systems of payment are found in more or less equal measure.

(1) To the first group belong the industries working up stone and earths*, the metal working trades, textiles, woodworking, tobacco manufacture and the clothing industries.

In the woodworking industry piecework is ruled out for machinists owing to the danger of accident, but not in the case

of small, non-dangerous machines. (2) The industries in which time-rates are found to be the rule include corn-milling, slaughtering, dairying, baking, jam-making, brewing, and local authorities' undertakings. A tendency to reject piece-work altogether is found in the collective agreements for slaters, asphalt-workers, paviors, pipe-layers and installation workers. Amongst the reasons stated for its rejection are: risk to the workers, need for specially careful work, and lack of a basis for computation. The national agreement for the building industry permits piece-work only if the trade groups and local unions concerned give their consent. In the transport industry, payment by time is the general rule, but the collective agreement for the State Railways contains detailed provisions for piece-work, chiefly in the workshops and in the maintenance of plant; and the Post Office has under consideration a piece-work system. In several parcels delivery undertakings and on one or two light railways, a piece-work system in connection with the handling of goods is in force.

(3) The industries in which both systems of payment are found in more or less equal measure are the chemical, paper-making, sugar-refining, and oil and soap trades; also laundries and dyeworks, book-printing, road-making, and excavation work.

^{*} See LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1920, page 173.
† After making due allowance for the employees of firms who have not renewed their undertakings.

[•] These include quarrying, brick and tile, cement, lime, pottery, glassmaking,

In the chemical industry the national agreement distinguishes between dangerous and non-dangerous work, piece-work being allowed in the latter but not in the former. In the sugar-refining industry piece-work is permissible under the national agreement; but, generally, the time-rate system prevails. In the oil and soap industry the national agreements provide for piece-work, but the wages agreements concluded in individual undertakings generally fix time-rates. In laundries special piece-rates have been arranged for women ironers, but the agreement covering laundries in the Wiesbaden district stipulates that "piece-work shall be avoided."

The book printers' collective agreement distinguishes workers paid at time-rates and those paid at piece-rates, and lays down detailed rules for the fixing of their wages. In other branches of the printing industry time-rates prevail. Piece-rates are laid down in the respective agreements for music-engravers (the only branch of the lithographic industry with piece rates) and for copper-plate printers. Piece-work is not permitted in the photo-

The analysis suggests the conclusion that the strong antagonism to piece-work shown by organised labour in the early days of the German Republic is being displaced by a tendency to welcome its introduction, even in industries such as stone-cutting and the metal trades, in which it was formerly either quite excluded or bitterly opposed. According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, this change of attitude is to be attributed, in the main, to the fact that the workers (under Article 165 of the German Federal Constitution) co-operate, on equal terms with the employers, in the regulation of wages conditions; and that Section 78 of the Works Council Act of 1920 specifically grants to the Workers' Council (or the Works Council, as the case may be) the right to supervise the application of collective agreements, or, where these do not exist, to co-operate with the employer in the fixing of piecerates or the bases thereof. Similar provisions have been inserted in a large number of collective agreements. Thus the workers have both a statutory and, in many cases, a contractual guarantee that a piece-work system accepted by them shall not be applied in a one-sided fashion in favour of the employer, but that the proceeds of any increased output shall be shared by them also.*

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE International Labour Office has recently published an account t of the legislative provisions governing labour and industry in Soviet Russia, based on material which its Russian service has, for the past two years, been engaged in collecting. The information contained in the volume is derived solely from Soviet sources (legislative documents or statistics) reproduced without comment or criticism. It is intended as a guide to those who are negotiating with the Soviet Government for the restoration of Russia and the resumption of commercial and industrial relations. All legislative documents and legislative or administrative orders issued up to the middle of April, 1922-in some cases up to the beginning of May, 1922—have been consulted; and the result is offered as an adequate view of the new economic policy adopted by the Soviet Government at the end of March,

The volume is in two parts. Part I. deals with "The Organisation of Industry," and Part II. with "Labour Conditions in Industry." A series of statistical and other appendices completes the work. In Part I. is given a survey of the legislation consequent upon the new economic policy, by which the Soviet Government changed the foundations of its food supply policy, greatly modified its nationalisation policy and transformed its financial policy. Nationalisation as a principle remains in force, but the importance of the direct part played by the State is lessening for a continually growing number of undertakings. Small-scale industry is no longer subject to nationalisation. Large and medium-scale industrial undertakings remain nationalised, but a system of leasing, which has as yet found very limited application, and of "business management" has been introduced. The Soviet Government is more and more restricting its sphere of activity as regards industrial management, leaving an increasingly wider field to private capital.

The new economic policy has necessitated the revision of legislation on conditions of labour. Compulsory labour having been abolished, and powers having been granted to undertakings managed by private individuals to deal directly with labour, the law of supply and demand has again come into play. This, in turn, has affected the method of establishing wages, which, in all undertakings except those both managed and supplied by the State, are regulated by collective agreement. Again, the relations between the management and the workers must necessarily be different in undertakings managed by private individuals from those in nationalised undertakings managed by the State. Thus the existing labour legislation in Soviet Russia may be resolved into two different types, the first governing labour conditions compulsory in all undertakings (hours of work, employment of women and young persons, the engagement and dismissal of workers, holidays and absences, safety and health measures, labour inspection, and social insurance), and the second governing labour conditions (wages, collective agreements, disputes and strikes, relations between employers and workers, etc.)

that vary according as the undertaking is managed by the State, is supplied by it or not, is leased or conceded, is co-operative or private. Part II. of the volume under review contains a detailed study of all this legislation. Such information as is avail-

able on the extent to which the laws are observed is also given.

The International Labour Office points out, however, that owing to the variable policy of the Soviet Government, to the constant changes in the administration of justice with respect to industry and labour conditions, and to the fact that a new Labour Code is being defined any extension of the present legislation exists. is being drafted, any statement of the present legislative position in Russia or of the influence of the new economic policy on labour legislation must be regarded as provisional. But the International Labour Office promises that, if the present study is considered useful, it will be supplemented later.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN DENMARK IN 1916—1920.

According to a report* recently issued by the Danish Statistical Department, there was, during the five years from 1916 to 1920, a total of 1,249 labour disputes in Denmark, as compared with a total of 274 in the previous five years from 1911 to 1915. It is pointed out that the number of disputes shows a remarkable increase compared with any previous period since 1897, when statistics relating to labour disputes were first collected. The chief cause of the increase was the extraordinary rise in the level of prices which followed on the outbreak of war in August, 1914, and continued throughout the whole of the period under review. The rise in prices led to the premature termination of many collective agreements, or to demands for increased wages before the agreements had expired. The largest number of disputes during the quinquennial period occurred in 1919, when the total amounted to 472.

Of the total number of disputes in 1916-1920, 593 (47 per cent.) were concerned with wages questions, 32 (3 per cent.) with workshop rules, etc., and 98 (8 per cent.) with the dismissal of workpeople, etc. In 493 cases the causes were not ascertained. The question of working hours gave rise to 5 disputes only.

The 1,088 disputes of which details are known affected 89,243 workpeople, as compared with 47,586 workpeople who were affected by disputes in the previous five years. The groups of trades principally involved were metal and engineering (327 disputes), and building, excavating, etc. (313).

The number of working days lost owing to disputes in 1916-1920 amounted to 2,872,300, of which the greatest proportion (1,306,200) occurred in 1920, and the least in 1918, with 194,000 working days. The estimated loss in wages amounted to 41,517,000 kroner. A comparison is made over the period 1916-1920 between the loss of working days owing to disputes and that due to unemployment. From this it appears that the loss of working days resulting from unemployment amounted to 32,094,000, being more than ten times the loss due to disputes. The ratio was about the same in the period 1911-1915, when the loss occasioned by unemployment amounted to 12,764,000 days, compared with 1,164,000 days lost through disputes.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWITZERLAND: RECENT AMELIORATIVE MEASURES.

(a) Employers' Contributions Reduced.+

The cost of the scheme of unemployment relief now being administered in Switzerland is covered by grants from the Federal Government, the cantons and communes, and by contributions levied upon the employer either by his trade association (if he belongs to one) or by the Government of the Canton in which his business is carried on (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January,

The decree of 29th October, 1919, which formulated the scheme of unemployment relief, prescribes that the amount of the employer's contribution is to be (a) in respect of non-manual workers, an amount not less than the total salary-bill for half a month and not more than the salary-bill for three months; and (b) in respect of manual workers, an amount not less than the wages-bill for one week and not more than the wages-bill for

During the year 1921 the employers demanded that their contributions should be reduced, if not suppressed. The Federal Council has decided that, in view of the economic crisis, employers are entitled to some alleviation. Accordingly, by decree dated 19th September, 1922, the Federal Council has provided that the total liability imposed upon employers in respect vided that the total liability imposed upon employers in respect of unemployment relief is to be reduced by 50 per cent., but in no case to less than the minimum prescribed by the original decree, i.e., two weeks' salary-bill for salaried employees and one week's wages-bill for wage-earners. The obligation of an employer to pay benefit to a worker whether manual or nonmanual is limited to 90 days in any year. Furthermore, an employer will not be required to contribute in respect of (1) persons engaged after the present decree takes effect; 2) those who have been engaged since 1st January, 1922, and who become unemployed after the decree comes into force; and (3) those employed for less than three months.

* Strejker og Lockouter: Danmark 1916-1920 Udgivet af det Statistiske Departement. Copenhagen, 1922.
† Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce, 21st September, 1922.

(b) New Grant to the Watchmaking Industry.

The subsidy of 20 million francs which it was proposed to grant to the watchmaking industry in October, 1921 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1921, p. 629), was reduced by the National Council to 5 million francs. The grant of this subsidy is reported to have brought about increased employment in the watchmaking and allied industries, and to have checked the fall in the exports of watches and jewellery. A Federal Decree* dated 12th October, 1922, now makes a further grant of 6 million

(c) New Grant for Unemployment Relief.

A Federal Decree* dated 13th October, 1922, allocates a credit of 50 million francs to meet expenditure on unemployment relief until the end of 1923. Of this sum 30 million francs will be assigned as contributions to the expense of relief works set up by cantons, and 10 million francs are to be set aside for works to be executed on behalf of certain State Departments. The balance of the credit of 50 millions will form a fund for subsidising unemployment insurance societies.

(d) Special Lump Sum Allowances.

A Federal Decree* of 13th October, 1922, authorises the grant of special lump sum allowances of 30 francs to single persons and of 50 francs to heads of families with one person dependent upon them, a further 10 francs being granted for each additional dependant. The persons claiming these allowances must be in money difficulties, and must have been unemployed for 90 days during the six months previous to 31st October, 1922, at the earliest, or the 28th February 1923, at the latest. The Federal Government contributes 50 per cent. of the cost of this allowance, the cantons being liable for the remainder. A similar measure was passed in October, 1921.

POPULATION STATISTICS: RECENT ENUMERATIONS IN BELGIUM AND ITALY.

(a) Belgium.

THE recently published results of the census of 31st December, 1920, + show that the total population of Belgium on that date was 7,462,455. This figure includes the 64,395 inhabitants of Eupen-Malmédy and of the Commune of La Calamine, which was annexed to Belgium in 1919. If the increase due to the accession of these territories is ignored, the total population of Belgium has decreased by 25,724 since the last census was taken in 1910. It is calculated that, had there been no war and had the average rate of increase (about 10.5 per cent.) of the two previous decades been maintained, the population at the end of 1920 would have been approximately 8,203,000. The populations of Brussels and Antwerp in 1920 were 756,105 and 408,039 respectively, as compared with 720,347 and 398,255 in 1910.

The preliminary results of the census of 1st December, 1921, published by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfaret show that the population of Italy on that date, within the pre-war boundaries, was 37,276,738, as compared with 34,671,377 in 1911. The population of the annexed territories was 1,559,203 (as compared with 1,592,278 in 1910—Austrian census), making the total population of the kingdom 38,835,941. The population of the three largest cities, viz., Rome, Milan and Naples, is given as 691,314, 718,304 and 780,220 respectively, as compared with 542,123, 607,351, 678,031 respectively in 1911.

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE IN THE CLEVELAND (U.S.A.) GARMENT INDUSTRY.§

A PLAN for compensating for and preventing unemployment has now been in operation in the Cleveland (United States) Ladies' Garment Industry for over a year. Under this plan each manufacturer guaranteed to his regular workers, who did not leave voluntarily and who were not justifiably discharged, employment for 20 weeks during each half year. If this amount of work was not provided the employees became entitled to two-thirds of their minimum wages for the unemployed part of the 20 weeks. No employer, however, was liable to his employees for more than 7½ per cent. of his total direct labour pay-roll for the six months period. Every week the employer deposited with the impartial chairman of the industry an amount equal to 7½ per cent. of his pay-roll for that week. Each manufacturer's fund was kept in

a separate account, and such amount as had not been needed to pay workers for unemployed time was refunded at the end of the six months' period. A distinctive feature of the scheme was that if a worker was able to secure other work during the period of unemployment, this did not affect his right to draw unemployment pay from his regular employer. Thus the unemployment pay was not merely a substitute for employment in general, but was in the nature of a penalty imposed on the particular employer for failure to get work for his own employees, and so an incentive for every employer to keep his workers

Records for the six months ending 1st December, 1921, show hat 93,274 dollars were paid into the Unemployment Fund, and 33,126 dollars—a little more than one-third of the fund accumulated—were paid out. Of the 31 establishments operating under the scheme 4 received the full amount in refund at the end of the period, a number of others saved a greater part of their guarantee deposits, in 2 plants the whole of the fund was used to cover unemployment payment, and in 2 cases the fund was insufficient and a deficit was incurred.

The 1922 agreement substitutes for the guarantee of 20 weeks' work in every half-year one of 41 weeks for the whole year. The workers are thus insured against unemployment in excess of 11 weeks each year. By the decision of a number of referees of the weeks each year. By the decision of a number of referees of the industry, dated 29th April, 1922, the employers were given the option of payment on the basis of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the pay-roll, as in the previous year, or of paying a 10 per cent. lower wage rate and depositing 25 per cent. of the pay-roll.

According to information given by the Manufacturers' Association of the pay-roll of the pay-roll appears without any doubt, been an

tion, "the result of the plan has, without any doubt, been an increase of work in the shops. It is true that the work has often been increased at a loss to the employer, and it is a question whether some manufacturers would not rather take a loss through the unemployment fund. However, the incentive is direct and appealing, and appears to be the only way in which the evil of unemployment can be eradicated or limited in this seasonal

STEEL WORKERS' WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES: INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT.

In the report on Industrial-Economic Conditions in the United States, the National Industrial Conference Board, in their Bulletin for September, 1922, state that an increase of 20 per cent. in wages, affecting approximately 156,000 workers, has been granted by the United States Steel Corporation as from 1st September. The Bulletin adds:—

"Since 29th August, 1921, the Corporation has been paying 30 cents per hour for common labour. Under the new scale men will receive 36 cents per hour. This fixes the daily rate at 3.60 dollars for a 10-hour day, which is 80 per cent. higher than the pre-war rate of 2 dollars per 10-hour day, but is 28.9 per cent. lower than the high rate of 1st February, 1920. The latter was the highest rate ever paid by the Corporation. The wage changes of the United States Steel Corporation since the basic pre-war rate of 2 dollars per 10-hour day, which was abandoned in 1915, have been :-

| | Date. | | Rate of Wages per 10 hours. | Increase over preceding rate. | Increase over 1915 rate. |
|------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7075 | | | Dollars. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1915 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | 2.00 | 10 | 10 |
| 1916 | February 1st May 1st | | 2·20 2·50 | 13.6 | 25 |
| 1910 | December 15th | | 2.75 | 10 | 37.5 |
| | May 1st | :: | 3.00 | 9 | 50 |
| 1917 | October 1st | | 3.30 | 10 | 65 |
| | April 16th | | 3.80 | 15 | 90 |
| 1918 | August 1st | | 4.20 | 10.5 | 110 |
| | October 1st | | 4.62 | 10 | 131 |
| 1920 | February 1st | | 5.06 | 10 | 153 |
| 1921 | May 16th | | 4.05 | 20‡ | 103 |
| 1021 | July 16th | | 3.70 | 8.5‡ | 85 |
| 1922 | August 29th | | 3.00† | 20‡ | 50 |
| - 10 | September 1st | | 3.60 | 20 | 80 |

NEW LABOUR DEPARTMENT IN JAPAN. §

THE Japanese Cabinet Council, on 8th September, decided to create a Labour Department in which all the departments which have hitherto dealt with labour questions will be concentrated. The new Department will thus take over the functions of the Department of Social Affairs of the Home Office, the Labour Department of the Board of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Factory and Mining Departments. It will be attached to the Home Office. An appropriation of 6,500,000 yen for carrying on the work of the new Department will be asked for in the next Parliamentary

^{*} An analysis, from the same point of view, of 292 agricultural collective agreements concluded during 1921 and the first four months of 1922 was published in the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt for 15th October, 1922. The conclusion drawn is that the piece-wage system now prevails very widely in agriculture.

† Organisation of Industry and Labour Conditions in Soviet Russia. (Studies and Reports: Series B: Economic Conditions, No. 11.) International Labour

^{*} Recueil des Lois Fédérales, 25th October, 1922.
† Recensement Général de la Population. Ministry of the Interior and of Health. Brussels, 1922.
† Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale, 16th August, 1922. Rome.
§ Industrial and Labour Information, 6th October, 1922. International Labour Office, Geneva.

Eight-hour basic day established and time and one-half paid for overtime.
 † Time and one-half abolished.
 ‡ Decrease.
 § Japan Advertiser, 9th September, 1922.

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

At 1st November the average increase since July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary was about 76 per cent., as compared with 72 per cent. at 30th September. The advance in the percentage was due to seasonal increases in the prices of milk and eggs, milk being dearer by about one penny per quart and eggs by about one halfpenny each, on the average. Cheese, frozen mutton and tea also showed some increase in prices. On the other hand, bacon, fish, potatoes and British meat were appreciably cheaper on 1st November than on 30th September. With imported beef, flour, bread, sugar, butter and margarine there was little change in price, on the average.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, at 30th September, 1922, and at 1st November, 1922:—

| Article. | Avera unless of | ge Price (| Average Inc. (+) or Pec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1922. as compared with | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| | July, 1914. | 30th Sept., 1922. | 1st Nov., 1922. | July, 1914. | 30th Sept., 1922. |
| Beef, British- | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Ribs | 0 9 3 0 6 1 | 1 61 | 1 6 0 103 | + 0 8½ + 0 4¼ | $\begin{array}{c cccc} - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank | 0 7½ 0 4¾ | 0 10 ¹ / ₄ 0 6 | 0 10¼. 0 6 | + 0 3 + 0 1½ | = |
| Mutton, British— Legs | 0 101 0 61 | 1 8½ 0 11¾ | 1 8 0 11½ | + 0 93 + 0 5 | $\begin{array}{cccc} - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ |
| Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* | 0 63 0 4 0 111 | 1 0 0 5 1 10½ | 1 0½ 0 5½ 1 9½ | $\begin{array}{ccccc} + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 1 \end{array}$ |
| Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter— | 0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½ | 1 44 0 94 2 3 0 53 0 53 | 1 4 ¹ / ₄ 0 9 ¹ / ₄ 2 3 ¹ / ₄ 0 5 ³ / ₄ 0 6 ³ / ₄ | + 0 5 ³ / ₄ + 0 3 ¹ / ₂ + 0 8 ³ / ₄ + 0 3 ¹ / ₄ | - + 0 0\frac{1}{0} + 0 1 |
| Fresh Salt Cheesef | 1 2½ 1 2 0 8¾ 0 7⅓ 0 1¼ 0 4¾ | 2 2½ 2 1¼ 1 1 0 6¾ 0 3 0 5¼ | 2 2 ³ / ₄ 2 1 1 1 ¹ / ₂ 0 6 ³ / ₄ 0 3 ¹ / ₂ 0 5 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $ \begin{array}{ccccc} + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $ |

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st November, 1922, in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 30th September, 1922:—

| 14-12 27/23 | 1st Nov | Average Percentage Increase at 1st Nov., 1922, as compared with July, 1914. | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Article. | Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000). | Small Towns and Villages. | General Average. | sponding figure for 30th Sept., 1922. | | | |
| Beef, British- | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | | | |
| Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen | 84 60 | 81 65 | 83 62 | 85 65 | | | |
| Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British— | 45 22 | 39 26 | 42 24 | 43 23 | | | |
| Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— | 94 80 | 96 78 | 95 79 | 99 82 | | | |
| Legs Breast | 84 29 100 122 | 73 28 84 96 | 78 29 92 109 | 77 25 100 114 | | | |
| Flour Bread | 50 60 46 191 98 | 57 59 48 17 8 98 | 54 59 47 184 98 | 55 61 46 182 66 | | | |
| Fresh Salt Cneeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes | 80 78 57 - 5 182 12 | 87 80 55 - 7 199 - 3 | 84 79 56 — 6 191 4 | 82 80 49 — 5 138 7 | | | |
| All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase). | 77 | 75 | 76 | 72 | | | |

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

 \dagger The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the Returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, special enquiries have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and the result of these enquiries is to indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1922, was about 50 per cent. Of the total increase, somewhat less than one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and about 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 remainder. A special article on the Increase in Rents between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1922, appears on page 435 of this issue.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase of 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 November the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, was about the same as a month earlier, and about 130 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group there were some increases in the retail prices of coal between 30th September and 1st November, and at the latter date the average increase in price, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent. For gas the average percentage increase remained between 75 and 80 per cent., and for lamp oil at about 75 per cent. above the pre-war level. The price of candles declined from about 60 to about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level during the period, while the price of matches showed no appreciable change. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent.

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 90 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st November, 1922, is about 80 per cent.* over the pre-war level, as compared with 78 per cent. for 30th September.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1922 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1922.

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

| Mouth (beginning of). | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| January February March April May June | 10–15 15 15–20 15–20 20 20 | 35 35 35–40 35–40 40–45 45 | 65 65–70 70 70–75 75 75–80 | 85–90 90 90 90–95 95–100 | 120 120 115 110 105 105 | 125 130 130 132 141 150 | 165 151 141 133 128 119 | 92 88 86 82 81 80 |
| July August September October November December | 25 25 25 30 30–35 35 | 45–50 45–50 50 50-55 60 65 | 80 80 80–85 75–80 85 85 | 100–105 110 110 115–120 120–125 120 | 105-110 115 116 120 125 125 | 152 155 161 164 176 169 | 119 122 120 110 103 99 | 84 81 79 78† 80 |

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

* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st November, 1922, is about 5 per cent. less.
† As 1st October fell on Sunday the statistics related to 30th September, in accordance with the usual practice in such cases.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

November, 1922.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during October in nearly all the principal industries, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement in the coal mining and iron mining industries, and a further improvement in the pig-iron industry, in the woollen and worsted industries, and in the pottery trades. In the cotton trade, however, a further decline was reported.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among 1,279,000 members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 14:1 at the end of October, as compared with 146 at the end of September. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act,* numbering approximately 11,750,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd October was 12.0, as compared with 12.0† at 25th September, and with 12.8 at the end of October, 1921.‡ For males alone the percentage was 14.2 at 23rd October, as compared with 14.2‡ at 25th September; for females the corresponding figures were 6.3 and 6.3. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges* at 30th October was approximately 1,385,000, of whom men numbered 1,130,000 and women 176,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 25th September was 1,368,000, of whom 1,117,000 were men and 168,000 were women. It should also be noted that some unemployed persons, e.g., persons not having valid claims to unemployment benefit or 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. The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment

Exchanges and unfilled at 30th October was 13,700, of which 3,800 were for men and 8,100 for women; the corresponding number at 25th September was 12,500 (2,800 for men and 8,000 for women).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines continued fairly good on the whole, and showed a marked improvement in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottingham and Leicester, and Gloucester and Somerset districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th October was 1,114,695, an increase of 1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 6.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th October was 5.44, as compared with 5.27 in September and 4.58 in October, 1921.

At iron mines employment improved, but was still bad in the Cleveland area and slack on the whole elsewhere. At the mines covered by the returns received the numbers employed during the fortnight ended 28th October showed an increase of 8.5 per cent., as compared with the previous month; the average number of days worked by these mines was 5.44, as compared with 5.15 in September. With shale miners employment continued fairly good; with lead miners it was again good in the Weardale district. With limestone quarrymen employment continued fair in Derbyshire, but bad in the Weardale district. At slate quarries employment was fairly good, and at granite quarries it was fair.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.-In the pig iron industry employment, though it showed a further slight improvement, continued bad. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October was 151, as compared with 139 at the end of September, and 82 at the end of October, 1921. In the iron and steel trades work continued slack on the whole; there was an improvement in the Cleveland, Leeds and Bradford and Staffordshire districts In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment was fair, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. At the end of October 466 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 467 at the end of September, and 398 at the end of

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.-Employment in the engineering trades was again bad during October, but showed a slight improvement on the whole compared with the previous month; in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades it also continued very bad; in ship-repairing, however, some activity was reported at a few of the ports. In the other metal trades employment continued bad generally, though an improvement was reported in many sections; it was good in the Birmingham hollow-ware trade and fair with wireworkers and in the needle-making and fishing tackle trades.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment in both the spinning and manufacturing sections was bad, and showed decline as compared with short time to the extent of 13 hours' stoppage per week

of 48 hours was in operation in the American spinning section; in individual cases this amount of short time was exceeded. In the woollen and worsted industries employment was fair and slightly better on the whole than in September. Employment in the weaving departments was still not so good as in other departments, although a shortage of weavers and menders was beginning to be felt in some districts. In the hosiery trade employment continued fairly good; in the silk trade it was still slack, but in some sections a slight improvement was reported; in the lace trade employment was bad on the whole, and a considerable amount of unemployment and short-time working was reported. In the jute and carpet trades employment was fair; in the linen trade it was slack on the whole, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it also remained slack on the whole; with silk and cotton dyers at Leek and Macclesfield, however, it was good, and with hosiery dyers at Basford it was fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was slack on the whole; in the ready-made branch was moderate. In the felt hat trade employment was fair. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued slack; there was a decline at Stafford, where much short time was reported; there was some improvement in the Kingswood district, in the Rossendale Valley, and in Scotland. Employment in the leather trades remained fair in the tanning and currying section, and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section. With saddle, harness, etc., makers, it showed a further decline.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment continued slack on the whole. With painters employment declined, and was bad in most districts; there was also a further slight decline with plasterers, with whom, as with other classes of skilled building trade operatives, employment was generally slack; it continued very bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works. In the brick trade employment was moderate and showed a decline; it was fair in South Staffordshire and slack generally in the Peterborough district; in the cement trade employment continued bad.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued moderate, and much short time was worked; it was fair, however, in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders in certain districts.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .- Employment in the paper trade continued moderate during October, and although a number of mills were still working intermittently owing to a shortage of orders, there was an improvement in some districts. In the printing trade employment, on the whole, remained slack; it showed a slight decline with letterpress printers in London, and an improvement with lithographic printers in several provincial towns. Employment was bad in the bookbinding trade, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month; a considerable amount of short time was again

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trades showed a further improvement, but was still bad on the whole, and much short time was worked. In the glass trade employment was bad on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month.

Agriculture and Fishing.—The supply of agricultural labour in England and Wales was plentiful in practically all districts, but with potato and root lifting in progress there was little unemployment among agricultural labourers. In the fishing industry employment continued fairly good, and showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued moderate on the whole, but at some ports a slight improvement was reported. With seamen it was also moderate, and at most of the ports large numbers of men failed to obtain

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

| | Date | | | Percentages une | employed among | |
|-----------|----------|------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| (End | of Mo | | | | Trade Unions making Returns. | Insured Workpeople. |
| 1921. | | | T. | | | |
| December | | | | | 16.5 | 15.1 |
| 1922. | | | | | | |
| January | | 4 | 100 | | 16.8 | 15.7 |
| February | | | | Palle | 16.3 | 15.0 |
| March | | | | | 16.3 | 14.5 |
| A | | | | A Property | 17.0 | 14.4 |
| | 5.00 | | | | 16.4 | 13.5 |
| May | | 100 | | | | |
| June | | | | | 15.7 | 12.7 |
| July | | | | | 14.6 | 12.3 |
| August | | 1000 | | | 14-4 | 12.0 |
| September | | | | 10000 | 14.6 | 12.0 |
| October | HILLIANS | 12 beriege | NO DEL | Corne ! | 14.1 | 12.0 |

Further details and statistics as to the state of employment in a number of the principal industries are given on pages 445-449.

The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[†] Revised figure. See note on page 450.

† At the end of October, 1921, the percentage was affected, to some extent, by the exclusion of a number of workpeople who had removed their unemployment books from Exchanges after having exhausted their unemployment insurance

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,278,964 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported 180,589 (or 141 per cent.) of these members as unemployed at the end of October, 1922, compared with 146 per cent. at the end of September, 1922, and 15.6 per cent. at the end of October, 1921.

| Trade. | Member- ship of Unions reporting | at er | ployed ad of ober, 2.* | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Trop and the state of the state | at end of October, 1922. | Num- ber. | Per- cent- age. | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| Buildingf Coal Mining Engineering and Ship- | 135,418 168,721 | 9,869 15,824 | 7.3 | + 0.4 | + 3·5 -10·7 | |
| building | 427,112 59,057 | 117,882 7,069 | 27.6 12.0 | - 0.5 - 0.5 | + 2.6 - 4.2 | |
| Cotton | 68,782 12,298 62,429 | 3,991 130 2,518 | 5·8‡ 1·1 4·0 | + 1·2 + 0·1 - 0·1 | - 1.5 - 3.7 - 2.1 | |
| and Paper Furnishing Woodworking | 94,683 33,863 48,938 | 5,501 2,003 3,868 | 5·8 5·9 7·9 | - 0.5 + 0.9 - 0.3 | - 2·7 - 1·1 - 2·0 | |
| Clothing: Boot and Shoe. Other Clothing Leather Glass Pottery Tobaccos | 75,538 46,297 7,151 1,230 33,000 4,447 | 2,957 1,210 602 49 5,710 1,406 | 3.9 2.6 8.4 4.0 17.3 31.6 | - 1·0 - - 1·2 - 4·1 - 6·5 | - 1.0 - 3.3 - 2.4 - 1.2 + 7.8 + 6.2 | |
| Total | 1,278,964 | 180,589 | 14.1 | - 0·5 | - 1·5 | |

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.0 per cent. at 23rd October, the same as at 25th September. A Table showing the estimated number insured and the numbers and percentages unemployed in the principal industries appears on page 450.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Information as to the state of employment in certain industries in October, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below :-

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES

| The same same transport | Workpeople included | October, | Inc. (+) cas compa | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Trade. | in the Returns for Oct., 1922. | 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | | |
| Coal Mining Iron Shale | 1,114.695 8,099 4,214 | Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.44 5.44 5.95 | Days +0·17 +0·29 +0·03 | Dave. + 0.86 + 1.28 + 0.13 | | |
| Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel | - 68,815 | Furnaces in Blast. 151 4ills Workin; 466 Shifts Worked (one week). 351,787 | Number. +12 - 1 Per cent. +1.0 | Number. + 69 + 68 Per cent. + 5.7 | | |

(b) OTHER TRADES.

| | | | r of Wor Employed | | | Vages Paid Vorkpeopl | |
|---|----|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Trade. | | Week | | (+) or -) on a | Week ended | | (+) or -) on a |
| | | 28th Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | 28th Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick | :: | 87,454 16,733 31,923 51,026 11,718 5,199 | Per cent. — 1·2 + 0·7 + 1·3 + 0·3 + 0·3 — 3·5 | Per cent. + 1·2 +12·7 +14·0 + 3·7 - 5·7 -18·9 | £ 160,140 35,997 64,036 112,635 21,815 11,908 | Per cent 4·3 + 2·0 + 1·9 - 1·4 + 2·2 - 4·2 | Per cent. -16.5 +17.9 + 8.2 - 0.8 -29.0 - 36.8 |
| Total | | 204,053 | - 0.3 | + 3.4 | 406,531 | - 1.7 | - 8.6 |

* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining

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

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

‡ 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 returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cirar makers.

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

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

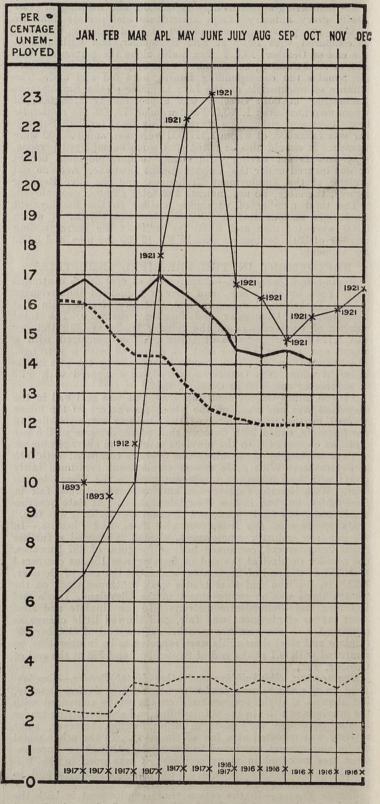
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS :-

| Thick Curve | | 1922. |
|-------------|--------|------------------|
| Thin Curve | | 1921. |
| Thin Dotted | Curve= | Mean of 1912-21. |

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1892-1921.

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

Thick Dotted Curve = = = = = = = = 1922.



NOTE.

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

The figures for insured workpeople relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Free State. Detailed figures are given on page 450.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued fairly good on the whole, and showed a marked improvement in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottingham and Leicester, and Gloucester and Somerset districts. As compared with a year ago, employment

showed a great improvement in nearly every district.

The average weekly number of days (5.44) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th October showed an increase of 0.17 of a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd September, and of 0.86 of a day on a year ago. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th October showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. on the number at 23rd September and

of 6.7 per cent. on a year ago.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.6 per cent. at 23rd October, as compared with 5.8 per cent. at

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 the returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

| off and not | Wage Ear | Numberners on Sooks at | | Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.* | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West- | 28th Oct., Inc. (+) oct. | | mpared | Fort- night ended | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | |
| | 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | 28th Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| | 59,775 160,974 | Per cent + 0.8 + 1.2 | Per cent +14.4 +13.9 | Days. 5.48 5.33 | Days. - 0.01 + 0.01 | Days. + 1·19 + 0 89 | |
| morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lanc. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts, and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire | 11,348 104,421 65,402 103,834 62,400 62,714 21,388 33,614 | + 3.5 + 1.5 + 1.6 + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 1.2 + 0.7 | + 4·2 + 2·3 + 0·1 - 1·3 + 1·4 + 1·5 + 0·1 - 0·3 | 5.52 5.60 5.48 4.96 5.56 5.38 5.86 5.03 | + 0·10 + 0·62 + 0·23 + 0·33 + 0·09 + 0·43 + 0·03 + 0·14 | + 0.86 + 0.61 + 1.29 + 0.89 + 1.44 + 1.49 + 0.90 + 0.59 | |
| South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop | 33,947 14,202 1,743 17,402 230,555 | + 0·3 + 0·1 + 7·7 + 1·8 + 0·8 | - 0.4 + 0.3 -13.5 +12.6 +10.9 | 5·61 4·88 5·69 4·64 5·67 | + 0.16 + 0.35 + 0.04 - 1.10 + 0.15 | + 1.51 + 0.90 + 1.76 + 0.40 + 0.26 | |
| England and Wales | 983,719 | + 0.9 | + 5.9 | 5-43 | + 0.18 | + 0.85 | |
| SCOTLAND. Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland | 14,984 29,058 86,934 | + 0.9 + 1.0 + 1.3 | + 8.8 +10.0 +14.6 | 5·55 5·49 5·50 | + 0.06 + 0.07 + 0.08 | + 0·31 + 0·73 + 1·17 | |
| Scotland | 130,976 | + 1.2 | +12.9 | 5.51 | + 0.08 | + 0.97 | |
| Great Britain | 1,114,695 | + 1.0 | + 6.7 | 5.44 | +0.17 | + 0.86 | |

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th October was 0.32 of a day, of which 0.27 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. In the fortnight ended 23rd September the average time lost was one-half of a day, of which 0.38 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade and 0.07 of a day to holidays. In the fortnight ended 29th October, 1921, the average time lost was 1.18 days, of which 1.13 days was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. The non-winding time

was about one-quarter of a day in each period.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 28th October, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 21,207,600 tons, compared with 20,476,600 tons in the four weeks ended 30th September, and with 16,971,900 tons in the four weeks ended 29th October, 1921.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted in October, 1922, to 8,348,315 tons, or 1,023,003 tons less than in September.

• The figures in this article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was got and drawn from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working any contribution of the company working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked, † Including Cannock Chase.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued had during October, but showed a further slight improvement.

Out of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October, as shown by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 151, compared with 139 at the end of September. Of the 12 additional furnaces in blast, five were in Scotland, five in the Midlands, and two in

Returns received by the Federation from 81 firms employing 18,458 workpeople at the end of October showed an increase in the number employed of 4.3 per cent., compared with the end of

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

| District. | Total Number | | per of Fullast at en | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., on a | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--|--------------|--|
| Distillet. | of Furnaces | Oct., 1922. | Sept., 1922. | Oct., 1921. | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES:— Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. | 115 46 | 31 13 | 30 12 | 1 9 | + 1 + 1 | + 12 + 4 | |
| Lancs. Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks., including Sheffield. | 38 | 13 | 13 | 7 | - | + 6 | |
| Derby, Leicester, Notts. | 73 | 29 | 27 | 16 | + 2 | + 13 | |
| Lincolnshire Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick. | 22 58 | 11 16 | 10 14 | 2 7 | + 1 + 2 | + 9 + 9 | |
| South Wales and Mon- mouth. | 33 | 6 | 6 | 4 | - 1 | + 2 | |
| Total (England and Wales) | 385 | 119 | 112 | 64 | + 7 | + 55 | |
| SCOTLAND | 102 | 32 | 27 | 18 | + 5 | + 14 | |
| TOTAL | 487 | 151 | 139 | 82 | +12 | + 69 | |

The production of pig iron in October amounted to 481,500 tons, as compared with 430,300 tons in September and 235,500 tons in October, 1921.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in these trades during October and showed little change from the previous month. At the end of October 466 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 467 at the end of September and with 398 in

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3,224 at 23rd October, as compared with 3,068 at 25th September, 1922. The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of October, 1922:—

| sile na tambal e galvira e sail | Number | r of Work | s Open | Number of Mills in Operation | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Works. | At end | Inc. (Dec. (| +) or -) on a | At end of | Operation Inc. (| (+) or -) on a | | |
| bigils is no l | Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | Oct., 1922. | | Year ago. | | |
| Tinplate Steel Sheet | 72 12 | - + 1 | + 9 - 1 | 360 106 | - 3 + 2 | + 68 | | |
| TOTAL | 84 | + 1 | + 8 | 466 | - 1 | + 68 | | |

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1922, amounted to 74,612 tons, or 4,313 tons more than in September, 1922, and 17,034 tons more than in October, 1921.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued slack, and showed little change on the whole, as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement, however, in the Cleveland, Leeds and Bradford, and Staffordshire districts, which chiefly affected puddling works and forges. A number of works were again reported to be closed, or partially closed, owing to shortage of orders.

According to returns received from firms employing 68,915 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 28th October (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case) showed an increase of 1.2 per cent., compared with the previous month, and of 5.9 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts worked in the week was 5.1, compared with 5.1 a month ago and 4.9 a year ago.*

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

| | empl | f Workp oyed by ing retu | firms | Aggreg | ate num Shifts.* | ber of |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| A TOTAL TOTA | Week ended 28th Oct., | Dec. | (+) or (-) as pared th a | Week ended 28th Oct., | Inc. (Dec. (comp | -) as |
| | 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting | | Per cent. | Per cent. | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers | 6,930 233 472 4,300 23,594 2,714 7,608 5,838 17,126 | + 5·1 +106·1 + 19·9 - 0·8 + 9·6 + 0·1 + 3·7 - 4·2 | - 3.6 - 9.0 + 564.8 + 38.1 - 2.6 - 5.2 - 13.8 + 2.4 + 4.8 | 38,751 849 1,894 18,264 110,301 13,138 38,681 31,844 98,065 | + 4.9 - 14.8 + 62.3 + 22.9 + 0.9 + 16.0 - 4.8 + 5.1 - 3.5 | $\begin{array}{c} -2.4 \\ +2.7 \\ +429.1 \\ +53.0 \\ +3.7 \\ +0.9 \\ -15.0 \\ +7.3 \\ +14.8 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 68,815 | + 1.2 | + 0.3 | 351,787 | + 1.0 | + 5.7 |
| DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham | 5,691 7,283 | - 2·2 + 5·7 | - 29·1 - 15·8 | 28,601 40,535 | - 3·0 + 9·5 | - 27·5 - 14·6 |
| Sheffield and Rother- ham | 17,165 2,831 | + 11.6 | + 5·2 + 17·0 | 82,694 13,854 | - 3·3 + 7·1 | + 9·3 + 15·4 |
| CheshireStaffordshireOther Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth | 6,345 7,052 3,690 7,107 | - 1.5 + 4.1 - 5.5 - 3.6 | - 8·3 + 32·0 + 25·3 + 1·1 | 31,772 37,555 18,930 39,214 | - 1.7 + 9.7 + 0.8 - 2.6 | - 4.4 + 45.6 + 52.8 + 6.6 |
| Total, England and Wales Scotland | 57,164 11,651 | + 0.9 + 2.5 | - 0.8 + 6.5 | 293,155 58,632 | + 0.9 + 1.9 | + 3·7 + 17·1 |
| Total | 68,815 | + 1.2 | + 0.3 | 351,787 | + 1.0 | + 5.7 |

The production of steel ingots and castings as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 565,200 tons in October, compared with 555,900 tons in September, and 405,400 tons in October, 1921.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was again bad during October, but showed a slight improvement, on the whole, compared with the previous month.

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad. In Lancashire workpeople engaged in the manufacture of textile machinery, except those employed in making spinning mules, continued to be fairly well employed, but employment in other engineering trades continued bad at most centres. At certain of the centres in Yorkshire and the Eastern Counties there were some slight indications of improvement. At Coventry and Wolverhampton the preparation of show models was responsible for a little activity in the otherwise slack motor-car trade, and employment on cycles and motor-cycles at the latter centre was fair; but at Coventry employment generally was rather worse than in September. In the London district and in the Southern Counties a slight improvement was observed.

The numbers of unemployed at Glasgow were still very large, and on the East Coast of Scotland employment remained very bad. At Belfast, also, employment was still very bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed, according to the Unemployment Insurance records at 23rd October, as compared with 25th September:—

| Divisions. | Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 23rd October, 1922. | Percentage of Unemploy- ment at 23rd October, 1922. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 25th September, 1922. |
|---|--|--|---|
| London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Waies Northern Ireland | 23,895 13,484 9,396 45,859 61,521 45,703 46,682 2,815 3,294 | 16:5 17:8 15:5 20:9 26:7 20 8 26:4 21:0 27:7 | - 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.8 - 0.6 - 1.9 + 5.2 - 1.5 |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 252,649 | 21.9 | - 0.7 |
| Males Females | 245,932 6,717 | 22·8 9·0 | - 0.8 - 0.2 |

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades continued very bad during October. It showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month, though in the ship repairing section some activity was reported at a few of the ports. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose Unemployment Insurance books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd October:—

| Divisions. | Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 23rd October, 1922. | Percentage of Unemploy- ment at 23rd October, 1922. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentages as comparer with 25th Sep- tember 1922. |
|---|--|--|--|
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland | 3,872 2,149 9,164 230 39,534 19,475 33,804 6,323 9,770 | 22·1 19·3 20·6 24·5 42·5 42·4 41·9 36·3 29·4 | + 0·3 + 0·3 - 1·8 - 2·3 - 0·2 + 0·6 + 0·2 - 0·1 + 0·9 |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 130,321 | 36.3 | - |
| Males | 129,805 516 | 36·8 9·2 | = |

On the North-east Coast employment was again very bad. At the East and South Coast ports, and also on the Bristol Channel and on the Mersey, it continued bad. At Barrow it continued bad, and was worse than in the previous month.

Employment on the Clyde continued very bad. On the East Coast of Scotland it remained bad, though the improvement previously reported with shipwrights at Aberdeen was maintained. At Belfast employment continued very bad.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

DURING October employment was fair, and slightly better on the whole than in September. Employment in the weaving departments was still not so good as in other departments, although a shortage of weavers and of menders was felt in some districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.3 on the 23rd October, the same percentage as on the 25th September.*

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade there was a further slight improvement, and employment was much better than in October of last year.

In the Huddersfield district some overtime was reported, particularly in the Colne Valley; and a few firms were running at night. In the Leeds district there was little change; at Morley employment with weavers showed a slight decline. In the Dewsbury and Batley district, most firms, especially those engaged in the higher grade wool trade, were running full time; others were employing spinners, etc., on a night shift, to meet urgent orders. In the rag and shoddy trade employment continued poor, and a decline was reported at the end of the month; in the blanket and rug trade employment showed some improvement, and was fairly good. In the Rochdale and Stockport districts employment continued good; full time was generally worked at the end of the month, with some overtime and night shifts. Employment in Scotland continued good.

* The percentage for 25th September (3.4), as given in the October issue of this GAZETTE, has since been revised.

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

November, 1922.

| | | umber | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Week ended 28th | | (+) or -) on a | Week | | (+) or -) on a | |
| | Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | 28th Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago.* | |
| Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified TOTAL | 374 4,042 6,452 4,933 932 | Per cent 3.9 + 2.8 + 0.7 - 0.8 + 2.0 + 0.7 | Per cent. + 14·0 + 21·8 + 9·3 + 7·3 + 34·5 + 12·7 | £ 913 8,466 12,591 11,688 2,339 35,997 | Per cent 6·3 + 3·9 + 1·8 + 1·0 + 4·5 + 2·0 | Per cent. + 21·9 + 25·2 + 16·7 + 12·4 + 27·7 + 17·9 | |
| Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts | 988 1,771 1,766 1,789 6,314 5,265 5,154 | - 3·9 + 1·4 + 0·6 + 1·4 + 0·3 + 0·7 + 1·2 + 0·7 | + 16·6 + 30·3 + 4·4 + 9·9 + 14·3 + 16·0 + 7·9 + 12·7 | 2,576 3,923 3,827 4,184 14,510 11,079 10,408 35,997 | - 2·9 + 3·6 + 1·5 + 5·4 + 2·3 - 1·2 + 5·1 + 2·0 | + 21·2 + 25·3 + 5·7 + 13·3 + 15·4 + 36·2 + 5·9 + 17·9 | |

In the week ended 23rd October about $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week on the average.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment showed a further improvement in this trade. With wool sorters and wool combers it continued good. With worsted spinners it was very good, except in the crossbred sections, in which, however, it was fair, and better than a month ago. In the weaving department employment showed a further slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

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 Oct., 1922. | ended bec. (-) on a | | Week | | In c. (ec. (- | | | | |
| | | Mor | | | ear go | 28th Oct., 1922. | | onth go. | | ear go.• |
| Departments. Wool Sorting and | | Pe | | | Per ent. | £ | | er ent. | | er ent. |
| Combing | 4,167 16,192 5,739 3,470 2,355 | ++++ | 0·8 1·1 2·7 2·1 0·4 | +++ | 9·5 12·5 23·3 13·5 12·8 | 11,613 26,923 12,400 8,663 4,437 | -+++- | 0·4 2·4 3·3 4·7 4·3 | + | 2·8 4·2 33·2 4·2 0·9 |
| Total | 31,923 | + | 1.3 | + | 14.0 | 64,036 | + | 1.9 | + | 8.2 |
| Districts. Bradford Dist ict Keighley District Halifax District Huddersneld District Other parts of West | 14,986 5,273 2,813 3,351 | +++ | 1·4 1·8 0·3 1·5 | +++ | 13·1 12·7 6·3 34·4 | 31,742 10,200 5,451 6,562 | +++- | 1.9 1.8 3.9 1.7 | NO. | 9·6 4·9 0·7 32·5 |
| Riding | 3,107 | + | 0.8 | - | 13.7 | 5,479 | + | 3.1 | + | 4.2 |
| Total, West Riding | 29,530 2,393 | | 1.3 | | 14·5 8·6 | 59,434 4,602 | ++ | 1·8 3·3 | + | 9.5 |
| Total | 31,923 | + | 1.3 | + | 14.0 | 64,036 | + | 1.9 | + | 8: |

In the week ended 23rd October, about 3 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of about 8½ hours a week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 28,835,500 lbs. in October, 1922, compared with 30,271,000 lbs. in September, 1922, and 22,146,900 lbs. in October, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,862,100 lbs., compared with 4,158,500 lbs. in September, 1922, and 4,039,900 lbs. in October 1921

lbs. in October, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,775,400 square yards, compared with 13,729,500 in September, 1922, and 11,016,100 square yards in October, 1921.

The exports of blunkets were 84,775 pairs, 58,709 pairs and 44,386 pairs in October, 1922, September, 1922, and October, 1921, respectively.

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

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT both in the spinning and in the weaving branches of the industry was bad during October, and worse than in September. Organised short time to the extent of 13 hours' stoppage per week of 48 hours was in operation in the American spinning section; in some individual cases this amount of short time was exceeded.

In view of the state of trade, a continuance of the short-time arrangements until the end of November has been recommended by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment continued bad in the spinning section, and was worse than in October of last year. In the weaving section in the Oldham district employment was also bad, and short time continued.

Employment with spinners was reported as slack at Bolton, good at Leigh, bad at Bury, and fair at Chorley; with weavers employment was fair in the Bolton district, but slightly worse than in September. In the Freston and Blackburn districts employment with weavers was slack, and worse than in September; in the Darwen district it was fair, but not so good as in September. In the Burnley district employment was reported as bad, the estimated production of the weaving looms being 60 per cent. of the normal output.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.6 on the 23rd October, as compared with 6.2 on the 25th September.

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

| Number of Workpeople. | | | Total | Wages p Workped | aid to | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Week | | | Week | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | |
| Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| 11,536 21,832 37,628 8,646 7,812 | Per cent 1.7 - 1.7 - 1.1 - 0.1 - 1.1 | Per cent 1.4 - 2.0 + 4.5 - 0.4 + 1.1 | £ 18,948 37,787 66,463 20,920 16,022 | Per cent 7.2 - 6.6 - 2.4 - 2.2 - 5.7 | Per cent 24.4 - 20.4 - 12.8 - 17.0 - 10.8 | |
| 87,454 | - 1.2 | + 1.2 | 160,140 | - 4.3 | – 16-5 | |
| 4,598 7,560 9,616 13,148 6,504 6,035 6,676 10,098 10,809 3,621 3,854 4,935 | - 2·3 + 1·0 - 5·3 - 1·6 + 0·9 + 0·2 + 0·1 - 3·9 - 0·4 - 2·1 + 1·5 + 1·7 | - 0·3 + 0·1 - 4·3 + 1·1 + 0·8 - 3·7 + 3·4 + 3·3 + 6·5 + 3·7 + 4·4 + 1·2 | 7,917 12,060 17,164 24,575 11,190 9,628 12,706 19,909 23,101 6,555 7,030 8,305 | - 1.6 - 0.5 - 18.9 + 0.3 - 3.0 - 4.4 - 0.9 - 3.7 - 7.4 - 2.5 - 0.4 + 7.3 | - 20·7 - 23·9 - 31·9 - 12·7 - 16·1 - 16·4 - 7·4 - 14·1 - 15·6 - 5·0 - 4·7 - 11·5 | |
| | Week ended 28th Oct., 1922. 11,536 21,832 37,628 8,646 7,812 87,454 4,598 7,560 9,616 13,148 6,504 6,035 6,676 10,098 10,809 3,621 3,854 | Week ended 28th Oct., 1922. Month ago. Per cent. 11,536 | Week ended 28th Oct. Month 1922. Month 21,536 -1.7 -1.4 -1.5 8,646 -0.1 -1.1 87,454 -1.2 +1.2 4,598 -2.3 -0.3 7,560 +1.0 9,616 -5.3 -4.3 13,148 -1.6 +1.1 6,504 6,035 +0.2 -3.7 6,676 +0.1 +3.4 10,098 -3.9 +3.3 10,809 -0.4 +6.5 3,621 -2.1 +3.7 3,854 +1.5 +4.4 4.4 | Week ended 28th Oct., 1922. Inc. (+) or ago. Week ended 28th Oct., 1922. 11,536 - 1.7 - 1.4 21,832 - 1.7 - 2.0 37,628 - 1.1 + 4.5 66,463 8,646 - 0.1 - 0.4 7,812 - 1.1 + 1.1 16,022 20,920 16,022 87,454 - 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.2 160,140 4,598 - 2.3 - 0.3 7,917 7,560 9,616 - 5.3 - 4.3 17,164 13,148 - 1.6 + 1.1 24,575 7,917 - 2.0 3,7628 11,190 9,628 6,676 + 0.1 + 3.4 12,706 12,706 10,098 - 3.9 + 3.3 19,909 10,809 - 0.4 + 6.5 23,101 3,621 - 2.1 + 3.7 6,555 3,854 + 1.3 + 4.4 7,030 | Week ended 28th Oct., 1922. Inc. (+) or ago. Week ended 28th Oct., 1922. Inc. (-) on a ago. Week ended 28th Oct., 1922. Inc. (-) or ago. 11,536 - 1.7 - 1.7 - 1.4 21,832 - 1.7 - 2.0 37,787 - 66.64 - 6.3 6.6 37,628 - 1.1 + 4.5 66.463 - 2.4 66.46 - 0.1 - 0.4 20,920 - 2.2 7,812 - 1.1 + 1.1 16.022 - 5.7 18,948 - 2.3 - 2.4 20,920 - 2.2 2.4 16.022 - 5.7 87,454 - 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.2 160,140 - 4.3 160,140 - 4.3 4,598 - 2.3 - 0.3 7,917 - 1.6 7,560 + 1.0 + 0.1 12,060 - 0.5 9,616 - 5.3 - 4.3 17,164 - 18.9 13,148 - 1.6 + 1.1 24,575 + 0.3 11,190 - 3.0 6,635 + 0.2 - 3.7 9,628 - 4.4 6,676 + 0.1 + 3.4 12,706 - 0.9 10,098 - 3.9 + 3.3 19,909 - 3.7 10,809 - 0.4 + 6.5 23,101 - 7.4 3,621 - 2.1 + 3.7 6,555 - 2.5 3,854 + 1.3 + 4.4 7,030 - 0.4 | |

In the week ended 28th October, about 27 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of 15 hours per week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 119,382,300 lbs. in October, 1922, compared with 55,155,700 lbs. in the previous month, and with 53,530,300 lbs. in October, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 16,031,700 lbs. in October, 1922, compared with 16,794,000 lbs. in September, 1922, and 18,644,800 lbs. in October, 1921.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 353,654,000 square yards, as compared with 395,823,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 342,411,500 square yards in October, 1921.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment during October continued slack. There was a marked decline at Stafford, at which centre much short time was reported. Short time also became more prevalent at Norwich. On the other hand, there was some improvement in the Kingswood district, in the Rossendale Valley, and in Scotland.

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 6.6 on the 23rd October, as compared with 7.0 on the 25th September.

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

• Comparison of earlings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

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

Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. Number of Work-Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year Oct., 1922. Month Year ago. ago. 240. £ England and Wales :-London Leicester Country Dis-Northampton Norwich and District ... Bristol, Kingswood and Di trict ... Leeds and District ... 2,329 + 40 + 6·9 5,187 1,981 + 1·1 + 8·0 4,441 Lancashire mainly Rossendale Valley) ... Birmingham and Dis-4,283 | + 3.1 | + 18.3 | 10,293 | + 8.4 | + 21.3 1,032 + 1.6 + 5.2 | 2,036 + 0.3 - 0.5 Other parts of England and Wales 1,464 + 0.8 + 2.4 | 2,768 - 1.6 - 8.7 England and Wales ... 48,390 | + 0.2 | + 4.1 | 106,902 | - 1.8 | - 0.7 Scotland 2,636 + 2.0 - 3.2 | 5,733 + 6.2 - 2.9 United Kingdom.. .. 51,026 + 0.3 + 3.7 | 112,635 - 1.4 - 08

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Returns received from firms employing 33,583 workpeople showed about 41 per cent. on short time at the end of the month, to the extent of about 13 hours per week on the average.

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1922, amounted to 82,744 dozen pairs, or 12,632 dozen pairs more than in September, 1922, and 38,333 dozen pairs more than in October, 1921.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, taken as a whole, continued slack during October, and showed very little change as compared with the previous month. Short-time working was reported from several districts. In all the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below, except in the North-Eastern Counties and in Scotland, there were slight increases in the percentage unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books remaining lodged at Employment Exchanges.

Employment again showed a decline with painters, and was bad in most districts; there was also a further slight decline with plasterers, with whom, as with other classes of skilled building trade operatives, employment was generally slack; it continued very bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on

construction of works.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 23rd October, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 25th

| September :- | | | March Michigan |
|---|--|--|---|
| Occupation. | Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 23rd Oct., 1922. | Percentage of Unem- ployment at 23rd Oct., 1922. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 25th Sept., 1922. |
| Building Trade. | | | |
| Carpenters | 12,116 | 9.0 | + 0.1 |
| Bricklayers | 5,352 | 8.7 | + 0.2 |
| Masons | 1,835 | 7.7 | - 0.4 |
| Slaters | 521 | 9.3 | + 0.4 |
| Plasterers | 1,582 19,004 | 9·2 16·5 | + 1·0 + 3·2 |
| Plumbers | 3,696 | 9.9 | + 0.5 |
| Labourers of above | 59.033 | 21.6 | + 0.3 |
| All other occupations | 19,129 | 19.2 | - 0.2 |
| metal . | 100.000 | 75.0 | 1 0.0 |
| Total | 122,268 | 15.9 | + 0.6 |
| The second second | 43 | 1480 | |
| | 2.12017 | restors Or to 1 | |
| Construction of Works. | F 6 1002 C 45000 | Kind Same | Charles Will |
| Navvies | 8,794 | 24.9 | - 0.8 |
| All other occupations | 15,258 | 19.8 | - 0.2 |
| Total | 24,052 | 21.4 | — 0·4 |
| Grand Total | 146,320 | 16.6 | + 0.5 |
| | | | |
| Divisions. | | | |
| London South-Eastern | 33,031 15,115 | 17·8 12·0 | + 1.3 |
| South Wastown | 14,682 | 13.6 | + 0.9 |
| Midlanda | 17,814 | 18.3 | + 0.4 |
| North-Eastern | 19,741 | 17.8 | - 0·3 |
| North-Western | 20,330 | 17.6 | + 0.3 |
| Scotland ! | 15,075 | 17.4 | - 0.4 |
| Wales | 6,537 | 17.3 | + 1.2 |
| Northern Ireland | 3,995 | 30•3 | + 1.1 |
| Great Britain and Northern | | COLUMN TO LONG | |
| Ireland | 146,320 | 16.6 | + 0.5 |
| A CHARLEST AND DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE | | | TO BASIN AS FOR |
| Males | 146,044 | 16.7 | + 0.5 |
| Females | 276 | 4.2 | - 0.3 |

[·] Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade was moderate on the whole, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. It was fair in South Staffordshire and slack generally in the Peterborough district. As compared with a year ago there was a marked decline.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd October, 1922, was 13.8 per

cent., the same percentage as at 25th September.

The following Table summarises the information received from

| | Numbe | r of Wor | kpeople | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Districts. | Week | | | Week ended 28th | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | |
| 404 (04 7 (65) | 28th Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | | | Month ago * | Year ago. | |
| Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire | 1,389 | Per cent 0.9 | Per cent20·4 | £ 3,165 | Per cent. | Per cent. -41.4 | |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties | 2,629 | - 3.0 | -21.3 | 6,027 | - 1.7 | -38.1 | |
| South and South-West Counties and Wales | 1,023 | - 4.7 | - 7.8 | 2,355 | - 4.4 | -24.6 | |
| Other Districts | 158• | -22.9 | -27.9 | 361 | -17:2 | -38.6 | |
| Total | 5,199 | — 3·5 | - 18.9 | 11,908 | - 4.2 | - 36.8 | |

Returns received from firms employing 4,341 workpeople show that about 46 per cent. of the workpeople worked short time, to the extent of nearly 10 hours on the average, during the week ended 28th October.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades during October remained bad, and much short time continued to be worked. There was some improvement, however, as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.7 at 23rd October, as compared with 12.4 at 25th September.

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

| Manager of the second | | umber orkp e op | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|
| retiring a secondar law . <u>Anomy</u> sporyes. Les langs a dissembles | Week ended 28th | | (+) or -) on a | Week ended 28th | Inc. (| | |
| 7 700 | Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | Oct., 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago.* | |
| BRANCHES. | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture | 1,512 8,601 | - 2·7 + 0·6 | - 10·4 - 3·5 | 2,457 16,308 | + 2.2 + 1.9 | - 45·3 - 26·3 | |
| Other Branches (including unspecified) | 1,605 | + 2.1 | - 12.1 | 3,050 | + 3.5 | - 25.6 | |
| Total | 11,718 | + 0.3 | - 5.7 | 21,815 | + 2.2 | - 29.0 | |
| DISTRICTS. Potteries | 8,814 2,904 | + 1·0 - 1·6 | - 5·7 - 5·7 | 15,731 6,084 | + 4·9 - 4·2 | - 31·3 - 22·3 | |
| Total | 11,718 | + 0.3 | - 5.7 | 21,815 | + -2.2 | - 29.0 | |

Returns from employers relating to short-time working showed that of 10,397 workpeople covered, nearly 36 per cent. were working, on an average, about 19 hours less than full time in the week ended 28th October.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during October was stili, speaking generally, only moderate, but at some ports a slight improvement on the level of the previous month was shown. London.—The following Table shows the average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal

| wnarves in each v | 1 | | | OH POPS OF | nnloved in | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Period. | In | Docks. | | | | | | | | | |
| | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. | By Ship- owners, etc. | Total. | At Wharves making Returns. | Total Docks at d Principal Wharves. | | | | | | |
| Week ended— 7th Oct., 1922 14th " 21st " | 5,097 5,554 5,381 5,410 | 2,425 2,204 2,295 2,300 | 7,522 7,758 7,676 7,710 | 7,674 7,585 7,605 7,955 | 15,196 15,343 15,281 15,665 | | | | | | |
| Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Oct., 1922 | } 5,360 | 2,306 | 7,666 | 7,705 | 15,371 | | | | | | |
| Average for Sept., 1922 | 4,729 | 2,593 | 7,322 | 7,378 | 14,700 | | | | | | |
| Average for Oct, 1921 | 6,046 | 2,620 | 8,666 | 8,164 | 16,831 | | | | | | |

[·] Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

Tilbury .- The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in October was 958, as compared with 1,071 in the previous month, and with 1,661 in October, 1921.

East Coast .- On the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth employment varied from slack to fair with different classes of workpeople, being generally about the same as in the previous month. At Hull, Grimsby and on the Tees there was a slight improvement. At other East Coast ports employment remained

Southern and Western Ports .- At Plymouth and other southwestern ports employment was fair, but at most of the Bristol Channel ports it remained slack.

At Liverpool employment remained moderate on the whole. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 30th October, 1922, was 14,558, compared with 13,774 in the four weeks ended 25th September, and 14,644 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment continued quiet, but at Dundee it was fair and slightly better than in September. At Belfast employment, though still only moderate, was somewhat better than in the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service, as indicated by the unemploy-ment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd October, 1922, was 19.7, as compared with 19.8 at 25th September.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during October was moderate on the whole. At most of the ports considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.9 at 23rd October, as compared with 19.6 at 25th September.

The demand for men improved during October on the Thames, and was described as fair at the end of the month. Employment was moderate on the Tyne at the end of the month and quiet on the Wear. It was very quiet on the Tees and moderate at Hull and Southampton. Apart from a fair demand in the third week of October, employment was quiet at Bristol and moderate at Avonmouth. At Cardiff and Swansea employment continued fair. The demand at Newport improved, and was reported as fair at the end of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey employment was moderate during the first half of the month and quiet afterwards.

On the Clyde the demand was moderate, and declined at the end of the month. At Leith it was quiet, but rather better than in September. At Belfast the demand was very poor in the first half of October, and improved a little subsequently.

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

| | 1 | Number o | f Seamen | shipped | in |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Principal Ports. | Oct., | Inc. Dec. (| Ten months ended | | |
| | 1922. | Month ago. | Year ago. | Oct., 1922. | Oct., 1921. |
| ENGLAND & WALES: | | | | | |
| East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby | 1.717 113 575 1,522 4 | - 113 + 221 - 266 - 7 | + 329 - 134 + 296 + 81 + 3 | 17,200 1,745 3,916 13,508 208 | 13,674 1,591 3,064 11,235 85 |
| Bristol Channel— Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff‡ Swansea | 1,066 722 3,437 626 | + 192 + 122 + 298 + 97 | - 90 - 169 + 641 + 60 | 10,367 8,629 31,340 6,285 | 8,904 5,487 19,353 4,211 |
| Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton | 12,443 7,707 11,120 | - 1,026 + 125 + 212 | + 414 + 384 + 3,922 | 118,798 72,101 91,733 | 110,952 66,923 64,811 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | |
| Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and | 402 | + 161 | - 154 | 3,495 | 3,424 |
| Grangemouth Glasgow | 310 2,775 | + 13 - 334 | + 103 + 697 | 2,563 24,254 | 938 20,342 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast | 168 | + 31 | - 102 | 2,420 | 2,245 |
| Total | 44,707 | - 274 | + 6,281 | 408,562 | 337,239 |

[•] It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT **EXCHANGES.***

THE number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from workpeople—at 30th October, was 1,385,309, of whom 1,129,776 were men, 45,465 boys, 175,831 women, and 34,237 girls. Compared with 25th September, there was an increase of 17,801. The men's and women's "live registers" increased by 13,070 and 7,566 respectively, but in the case of juveniles there was a decrease of 2,835.

During the five weeks ended 30th October the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 62,649, of which 32,909 were for men, 17,698 for women, and 12,042 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the exchanges during the five weeks ended 30th October, 1922:-

| 3. | | Applica- | | Applications outstand ing at end of week. | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Week ended | | tions by Employers. | Vacancies Filled. | Workpeople (Live Register.) | From Employers. | |
| 25th September, 1922 | | 14,538 | 11,917 | 1,367,508 | 12,484 | |
| 2nd October, 1922 9th """ 16th """ 23rd """ | | 14,230 15,194 16,170 15,511 16,700 | 11,717 11,972 12,854 12,572 13,534 | 1,376,594 1,377,918 1,380,470 1,376,091 1,385,309 | 12,287 12,720 13,437 13,389 13,668 | |
| Total (5 weeks) | | 77,805 | 62,649 | - | | |

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but statistics for the five weeks ended 9th October are dealt with below :-

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of applications (650,259) from workpeople during the five weeks ended 9th October showed a daily average of 21,675—a decrease of 756, or 34 per cent., compared with the daily average of the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 15,272, women for 4,240, and juveniles for 2,163—decreases of 3.8 per cent. and 10.1 per cent. respectively, in the case of men and juveniles, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the case of women.

Vacancies Notified .- During the five weeks ended 9th October there were 68,680 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 2,289, as compared with 2,194 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 974 were for men, 874 for women, and 441

Vacancies Filled .- The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 54,798—a daily average of 1,826, as compared with 1,747 during the previous statistical month. The average daily number of vacancies filled by women and juveniles increased by 11.2 per cent. and 11.9 per cent., respectively, compared with the month ended 4th September; while there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the case of men.

Juveniles.—During the period, 33,202 applications were received from boys and 31,702 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 5,455, and 4,827 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls 7,768 vacancies were notified, and 6,478 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles 21.9 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic Service occupations (women) for the five weeks ended 9th October have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below.

In the building trades 6,967 vacancies were notified for men and 6,179 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were: Carpenters, 1,898 vacancies notified and 1,691 filled; bricklayers, 1,138 vacancies notified and 964 filled; painters, 1,400 vacancies notified and 1,299 filled; and builders' labourers, 1,030

vacancies and 975 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 108,493+ at 9th October, compared with 99,234+ at 4th September.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the five weeks ended 9th October was 15,637-approximately 60 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for women. Of this number 6,917 were for resident domestic servants, 3,039 for non-resident domestic servants, 4,131 for charwomen, and 913 for waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 637.

Of the 10,085 vacancies filled (about 56 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by women), 2,920 were placings in resident domestic service, 2,224 as non-resident, 3,713 as charwomen, and 749 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 9th October for work in the domestic services was 31,986, compared with 29,525 on 4th September.

The figures above, except those in the first three paragraphs, are exclusive of casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of five weeks ended 9th October was 2,148.

* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures for The ngures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The ngures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 30th October there were on the Live Registers 1,(97.000 men, 161,000 women, and 79,000 juveniles, compared with 1,404,200 men, 311,400 women, and 108,200 juveniles at 10th January, 1922.

† Workmen on short time are not included.

[†] Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

t Including Barry and Penarth.

November, 1922.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.*

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, substantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme, may, in certain circumstances, be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted, as are also juveniles under 16 years of age. An applicant for unemployment benefit must, inter alia, prove continuous unemployment, and it is provided that two periods of unemployment of not less than two days each, separated by a period of

not more than two days, during which the insured contributor has not been employed for more than 24 hours, or two periods of unemployment of not less than six days each, separated by an interval of not more than six weeks, shall be treated as continuous unemployment for this purpose. Persons employed in establishments where, owing to trade depression, the number of working days has been reduced on a systematic basis in such a manner as to fall within the above provision are accordingly eligible for benefit. Payment of unemployment benefit is subject to certain statutory conditions and disqualifications. The procedure requires the "lodging" of an unemployed person's unemployment book, and the record of books "lodged" thus affords a measure of the extent to which unemployment is prevalent in the insured industries.

| | \$1659,0 K 19 35 K 18 1 | | | TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT. | | | | | SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME. | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | mated for Insur Forkpeon | ed | Unemp | umber of loyment ining lo | Books dged | | entag nploye | | Work Une Insura | r of Shorens clair employmence Ben October, | ming ent efit at | Sys | ntage on tematic t Time. |
| Industry. | Males. | Fe- males. | Tòtal. | Males. | Fe- males. | Total. | To-tal. | Inc. (or Dec. as co pare wit 25th s | (-) m- ed h | Males. | Fe- males. | Total. | To- tal. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th Sep., 1922. |
| Building and Construction of Works: Building. Construction of Works other than Building. | 763,000 111,590 | 5,790 830 | 768.790 112,420 | 122,021 24,023 | 247 29 | 122,268 24,052 | 15·9 21·4 | | 0·6 0·4 | 881 376 | 3 1 | 884 377 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Shipbuilding Engineering and Ironfounding Construction and Repair of Vehicles Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc | 353,020 1,077.840 186.380 182,410 175,500 | 5.620 74,890 30,410 39,270 65,410 | 358,640 1,152,730 216,790 221,680 240,910 | 129,805 245,932 29,946 21,489 23,359 | 516 6,717 3,603 2,712 4,475 | 130 321 252,649 33 549 24,201 27,834 | 36·3 21·9 15·5 10·9 11·6 | - | 0·7 0·7 0·3 0·1 | 1,988 11,424 859 599 394 | 87 428 190 99 107 | 2,075 11,852 1,049 698 501 | 0 6 1 0 0 5 0 3 0 2 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Metal Trades:— Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture. Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments, | 293,880 51,770 66,560 | 14,270 13,230 38,260 | 308,150 65,000 104,820 | 75,677 11,391 9,342 | 1,274 1,943 2,829 | 76,951 13,334 12,171 | 25·0 20·5 11·6 | - +- | 0·1 0·7 0·5 | 4,631 304 334 | 56 32 163 | 4,687 336 497 | 1·5 0·5 0·5 | - 0·1 - 0·1 |
| etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc. | 20,640 5,440 | 8,360 9,750 | 29,000 | 4,213 625 | 1,338 1,333 | 5,551 1,958 | 19·1 12·9 | - | 3.6 | 499 72 | 143 335 | 642 407 | 2.2 2.7 | - 0.6 - 0.7 |
| Wire and Wire Goods Bolts. Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc. Hardware and Hollow-ware | 21,650 20,060 58,100 | 6.23 15,320 49,230 | 27,880 35,380 107,330 | 3,023 5,577 8 151 | 602 2,866 7,861 | 3,625 8,443 1 6,012 | 13·0 23·9 14·9 | | 0·8 0·4 0·5 | 151 310 518 | 53 77 256 | 204 387 774 | 0.7 | - 0.6 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.3 |
| Watches Plate, Jewellery, etc Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments) Rubber and Leather Trades:— Rubber, and Rubber and Waterproof | 30,630 36,100 34,890 | 20,570 16,620 30,120 | 51,200 52,720 65,010 | 4,461 3, 7 32 5,530 | 1,926 1,696 2,899 | 6.387 5,428 8,429 | 12·5 10·3 | = = | 1·2 0·3 | 157 68 | 158 35 | 315 103 444 | 0.6 | 0·3 - |
| Goods. Leather and Leather Goods Bricks, Tiles, etc. Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 48.040 68,470 36,930 37,900 | 21,250 8.910 34,650 7,730 | 69,290 77,380 71,580 45,630 | 5,390 9,633 4,043 8,283 | 1,830 1,072 3,636 721 | 7,220 10,705 7,679 9,004 | 10·4 13·8 10·7 19·7 | - | 0.4 | 351 479 471 485 | 73 31 544 4 | 424 510 1,015 489 | 0.6 0.7 1.4 1.1 | - 0·1 - 0·4 - 0·4 |
| Class Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.) Hotel, College, Club, etc., Services Laundry Service | 86,470 15,980 120,610 | 190,560 87,730 81,640 | 277,030 103,710 202,250 | 11,833 1,183 8,657 | 15,328 4.087 2,442 | 27,161 5,270 11,099 | 9·8 5·1 5·5 | + _ | 1.4 | 39 14 34 | 32 102 23 | 71 116 57 | 0.0 0.1 0.0 | = |
| Transport Services: Rallway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service. Other Road Transport Seamen Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. | 241,530 98,900 158,410 110,810 190,040 32,780 | 12,670 5,190 4,080 1,490 2,940 5,560 | 254,200 104,090 162,490 112,300 192,980 38,340 | 20,680 3,807 27,625 22,173 37,698 7,063 | 459 148 138 135 340 410 | 21,139 3,955 27,763 22,308 38,038 7,473 | 8·3 3·8 17·1 19·9 19·7 19·5 | ++++- | 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·3 0·1 | 288 53 193 35 108 40 | - 1 4 | 291 57 193 35 109 44 | 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·0 0·1 0·1 | = 0.1 |
| Coal Mining | 1,214,990 22,920 9,810 59,330 | 9.670 60 230 770 | 1,224,660 22,980 10,040 60,100 | 67,765 6,669 2,553 4,642 | 429 1 11 49 | 68,194 6,67) 2,564 4,691 | 5.6 29.0 25.5 7.8 | = - | 0·2 2·4 0·7 | 3,341 165 3 113 | = | 3.341 165 3 113 | 0·3 0·7 0·0 0·2 | + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 |
| Printing and Paper Trades: Paper making and Staining Manufactured Stationery | 43,340 22,220 131,330 | 17,660 47,980 81,820 | 61,000 70,200 213,150 | | 873 2,272 3,297 | 4,419 4,000 13,215 | 7·2 5·7 6·2 | - + | 0·3 0·3 0·4 | 267 51 125 | 69 136 193 | 336 187 318 | 0.6 0.3 0.1 | $\begin{bmatrix} - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| Cotton Trade Woollen and Worsted Trades Silk Trade Flax, Linen, and Hemp Trades Jute Trade Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manufacture. | 220.320 111.820 11,460 28,270 11.930 7,250 | 381,150 156,570 22,050 62,480 30,180 14,870 | 601,470 268,390 33,510 90,750 42,110 22,120 | 15,558 5,685 542 4,591 1,584 879 | 24,065 3,168 539 10,973 3,579 1,519 | 39,623 8,853 1,081 15,564 5,163 2,398 | 6.6 3.3 3.2 17.2 12.3 10.8 | + | 0·4 0·2 0·3 1·1 | 1,057 426 23 1,711 9 34 | 2,562 311 110 5,288 2 366 | 3,619 737 133 6,999 11 400 | 0.6 0.3 0.4 7.7 0.0 1.8 | - 0·2 + 0·7 - 0·1 |
| Hosiery Trade Lace Trade Carpet and Rug Manufacture Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Other Textiles. | 19,080 10,860 9,990 78,600 13,200 | 65,560 16,960 14,050 26,620 31,340 | 84,64) 27,820 24,040 105,220 44,540 | 547 2,064 463 5,461 1,296 | 883 871 319 1,225 2,062 | 1,430 2,935 782 6,686 3,358 | 1.7 10.5 3.3 6.4 7.5 | + | 0·8 0·5 0·1 0·2 | 10 311 2 372 132 | 186 269 42 329 142 | 196 580 44 701 274 | 0·2 2·1 0·2 0·7 0·6 | - 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·3 |
| Tailoring Frades Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc. | 10000000 | 132,680 214,750 | 198,490 237,200 | 6,195 1,391 | 8,102 11,506 | 14,297 12,897 | 7·2 5·4 | + | 0.3 | 311 36 | 988 | 1299 | 0.7 | - 0.1 |
| Hats, Caps and Bonnets | 13 190 2.160 97.300 18.790 | 20,880 12,180 53,080 23,000 | 34.070 14.340 150.380 41,790 | 1,054 119 8,074 1,983 | 1,187 426 1,777 1,146 | 2,241 545 9,851 3,129 | 6.6 3.8 6.6 7.5 | - - + | 0·2 0·1 0·4 0·5 | 69 3 453 32 | 85 12 169 111 | 154 15 622 143 | 0.5 0.1 0.4 0.3 | $\begin{vmatrix} + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.1 \end{vmatrix}$ |
| Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture | 270 310 13,990 | 174,790 32,970 | 445,100 46,960 | 24,212 1,097 | 13,849 2,039 | 38,061 3,136 | 8·6 6·7 | +- | 02 | 680 | 950 55 | 1,630 | 0:4 | + 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Trades and Services: Fublic Utility ervices Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades National and Local Government Service. | 216,270 9,800 573.720 250.240 | 12,580 3,370 437,800 73,780 | 228,850 13,170 1,011,520 324,020 | 17,164 716 43,672 28.635 | 578 95 19,097 4,042 | 17,742 81 62,769 32,677 | 7·8 6·2 6·2 10·1 | + - | 0·1 0·4 0·4 | 371 14 911 450 | 20 1 876 11 | 391 15 1,787 461 | 0.5 0.1 0.5 0.1 | + 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·4 |
| Professional Services Other Industries and Services TOTAL | 63,160 160 790 8,541,030 | 69,550 59,410 | 132,710 220,200 11,750 450 | 3,935 39,325 1,209,428 | 1,909 5,599 203,099 | 5,844 44,924 1,412,527 | 4·4 20·4 12·0 | + - | 0.2 | 23 420 38,399 | 17 74 18,463 | 40 494 56,862 | 0.0 | - 1·5 - 0·1 |
| 201AL | 0,041,000 | 3,200,420 | (-1,100,400 | 1,200,420 | 200,000 | 1,712,021 | 12.0 | | . (1) | 00,000 | 10,400 | 00,002 | | |

[•] The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administration of Unemployment Insurance in the Irish Free State having been transferred to the Provisional Government as from 1st April (see Labour Gazette for April, 1922, page 159)

† The estimated numbers of insured workpeople and their distribution among the various industries have been revised, and for the purpose of comparison the percentages unemployed and on systematic short time at 25th September, 1922, have been re-worked on the new basis.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 32, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and 63 in October, 1921. In these new disputes nearly 5,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 9,000 workpeople were involved in 25 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in October was thus 57, involving nearly 14,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of 186,000 working days. The principal dispute in progress in the month was that which began on 21st September, involving about 5,000 coal miners and coke-oven workers at Ebbw Vale; this dispute terminated on 25th October.

The number of workpeople involved in disputes in October was lower than that recorded for any previous month during

The following Table classifies the disputes in progress in October, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of

| | | er of Dispuess in Oc | | | Aggregate Duration inWorking Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Oct. | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|---|--|
| Groups of Industries. | Started before 1st Oct. | Started in Oct. | Total. | volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Oct. | | |
| Guilding | 3 7 7 | 2 4 8 | 5 11 15 | 1,000 8,000 2,000 | 5,000 128,000 28,000 | |
| ransport | 2 6 | 8 10 | 10 16 | 2,000 1,000 | 16,000 9,000 | |
| Total, Oct., 1922 | 25 | 32 | 57 | 14,000 | 186,000 | |
| Total, Sept., 1922 | 30 | 31 | 61 | 15,000 | .142,000 | |
| Total, Oct., 1921 | 38 | 63 | 101 | 23,000 | 156,000 | |

Causes.—Of the 32 disputes beginning in October, 16, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reduc-

tions in wages; 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; and 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving about 7,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 10, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 14, directly involving about 8,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending regotistions. work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1921 AND 1922.+

The following Table gives comparative statistics for the first ten months of 1921 and 1922:-

| | | Jan. to Oc | t., 1921. | J | an. to Oct | ., 1922. |
|---|------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|
| Groups of Industries. | No. of Disputes. | Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress. | No. of Disputes. | Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress. |
| Building Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying | 117 | 23,000 | 499,000 | 54 | 8,000 | 167,000 |
| | 66 | 1,211,000 | 72,469,000 | 129 | 109,000 | 1,273,000 |
| | 20 | 5,000 | 250,000 | 12 | 8,000 | 135,000 |
| Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile | 49 | 40,000 | 339,000 | 24 | 262,000 | 13,671,000 |
| | 30 | 35,000 | 3,823,000 | 25 | 94,000 | 3,474,000 |
| | 55 | 12,000 | 275,000 | 51 | 12,000 | 297,000 |
| | 22 | 379,000 | 6,918,000 | 16 | 4,000 | 64,000 |
| Clothing | 29 | 5,000 | 79,000 | 20 | 3,000 | 45,000 |
| | 45 | 30,000 | 321,000 | 44 | 7,000 | 67,000 |
| | 13 | 4,000 | 113,000 | 4 | 2,000 | 54,000 |
| Printing, etc., Trades Woodworking and Furnishing | 7 36 | 3,000 6,000 | 4,000 130,000 | 23 | 19,000 | 324,000 37,000 |
| Food, etc., Trades Other Trades Employees of Public Authorities | 20 | 3,000 | 25,000 | 18 | 5,000 | 65,000 |
| | 93 | 20,000 | 261,000 | 36 | 4,000 | 57,000 |
| | 34 | 6,000 | 54,000 | 28 | 4,000 | 89,000 |
| Total | 636 | 1,782,000 | 85,560,000 | 495 | 543,000 | 19,819,000 |

| PRINC | | | The State of the S | | ROGRESS DURING OCTOB | ER, 1922. |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|--|-----------|--|---|
| Occupations and Locality. | Number | ximate of Work- nvolved. | Date whe | n Dispute | Cause or Object.‡ | Result.: |
| tini ya sekisi ya tila ketila | Directly. | Indi- rectly.‡ | Began. | Ended. | | |
| BUILDING TRADES:— Plasterers and labourers—Scotland | 1,00 | 005 | 26 June | 7 Oct. | Against application to plasterers of a reduction in wages decided upon, for building trade operatives generally, by the National Wages and Conditions Council. | Agreement effected between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scottish Operative Plasterers' Union, involving acceptance of the reduction and stabilisation of wage until 1st January, 1924. (See also page 452.) |
| MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal miners, etc. — Rotherham (near). | 1, | 320 | 9 Feb. | 3 Oct. | Against proposed reduction in piece-work prices. | New price list agreed upon, in- volving acceptance of certain |
| Coal miners and coke-oven workers-Ebbw Vale. | 5,000 | • | 21 Sept. | 25 Oct. | Miners and coke-oven workers stopped work for purpose of a meeting of workpeople called in co nection with differences between employers and workpeople as to interpretation of terms of an arbitrator's award regarding wages and allowances, Employers then closed the collieries and works. | reductions. Question of interpretation submitted to arbitrator, who decided parties should discuss the matter from point of view of granting allowances where justified by circumstances. Agreement subsequently arrived at conforming with this decision and providing for observance of Conciliation Board procedure in cases of future differences. |
| METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING TRADES:— Spring knife grinders, cutlers and finishers—Sheffield. | 500 | | 17 July | 3 Nov. | Against proposed new piece- work prices. | New prices and reduced bonus to apply immediately to one section |
| Bullyala rear req | | policinata Star again | 60 gatt | ailagh ea | AND A CONTRACT OF STATE OF | of the work; further reduction in bonus to apply to other sec- tions pending settlement of prices for those sectious. |
| Workpeople employed in steel smelting and mill rolling departments, mechanics, labourers, etc.—Swansea (near). | 141 | 237 | 25 Sept. | 5 Oct. | Dispute arising out of refusal of a workman to perform certain work as instructed by the management. | Instructions of the management to be obeyed. |
| Steel casement makers, etc.— Chester. | 285 | 161 | 2 Oct. | 14 Oct. | Against proposed reduction in wages. | Work resumed at rates of wages in force prior to the stoppage pending the fixing of piece-work prices. |
| TRANSPORT TRADES:— Deal carriers—Hull. | 500 | • | 2 Oct. | 24 Oct. | Against proposed reduction in wages, as agreed by the Huil Joint Por Working Committee in view of dock workers' national award. | Proposed reduction accepted, pending reference to the National Joint Council for Dock Labour as to interpretation of the application of the national award. |
| Grain porters and general cargo workers—Bristol. | 862 | - | 7 Oct.¶ | 10 Oct. | Against the use of elevating machinery for unloading part of a cargo of grain. | Work in question to be done by hand; an agreement to be negotiated with regard to the use of machinery for grain cargoes. |

* 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, et.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople nvolved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the extent of such duplication is very slight except in the mining and quarrying grup, where, in 1921, about 60.000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute. Disputes occurring within the area of the Irish Free State are excluded from he figures for 1922 but are included in the figures for January to Octobe, 1921.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, as a stimuted figure.

* Estimated figure

Estimated figure. The iron and steel works were also closed, rendering idle from 3,000 to 4,000 blastfurnacemen and steel workers, etc.

The general cargo workers were idle on 10th October only.

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 reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £250,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,500,000 workpeople, and in an increase of over £22,000 in the wages of over 400,000 work-

The groups of trades principally affected are shown below:-

| Group of Trades. | | Appro Number people af | | Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages. | | |
|------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. | |
| Metal | | 392,000 15,000 — — — | 24,000 373,000 574,000 175,000 103,000 243,000 | £ 21,200 1,200 — — — — — — — | £ 1,000 104,100 52,900 37,200 9,400 47,000 | |
| Total | | 407,000 | 1,492,000 | 22,400 | 251,600 | |

Coal miners in Northumberland and in the Yorkshire and East Midland area had their rates of wages raised during October, the amount of the increase being about 61 per cent. on current rates in the former district, and 2 per cent. on current rates in the latter district. Iron ore miners in Cumberland and Furness and ironstone miners in Cleveland and Northamptonshire sus-

tained decreases in wages.

The principal body of workpeople affected by changes in the metal group were railway shopmen. Revised and standardised rates of wages came into operation for these workpeople in England and Wales, and the war wage addition of 26s. 6d. a week was reduced by nearly all the Companies in Great Britain to 16s. 6d. a week. Other large bodies of workpeople in this group affected by reductions included blast furnace workers in Cleveland, who sustained a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. on current rates, and iron puddlers and millmen in all the principal districts, whose wages were reduced by amounts varying from about 11 to 5 per cent. on current rates. There were also decreases in the wages of railway wagon builders and repairers employed by nonfederated firms, men employed in the light castings industry, ship-repairers in South Wales and brass-workers at Birmingham. The wages of blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire and the West of Scotland, and of steel sheet millmen, were increased.

The principal change in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the cotton industry, whose wages were reduced by 10 per cent. on list prices, equivalent to about 5 per cent. on current weekly wages. There were small decreases in the wages

also reductions in the wages of road transport workers in London, and at Sheffield, Bristol and Nottingham.

Male bookbinders and women in the printing and bookbinding trades throughout England and Wales sustained reductions of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per week respectively. There were also decreases in the wages of lithographic printers, stereotypers, printers' assistants in provincial jobbing offices, and men and women employed in envelope and stationery manufacture.

Other important bodies of workpeople affected by decreases in October included brick and cement makers and transparence.

October included brick and cement makers and tramwaymen.

Of the above changes, one, affecting 110,000 workpeople, was arranged by arbitration; four, affecting 800, were arranged by conciliation; 33, affecting 184,000, took effect under "cost of living" sliding scales (including three which are embodied in Orders under the Trade Boards Acts); 59, affecting 556,000, under other sliding scales; while the remaining 137 changes were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or took effect as a result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In nine cases, involving 6,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Summary of Changes in January-October, 1922.

| Number | of Work- | Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. | | |
|------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases | |
| | | £ | £ | |
| | | | 388,000 | |
| 72,500 | 1,035,000 | 11,150 | 535,900 | |
| 100 | 239,000 | 100 | 237,000 | |
| _ | 1,350,000 | | 1,206,600 | |
| _ | 373,000 | _ | 197,300 | |
| 700 | 989,000 | 100 | 400,000 | |
| _ | 715,000 | | 157,300 | |
| 100 | 995,000 | 15 | 482,800 | |
| - | 190,000 | - | 54,700 | |
| - | 92,000 | - | 45,900 | |
| _ | 275,000 | Shirt Sales all | 133,300 | |
| 1000 | | THE PARTY OF THE P | 71,900 | |
| 50 | | 10 | 182,100 | |
| 50 | 164,000 | 10 | 46,400 | |
| 73,600 | 7,566,000 | 11,400 | 4,169,200 | |
| | Number per affected Increases. 100 72,500 100 - 700 - 100 - 50 50 | 100 509,000 72,500 1,035,000 239,000 - 1,350,000 - 373,000 - 700 989,000 - 715,000 - 100 99 5,000 - 190,000 - 92,000 - 275,000 - 282,000 50 360,000 50 164,000 | Number of Work-people affected by net | |

In the corresponding ten months of 1921 there was a net reduction of over £4,370,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 6,800,000 workpeople, and a net increase of about £23,000 in the wages of nearly 130,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October. of workpeople in the dveing, bleaching, etc., industries, under the operation of "cost of living" sliding scales.

Dock labourers at all the principal ports in Great Britain sustained a reduction of 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day. There were the control of the desired and the principal ports in Great Britain sustained a reduction of 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day. There were the control of the desired and the control of [Note.—The above statistics exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information avail-

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

NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in October, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during October 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.) |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | BUIL | DING AN | D ALLIED TRADES (including | Construction of Works). |
| Building | Certain districts in Scotland* | 9 Oct. | Plasterers | Uniform rate of 1s. 8d. per hour adopted. |
| Electrical Installation | England and Wales (except South ampton— see below); also Londonderryt Southampton and Belfast | Pay preceding 2nd pay day in Oct. | Men employed by electrical contractors | Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates of April, 1921, leaving wages 27 per cent. below such rates. Net hourly rates after change for qualified men: Grade A districts (London and Watford), 1s. 10d.; Grade B, 1s. 7\frac{3}{2}d.; Grade C, 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.; Grade D, 1s. 4\frac{3}{2}d.\frac{1}{2} Decrease of 2\frac{3}{2}d. per hour for qualified men (1s. 9d. to 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.). |
| | | | MINING AND QUARRYI | NG. |
| Coal Mining | Northumberland | 1 Oct. | Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose | Increase of 11.38 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, making wages 91.38 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 68. 9½d. per day. |
| | Yorkshire and East Midland Area‡ | 1 Oct.). | wages are regulated by movements in other indus- tries | Increase of 2.85 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, making wages 39.04 per cent. above the standard of 1911. |

* Including Airdrie, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Bathgate, Bellshill, Bridge of Weir, Buckhaven, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Irvine, Kennoway, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Larbert, Largs, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Markinch, * The change took effect under an arrangement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and Wishaw. grading of the various districts were given on p. 132 of the March Labour Gazette. Sussex has since been placed in Grade D, and Burnley and Preston in Grade B. † Viz.:—Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire. § In the case of West Yorkshire, the surface workers' percentage addition on standard was 37-38 for the Eastern Area and 34-04 for the Western Area

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922-(continued).

| Shale Oil Mining Scotland lit pay after 6 sept. Cleveland 25 Oct. Cleveland 25 Oct. Cleveland 16 Oct. Cleveland 18 Oct. Cleveland | |
|--|---|
| Cleveland | |
| Cleveland 250ct. S. and W. Durham 250ct. S. and W. Durham 250ct. Cumberland 160ct. Cumberland 160ct. Cumberland 160ct. Winding enginemen Other underground and surface workers 150ct. Winding enginemen Cherry the surface workers 150ct. Furness 150ct. Iron ore miners and surface men (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale of 14d. per shift for surfacemen stand quarry men 150ct. Leicestershire and Lincolnshire 250ct. Linestone quarrymen Linestone quar | per |
| Cumberland Cum | ages |
| Furness 15 Oct. Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements) 18 Oct. Iron stone miners and quarrymen Linestone quarrymen Ironstone miners and quarrymen Ironst | men |
| Northamptonshire Leicestershire and Lincolnshire Banbury and District West Cumberland Kendal 2nd pay in Oct. Ackworth 2 Sept. Derbyshiret Morley and District Derbyshiret Clee Hill District Maidstone | l. to per |
| Lincolnshire Banbury and District Ranbury and District Banbury and District Ranbury and District Banbury and District Clee Hill District Maidstone 200 ct. Banbury and District Banbury and District Clee Hill District Banbury and District Banbury and District Clee Hill District Banbury and District Clee Hill District Banbury and District Clee Hill District Banbury and District Banbury and District Clee Hill District Banbury and District Banbury and District Clee Hill District Banbury and District Clee Hill District Banburry and Quarrymen Limestone miners and quarry-men Limestone quarryworkers Banburrers and quarry-men Limestone quarryworkers Sandstone quarryworkers Banburrers and quarry-men and quarry-men Clee Hill District Banburrers and quarry-men Limestone quarryworkers Sandstone quarryworkers Banburrers and quarry-men Limestone quarryworkers Sandstone quarryworkers Banburrers and quarry-men Limestone quarryworkers Banburrers and quarry-men Clee Hill District Clee Hill District Banburrers and quarry-men Banburrers and quarry-men Barter fixed at 18. 2d. per hour for quarrymen work at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour for quarrymen work at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour for quarrymen work at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour for quarrymen work at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarmen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. labourers, 1s. 3d. labourers, 1s. per hour. Becrease under sliding scale* of 1d. per cent. above the stander of 2d. per hot for quarrymen work at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour for quarrymen work at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour for quarrymen work at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour for quarrymen work at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour. Bates fixed at 1s. 2d. per hour. Bates fixed at 1s. 2d. per hour. Becrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, sett-makers, stone sawyers a | dard |
| Kendal 2nd pay in Oct. Ackworth 2 Sept. Morley and District 13 Oct. Clee Hill District 11 Oct. Maidstone 20 Oct. Maidstone 20 Oct. Limestone quarryworkers Limestone quarryworkers and an of id. per shift for boys under 16. (See p. 416 October Gazette for rates previously paid.) Rates fixed at its. 2d. per hour for men do labourers' work. (See Award on p. 466.) Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: quarryworkers of id. per hour. Rates after change: quarryworkers of id. per hour. Rates after change: stoutters, engine drivers, blacks smiths, stone sawyers and labourers. Clee Hill District 11 Oct. Maidstone 20 Oct. Maidstone 20 Oct. Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: stoutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers and blacksmiths, is described at its. 2d. per hour for men do labourers' work. (See Award on p. 466.) Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: quarryworkers of id. per hour. Rates after change: stoutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers and blacksmiths, is described at its. 2d. per hour for men do labourers' work. (See Award on p. 466.) Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: quarryworkers, is. per hour. Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: stoutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers, stone sawyers, engine drivers smiths, is. 4d.; labourers, is. per hour. Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: stoutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers, is. per hour. Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: stoutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers, is. per hour. Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: otto cutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers, is. per hour. Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: otto cutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers, stone sawyers, engine drivers, is. per hour. Decrease of id. | lard |
| Ackworth 2 Sept. Morley and District. Derbyshiret 13 Oct. Clee Hill District Maidstone 2 Oct. Maidstone 2 Sept. Sandstone quarrymen Sandstone quarrymen In Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Maidstone 20 Oct. Maidstone 20 Oct. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. p | 6 of |
| Morley and District Derbyshire† Clee Hill District Maidstone 13 Oct. 15 oct. 15 oct. 16 oct. 17 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 19 oct. 10 oct. 10 oct. Maidstone 10 oct. 10 oct. 10 oct. 10 oct. 11 oct. 12 oct. 13 oct. 14 oct. 15 oct. 15 oct. 16 oct. 16 oct. 17 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 19 oct. 19 oct. 10 oct. 10 oct. 10 oct. 10 oct. 11 oct. 11 oct. 11 oct. 11 oct. 12 oct. 13 oct. 14 oct. 15 oct. 15 oct. 16 oct. 16 oct. 17 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 19 oct. 19 oct. 10 oct. 11 oct. 11 oct. 11 oct. 12 oct. 13 oct. 14 oct. 15 oct. 16 oct. 16 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 19 oct. 19 oct. 19 oct. 10 oct. 11 oct. 11 oct. 11 oct. 12 oct. 13 oct. 14 oct. 15 oct. 16 oct. 16 oct. 18 oct. 18 oct. 19 oct. 10 oct. | |
| Clee Hill District Maidstone 11 Oct. Roadstone quarrymen, sett- makers, stone breakers, labourers, etc. Quarryworkers Decrease of 2½ per cent. on present earnings. Decrease of about 10 per cent. Rate after change labourers, 1s. per hour. | tone |
| Maidstone 20 Oct. Quarryworkers Decrease of about 10 per cent. Rate after change labourers, 1s. per hour. | |
| IRO N AND STEE LSMELTING AND MANUFACTURE. | for |
| | |
| Cleveland and loct. Blastfurnace workers whose wages are regulated under sliding scale arrangements Tees-side loct. Cokemen and by-product bonus. Decrease under sliding scale* of 2½ per cent. on stand rates of 1919, leaving wages 24 per cent. above standard (plus, in some cases, an output or in bonus). | the |
| Cleveland and Durham 2 Oct. Unskilled workers (mainly vard labourers) employed at blast-furnaces whose wages are not regulated under sliding scale arrangements | this |
| West Cumberland and North pay in Lancashire Uniform Lancashire 2nd full pay in Oct. Workpeople employed at blast furnaces (except bricklayers and joiners and mechanics) on maintenance work 3nd North pay in Oct. Workpeople employed at blast furnaces (except bricklayers and joiners and mechanics) on Shour shifts increased by 1d. per shift (5s. 1d.); also sliding scale revised \$\frac{1}{35}\$, per cent. (plus, in some cases, output bonus). Minimum rate after change labourers on 47-hour week, 5s. per shift, plus 30 cent. | shift rers to to to rom an for |
| Pig Iron Mamufacture North Stafford- lst make-up day in Oct. Blastfurnacemen Decrease under sliding scale* of 2 per cent. on standarates, leaving wages 62 per cent. above the standarates, leaving wages 62 per cent. above the standarates, leaving wages 62 per cent. above the standarates and slaggers (varying according to the tonnage of put). | ard. |
| South Stafford- shire Stafford- 1st full pay after 16 Oct. Blastfurnacemen Decrease under sliding scale* of 3½ per cent. on stand rates, leaving wages 17½ per cent. above the stand of July, 1922. Minimum rate after change for gene labourers, 5s. 1d. per shift plus 17½ per cent. | lard eral |
| Nottinghamshire 25 Oct. Blastfurnacemen Increase under sliding scale* of 1½ per cent., mak wages 13½ per cent. above the standard of 1920. Derbyshire | |
| Northamptonshire 18 Oct. Blastfurnacemen Decrease under sliding scale* of 4 per cent. on stand of 1920, leaving wages 394 per cent. above the standom Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 3d. shift, plus 394 per cent. Chesterfield 16 July to Blastfurnacemen Decrease of 1s. per shift. | ard. |
| South Wales and Monmouthshire South Wales and Monmouthshire Monmouthshire South Wales and Monmouthshire South Wales and Monmouthshire Blastfurnacemen and iron and wages 51 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rafter change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus | rate |
| West of Scotland 29 Oct. Blastfurnacemen per cent. Increase under sliding scale of 1 per cent., making | |
| Various districts in England and Steel Manu- Scotland** South Manu- Scotland** Various districts in England and Scotland** Semi-skilled workers, labourers and certain other classes in steel works* Semi-skilled workers, labourers and certain other classes in steel works* | |
| facture England and 90ct. Steel sheet millmen Increase of 5 per cent. † on standard rates, making wages 52 per cent. above the standard. | ing |

* The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.
† Including Rowsley, Matlock, Whatstandwell, Tansley and Darley Dale District.
† This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
† Instead of wages varying by ‡ per cent. for every 2.4d. variation in the price of pig iron per ton, they are to vary by ‡ per cent. for every 4.3d. per ton variation as atandard price of 98s. 6d. and by 1½ per cent. for every 1s. per ton above 98s. 6d.

The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 613 per cent. in the Workington area, and 563 per cent. in the

| The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, staggers, and so, staggers, and staggers

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

| North-Bast Coast Consett, Jarrow and Newburn Sheffield 2 Oct. Mishands (including parter of South Toronicle) 2 Oct. Lancachin's 2 Oct. West of South Wales and Mommonthalifee West of South Males and Mommonthalifee West of South Care 2 Oct. Engineers and other skile or select selection of the | Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| North-Bast Coast Consett, Jarrow and Newburn Sheffield 2 Oct. Mishands (including parter of South Toronicle) 2 Oct. Lancachin's 2 Oct. West of South Wales and Mommonthalifee West of South Males and Mommonthalifee West of South Care 2 Oct. Engineers and other skile or select selection of the | | II. | ON AND | STEEL SMELTING AND MANUF | ACTURE—(continuea'). |
| North-Dast Consett, James Steel million | | North of England | 2 Oct. { | | Decrease under sliding scale* of 7½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard. |
| Constét, Jarrow and Newburn and Newburn Shediel and Shediel | | | 9 Oct. | Forgemen, forgemen's assistants | Decrease under sliding scale* of 75 per cent. |
| Sheffield 20ct. Sheffield 20ct. Sheffield 20ct. Sheffield 20ct. Boys (under 13 years of ago on shift work in steelworks and shift work in ste | | Consett, Jarrow and Newburn | 2 Oct. | | Decrease under sliding scale* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages above standard at—Consett, 45 |
| Iron and Manufacture (Contd.) Midlands (including parts of the process of the pr | | Sheffield | 2 Oct. | on shift work in steelworks | Consolidated war bonus, previously paid, reduced by 10d. per shift, leaving a war bonus of 15s. 6d. per week for those receiving over 14s. per week, and of 13s. 6d. per week for those receiving 14s. per week and under |
| Middands (troided both Yorkshire and South Wales and Mommouthathire and South Wales and Mommouthathire and M | | | | | week for those receiving over 14s. per week, and 3s. 6d. per week for those receiving 14s. per week and |
| South Yorkshires and Annaeshive) South Wales and Mommouthshire West of Scotland United Kingdomt England and Wales and Momeouthshire United Kingdomt England and Wales Sept. England and Scotland Sept. Woodworker, trimmers, painters, depress and labourers enhighments on aircraft work Men employed in railway work stations generally. Thames District Cardiff and Barry Destricts Shapepalain. Engineering Shapepair. Engineering Shapepair. England and Wales Sept. England and Wales Sept. Cardiff and Barry Destricts Shapepas, Avon. Shapepas, Avon. Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Pennsh Shapepas, Avon. Barry, Cardiff, | Manufacture | Midlands (includ- | i | Iron puddlers | Decrease under sliding scale* of 5 per cent, on standard |
| South Wales and Monmouthaire West of Scotland United Kingdom! United Kingdom! England and Wales; England and Barry District Cardiff and Barry Districts; Englanding, Founding, Shprespair, Founding, Shprespair, Englanding, Eng | | South Yorkshire and South | 9 Oct. | | Decrease under sliding scale* of 5 per cent. on standard of 1908, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard. War bonuses reduced by 1s. per week for men, by 6d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and by 3d. per |
| West of Scotland Continue Co | | | 1 Oct. { | Engineers and other skilled craftsmen in iron and steel | See under Blastfurnacemen. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change for skilled men. Dowlais. Cardiff works, 64s.; other works, 62s. 6d. per week. |
| United Kingdomt England and Walest England Barry District England Barry District Newport, Pengland Shippurliding, Ship-repairing trade: England Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Pengland Ship-repairing trade Ship- | | West of Scotland | 2 Oct { | | Decrease under sliding scale* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard. Decrease under sliding scale* of 2½ per cent, on standard. |
| United Kingdomt England and Walest England and Scotlandt Walest England and Scotlandt Thames District Cardiff and Barry Districts** Engineering, Founding, Ship-repairs, Ship-repairs, Ship-repairing trades by ot, Swanses, Shappinges, Avonmon unt h and Bristot Newport, Penson Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penson, Shippinges, Avonmon unt h and Bristot Newport (Mon.) District Newport (Mon.) D | | | E | NGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDI | rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard. |
| England and Wales! England and Scotland And Wales! For a land and Wales! Sociand And Wales! Thames District Cardiff and Barry Districts* Engineering, Founding, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairi | 1 | United Kingdom† | | Woodworkers, trimmers, paint- | Grading scheme adopted and varying rates applied to |
| Engineering Newport, Pensarch, Ship-repairing etc. Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Pensarch, Sharpness, Avon Barristol Newport (Mon.) District Lerwick Newport (Mon.) District Lerwick Lerwick Lerwick Light Carting stations setc. sumple stations generally) Engineering Shiphright Engineeri | | England and Wales; | 1 Oct. § | ployed in engineering estab- lishments on aircraft work Men employed in railway work shops (excluding men in gen- | Revised basis rates of wages (subject to the addition of a war wage of 26s, 6d, per week) adopted for various |
| Thames District Thames District Cardiff and Barry Districts** Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairing that and Bristol Barry, Cardiff, Pay week Newport, Pennarth Port Talbot of Swanses, also and semi-skilled and Bristol Newport (Mon.) District Newport (Mon.) District Lerwick | | Wales | | plying electricity for power or lighting in railway workshops and in electrical power | Decision No. 728 of the Industrial Court. (See p. 353 of August Gazerre.)8 |
| Cardiff and Barry Districts** Cardiff and Barry Districts** Cardiff and Barry Districts** Engineering, Founding, Ship-repairing, Ship-repairing ship pulliding, Ship-repairing to take Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swamsea, Sharpness, Avonmouth in and Bristol Newport (Mon.) District Milford Haven Lerwick Lerwick Lerwick Lerwick Belfast (non-federated firms) Cardiff and Barry District Male timeworkers Male timeworkers Male timeworkers Male timeworkers Male timeworkers Decrease of 2d, der day, Rates after change: Saturdays, 7s. 9d.: other week-days, 12s. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week.* Rates after change: Saturdays, 7s. 9d.: other week-days, 12s. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week.* Rates after change: Saturdays, 7s. 9d.: other week-days, 12s. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week.* Rates after change: Saturdays, 7s. 9d.: other week-days, 7s. 9d.: ot | | (| 24 July) | Men engaged on rigging work | nonate decrease for apprentices and youths. Rates adopted of 13s. per day and 8s. 9d. for Saturday. Decrease of 6d. ner day. |
| Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc. Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth Port Tale bot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avonmouth and Bristol Newport (Mon.) District Milford Haven Lerwick Belfast (non-federated firms) Light Castings Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing trade: Timeworkers including engineers and other craftsmen and semi-skilled and unskilled men and semi-skilled and | | | Week beginning 12 or 13 | Fitters, turners, smiths, pat- ternmakers, ironmoulders, | Decrease of 2s. 6d. ner week * Rates after change. |
| Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swanses, Sharpness, Avonmout the and Bristol Newport (Mon.) District Milford Haven Lerwick Belfast (non-federated firms) Belfast (non-federated firms) Light Castings Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, by one and osmi-skilled and unskilled men now subject to a war wage addition of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Belfast (non-federated firms) Newport (Mon.) District Milford Haven Lerwick Belfast (non-federated firms) Newport (Mon.) District Milford Haven Lerwick Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus paid when on piecework, and of 2s. 6d. per week in the war wage paid when on timework. Time rate after change: 56s. per week plus war bonus of 18s. 6d. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Rivet warmers Fitters and semi-skilled and unskilled men) Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up and drillers Shipwrights Rivet warmers Fitters and semi-skilled and unskilled men) Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up and drillers Shipwrights Rivet warmers Fitters and semi-skilled and unskilled men) Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up and drillers Shipwrights Rivet warmers Fitters and semi-skilled and unskilled men) Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up and drillers Shipwrights Rivet warmers Fitters and semi-skilled and unskilled and unskilled men) Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up and drillers Shipwrights Becrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in var bonus paid when on timework. Time rate after change: 5s. per week plus war bonus of 18s. 6d. Decrease of 1s. per week (65s. to 59s. 6d.). Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in var bonus of 18s. 6d. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in var bonus of 1ss. 6d. pe | Founding, Ship building, Ship-repair- | | Oot. | dressers, smiths' strikers, cupola men and labourers Workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade: Timeworkers (including en- | Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war wages (See n. 207 |
| Sharpness, Avonmout the and Bristol Newport (Mon.) District Milford Haven Lerwick Belfast (nomefederated firms) Belfast (nomefederated firms) Light Castings Male timeworkers | ing, etc. | Newport, Pen- | begin- | men and semi-skilled and unskilled men) Platers, caulkers, riveters, | now subject to a war wage addition of 2s. 6d. per week.) |
| Newport (Mon.) District (Milford Haven Ist pay in Oct. 1 Oct. Lerwick Belfast (non-federated firms) Light Castings Newport (Mon.) District (Mon.) District (Mon.) District (Milford Haven Ist pay in Oct. 1 Oct | | Sharpness, Avon- mouth and | 19 Oct. | Shipwrights | war wage paid when on timework. Time rate after change: 65s. per week plus war wage of 2s 6d |
| Milford Haven Lerwick Selfast (non-federated firms) Light Light Castings Milford Haven Lerwick Male timeworkers Ist week in Sept. Belfast (non-federated firms) Titters and smiths employed in the ship-repairing trade Engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shipwrights, sailmakers, labourers, etc. Fitters and smiths employed in the ship-repairing trade Engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shipwrights, sailmakers, labourers, etc. Fitters and smiths employed in the ship-repairing trade Engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shipwrights, sailmakers, labourers, etc. Fitters and smiths employed in the ship-repairing trade Engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shipwrights, sailmakers, labourers, etc. Fitters, turners, machinists, brassmoulders, smiths' strikers, etc. OTHER METAL TRADF Male timeworkers Decrease of 1s. per week (75s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.). Decrease of 2½d. per hour for tradesmen (1s. 4d. to 1s. 1½d.), and of 2d. per hour for labourers (11d. to 9d.). Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: fitters, 64s. 9d.; turners, 65s. 9d.; labourers, 40s. S. Decreases in bonus of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over (leaving a total bonus of 1ss. 6d.), and of amounts varying trade Engineers. blacksmiths. carpenters, blacksmiths. carpenters, blacksmiths. carpenters, shipwrights, sailmakers, labourers, etc. Fitters and smiths employed in the ship-repairing trade Engineers. blacksmiths. carpenters, blacksmiths. ca | | District | 1st pay | | change: 398, per week plus war bonus of 198 6d |
| Belfast (non- federated firms) Belfast (non- federated firms) | | T | 1 Oct | the ship-repairing trade | |
| federated firms) Sept. Sept. | 1000/1000 100 | | in Sept. | ters, shipwrights, sailmakers, labourers, etc. | 9d.). |
| Light Light Castings Male timeworkers Decreases in bonus of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over (leaving a total bonus of 1ss. 6d.), and of amounts varying from 1s 3d to 3s 8d ner encel. | | | | brassmoulders, smiths' strik- | Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: fitters, 64s. 9d.; turners, 65s. 9d.; labourers, 40s. |
| Light Castings of amounts varying from 1s 3d, to 3s, 8d, ner encel | | | | OTHER METAL TRADE | |
| and Stove Great Pritaintt Oct for youths and hous under 21 years | | | | Male timeworkers | of amounts varying from 1s 3d to 3s 8d per speck |
| Manufacture Maie pieceworkers Decreases in bonus of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over (leaving a bonus of 10 per cent. plus 11s. 6d. per week), and of amounts varying from 15 6d. | and Stove and Grate | Great Britain† | Oct. | Male pieceworkers | Decreases in bonus of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over (leaving a bonus of 10 per cent. plus 11s. 6d. per week), and of amounts varying from 1s. 6d. |
| Galvanising England and Wales (certain firms!;) England and was good was good and was good for those under 21 years. Workpeople employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing) to 3s. per week for those under 21 years. Increase of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52 per cent. above the standard. (See note; on p. 453.) | Galvanising | Wales (certain | 9 Oct. | vanising departments (exclud- | Increase of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52 per cent. above the standard. (See notett on |

* The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.
† The new rates took effect under agreements made between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the following trade unions:—the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, the National Union of Vehicle Builders, and the Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Kindred Trades. The rates in the new schedule are 6s. per week less throughout than those given for other woodworkers on p. 622 of the GAZETTE for November, 1920.
‡ The new conditions took effect under a Decision of the Industrial Court to which the following Railway Companies were parties: Alexandra Docks, Great Eastern, Great Western (and amalgamated Companies, Barry, Cardiff and Rhynney), London and North Western (and amalgamated Company, Lancashire and Yorkshire), London and South Western, Maryport and Carlisle, Midland, North Eastern (and amalgamated Company, Hull and Barnsley), North Staffordshire, South Eastern and Chatham, and Taff Vale. It is understood that the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company and the London Electric Railways have also adopted the terms of the above Decision.

South Eastern and Chatham, and Taff Vale. It is understood that the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company and the London Electric Railways have also adopted the terms of the above Decision.

§ The revisions resulted in increases in rates of wages in some cases and decreases in others: it was provided that where the alteration in wages exceeded 2s. per week, the necessary adjustments should be made in monthly instalments, limited to 2s. each month.

∥ The decrease applied to all the important Railway Companies, except three, one of which made the same reduction, but in two instalments of 5s. on 7th and 28th October, while the other two made three reductions of 5s. 6d. each in July, August and September.

¶ The decrease applied to all Scottish Railway Companies except one, which made a total reduction of 16s. 6d. per week in three equal instalments, in August, September and October.

** The workpeople affected by this reduction are those employed by members of the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association.

†† The reductions took effect under an arrangement between the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the trade unions concerned.

† Members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922-(continued).

| Trade. | Locality. | which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Turk. | OTHER METAL TRADES(con | tinued). |
| Railway Wagon Building, | Various districts in Great Britain* | 16 Oct. | Adult males employed in the railway wagon building and repairing trades | Decrease of 3s. per week. |
| etc. Electric Cable Making | Greater London Area | 2nd pay day in Oct. | Plumber-jointers, jointers and jointers mates employed in the electric cable making in- | Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving we 27 per cent. below standard rates. |
| Wire Manu- facture | Various districts in England† | 1st pay | Ancillary workers employed in iron and steel wire manufac- | Decrease of 3s. per week in minimum rate (47s. to 44 |
| Brass Trade | Birmingham and District | 2 Oct. 16 Oct. | ture; Males employed in the brass trade | Decreases in bonuses of 7s. 10d. per week for meyears of age and over, and of 3s. 11d. per week youths 18 years to 21 years. (See p. 380 of Septem GAZETTE for rates of wages which are now subjections additions of 17s. 7½d. and 9s. 4d. per week men and youths respectively.) |
| Hearth Furniture and Bedstead Mount Making | Birmingham Dis- trict (including Dudley) | 16 Oct. | Males employed in the hearth furniture and bedstead mount trades | Decrease of 2d. per hour or 7s. 10d. per week for 21 years of age and over, and of 1d. per hou 3s. 11d. per week for youths 18 years to 21 years. Decrease of 2½ per cent. on present wages. |
| Copper Smelting, | South Wales | Oct. { | Process workers (skilled men and labourers) and boys Ordinary labourers | Decrease of 1s. 3d. per week (50s. to 48s. 9d.). |
| eto. | Yorkshire |). (| Shuttlemakers | Decrease to a rate of 10½d. per hour plus 59 per (or 1s. 4.695d. per hour). |
| Textile Machinery Ianufacture | Lancashire (ex- cluding certain firms at Garston and Blackburn) | lst pay day in Oct. | Shuttlemakers | Addition of 60 per cent. previously paid on wages reduced to 59 per cent. Minimum daywork rate of change: 1s. per hour plus 59 per cent. |
| | Scotland | 1 Oct. | Workpeople employed in the bobbin and shuttle making industry Males | Decrease of 5s. per week for adult males, of 2s. 6d. week for women, and of 1s. 6d. per week for boys girls. Rates after change: skilled men, 57s.; s skilled men, 50s. 6d.; labourers, 44s.; women, 24s. Decrease of 1d. per hour for men in receipt of "standard rate" (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7½d.), and propor |
| Optical Instrument Manufacture | London§ | 1st pay in Oct. | Females | ate reductions for lower paid men; current piece prices being reduced by 5 per cent. Decrease of 1d. per hour (9d. to 81d.) for those 18 1 of age and over, who have been employed in the tof 6 months or longer. |
| | | 2 Oct. 30 Oct. } | Male pieceworkers—hardeners, hand and machine forgers and machine cutters Male dayworkers:— | Decrease of 5 per cent. on piecework price list workers of all ages. Further decrease of 5 per cent. |
| Tile | | 2 Oct. 30 Oct. 2 Oct. | Men 21 years of age and over (except file grinders) Youths 18 to 21 years | Decrease of 4s. 3d. per week. Further decrease of 4s. per week. Bonus of 35 per cent. on earnings substituted for bonuses, previously paid, of 50 per cent. on firs of weekly earnings, and 30 per cent. on remainde earnings over £1. |
| File Manufacture | Sheffield | 2 Oct. | Female pieceworkers (except | Bonus of 7½ per cent. previously paid to those 18 y of age and over, reduced to 2½ per cent., and decrept those under 18 years of 5 per cent. on piece plist. |
| | | 30 Oct. | hand cutters) | Bonus of 2½ per cent., previously paid to those 18 2 and over, withdrawn, and piece price list made sulto a reduction of 2½ per cent.; and a decrease for tunder 18 years, of 5 per cent. on piece price list. Decrease, in bonus, of 1s. per week. |
| | | \30 Oct. } | Female dayworkers | Further decrease, in bonus, of 1s. per week. Addition of 60 per cent., previously paid on base 1 |
| deta ser | | Week begin- ning 23 Oct. | Male pieceworkers | prices fixed in 1915, reduced to 50 per cent. |
| Nut and Bolt Manufacture | Birmingham and Darlaston Dis- trict | 24 Oct. | Females | Revised scale of daywork rates adopted, varying acting to age from 10s. 6d. per week at 14 years to per week at 18 years, and to 23s. 6d. at 21 years over, resulting in some cases in decreases of amovarying up to 2s. 6d. per week; also a reduction per cent. for pieceworkers, leaving base pieces |
| | | 24 Oct. | Boys and youths | earnings subject to an addition of 50 per cent. Revised scale of wages adopted, varying accordin age from 10s. 6d. per week at 14 years to 30s. per |
| Spring Manufacture | Sheffield | 1st full pay after | Laminated spring fitters and vicemen, smiths and strikers | at 20 years. Decrease in flat rate bonus of 6s. per week. |
| Tin Box Manufacture | Great Britain | 6 Oct. Pay day in week ending 7 Oct. | Lithographic printers employed in the tim box trade (journey- men) | Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: p ing on flat bed tins, 87s. 6d.; rotary printing, 97s. transferring, 87s. 6d. |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | Male timeworkers employed as braziers, burnishers, dropstampers, dippers, dippers who are also bronzers, or as annealers or polishers:— | Decreases in minimum rates fixed under the Transport Boards Acts (see also p. 428 of October GAZETTE follows:— |
| Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade | Great Britain | 14 Oct. | 21 years of age and over Under 21 years of age | Decrease of 1d. per hour on previous rates. New scale of time rates fixed varying according to from 3\frac{3}{4}d. per hour for those under 15 years, to 1 per hour for those 20 years, and resulting in a crease of \frac{1}{2}d. per hour for those 18 years but un 21 years, a decrease of \frac{1}{2}d. per hour for those under years, an increase of \frac{1}{2}d. per hour for those 16 under 17 years, and no change for the remainder. |
| * 1000 * | the state of the | ** | Male pieceworkers | Piecework basis time rates fixed at the appropriation rates, with the addition of 25 per cent. of time rates applicable according to the sliding when the "cost of living" index number is less 1. |

^{*} The employers concerned were represented by the Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' and Repairers' Associations.

† The change took effect under an arrangement between the Iron and Steel Wire Manufactuvers' Association and the trade unions concerned. The districts affected included Birmingham, Hulifax, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, and Warrington.

† Including spinners and straighteners, cutters-up, polishers, testers, picklers, cleaners, warehouse and yard labourers, and furnacemen engaged on hardening, softening, patenting and galvanising.

§ The reductions took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Interim Industr'al Reconstruction Committee.

§ The reductions took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922-(continued).

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TEXTILE TRADES. | |
| Cotton Industry (| Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire | After the making up prior to pay day in week ending | Workpeople employed in the cotton industry (including enginemen, firemen, etc., and all employed in the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings and cotton blankets) | and an equivalent decrease for those whose wages are not governed by a standard list, leaving wages 95 per cent. above the Bolton and Oldham Spinners' Lists, the Uniform Weaving List, the Towel Weaving List and the Universal List for Cards and Frames (ring frames 90 per cent.), 92½ per cent. above the Hard Waste List for weaving, 92½ per cent. and 97½ per cent. above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes respectively, 90 per cent. above the Fustian List and the Warp-dressers' List, and 105 per cent. or 110 per |
| | Manchester and certain other dis- tricts in Lanca- shire | 23 Oct. | Workpeople employed in the cotton smallware industry | cent. above the Olaham Velvet List. |
| Jute Industry | Dundee | 6 Oct. | Joiners and patternmakers employed in the jute industry | "Tool" money of 2s. 6d. per week, previously paid, reduced to 1s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 2½d. per hour plus 1s. per week "tool" money. |
| 130 | Nottingham, Derby, and West of England | 1 Oct. { | Workpeople employed in the plain net section:— Threaders and brass winders, slip winders and menders Other auxiliary workers | Decrease of 8½ per cent. on list prices, making a total reduction* on list prices of 1920 of 33½ per cent. for threaders and brass winders, and of 25 per cent. for slip winders and menders. Decrease of 5 per cent. on list prices of 1920, making a total reduction* of 25 per cent. on list prices. |
| | Nottingham | 1st pay | Twist hands Warpers employed in the plain | total reduction* of 20 per cent. on list prices of 1920, making a |
| Lace Industry | | day in Oct. | net section Workpeople employed in the levers section:— Twist hands | Revised standard rates adopted for certain occupations, and decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates embodied in the consolidated wage schedule of June |
| TOTAL SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE SER | Derby, Long Eaton, Draycott, Ilkeston, Heanor, Sandiacre, Saw- ley, Chilwell and Beeston | 2 Oct. (| Auxiliary workers | 1920, making a total reduction of 20 per cent. on these rates; the rates for daywork remain unchanged at 1s per hour for "alteration," and 1s. 3d. per hour for cutting-out and starting new machines. Revised standard rates adopted for mending, and decrease of 8½ per cent. on consolidated wage schedule of June, 1920 (making a total reduction of 25 per cent. on this schedule); and new scale of weekly rates adopted for daywork (other than brass winding), starting at 10s. at 14 to 14½ years, increasing to 25s. at 18 to 19, and to 27s. 6d. at 19 years and over Time rate |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland Lancashire, | Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in Nov. Pay pre- | Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works:— Engravers Turners, polishers and varnishers Engravers, etc employed in | after change for brasswinding, 74d. "Cost of living" wage reduced from 35s. 2d. to 33s. 5d. per week. "Cost of living" wage reduced from 26s. 2d. to 24s. 8d. per week. "Cost of living" wage reduced from 32s. 2d. per week |
| | Cheshire, Derby- shire, Scotland and Belfast | lst pay day in Nov. | engraving works | to 30s. 5d. per week for men, and from 18s. 7d. per week to 17s. 9d. per week for women. |
| - 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Tottington, White- field, Radcliffe, Walmersley, En- twistle, Rams- bottom, and Westhoughton | Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in | Mechanics employed in calico printing works | Rate of 38s. per week adopted plus a "cost of living" wage of 26s. 2d. "Cost of living" wage of 26s. 2d. per week reduced to 24s. 8d. Total rate after change, 62s. 8d. |
| Textile Bleaching, | Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge District;) | Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in | Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades | "Cost of living" wage reduced from 86½ per cent. to 81½ per cent. for timeworkers, from 69½ per cent. to 65½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 52 per cent. to 49 per cent. for hand pressers. |
| Printing, Dyeing, etc., Trades | Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby- shire, and Scot- land | Nov. Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov. | Workpeople employed in the bleaching dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engineers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant) | MALES: "Cost of living" wage reduced trom 26s. 2d. to 24s. 8d. for workers 21 years of age and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21. FEMALES: "Cost of living" wage reduced trom 15s. 7d. to 14s. 8d. per week for workers 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and for workers 21 years and over in Scotland, and by smaller amounts for workers under these age limits in the respective districts. |
| 10312 1002030 | West Riding of Yorkshire | Pay pre-ceding | Mechanics employed in dye- works | Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 64s. 11d.; other towns, 63s. 11d. |
| | Bolton, Bury and district | lst pay day iu Nov. | Mechanics employed in textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., in- dustry | "Cost of living" wage of 26s. 2d. per week reduced to 24s. 8d. Total rate after change, 62s. 8d. [Decrease of 7½ per cent. on earnings. |
| en Gertalt sol | Belfast and North of Ireland Manchester | 17 July 1 1 Sept. 5 6 or 7 Oct. | Workpeople employed in the dyeing, bleaching and finishing trades Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry | Decrease of 5 per cent. on earnings. Decreaset of 3d. per week for men 21 years and over and of 1½d. per week for women 18 years and over. Rates after change: packers, 69s. 2d.; general warehousemen, 53s. 1d.; porters, 49s. 3d.; women (various classes), 27s. 11d. to 36s. 3d. |
| | Or made not small | | CLOTHING TRADES | Decreases of 21 new cent in rates existing at 1st October |
| | London (West End) | 1st pay day in Oct. | Hand sewn boot and shoe makers and repairers (pieceworkers) Boot and shoe operatives employed by co-operative socie- | Decrease of 2½ per cent. in rates existing at 1st October, 1921 (viz., pre-war rates plus 100 per cent.), making a total reduction of 17½ per cent. on these rates. |
| Boot and Shoe Mak- ing and Re- pairing | Barnsley, Shef- field, Chester- field, Rother- ham and Don- caster Districts | 1st pay day in Oet. | pieceworkers | New scale of rates adopted, starting for males at 18s. at 14 years, and increasing to 34s. at 18 years, and to 68s. at 21 years; and for females at 16s. at 14 years, increasing to 31s. at 18 years and to 45s. at 21 and over. Rates adopted which are 15 per cent. in excess of Trade |

Except in West of England, where total reductions on list prices are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more in each case.

† The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

† At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire. For pieceworkers "the cost of living" wage was reduced from 74 to 70 per cent. for netherwood_cutters, from 67 to 63 per cent. for hand cutters, from 56½ to 53 per cent. for menders, and from 63½ to 60 per cent. for others.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922-(continued).

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | CLOTHING TRADES—(conti | nued). |
| | Airedale, Calder- dale, Dewsbury and Hudders- field | Pay day in week beginning 2 ct. | Boot and shoe operatives employed by co-operative societies Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade:— | Rates adopted for pieceworkers (groundwork), day workers and juniors which are 15 per cent. in excess of Trade Board rates; extras to be paid at net Trade Board rates. Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:— |
| Boot and Shoe Making | | | Timeworkers:— Males | Decreases varying from 2s. 6d. to 8s. per week on pre vious rates. Minimum rates after change: 15s. 6d. a 15 and under 16, increasing to 28s. at 18 and under 19 |
| Repairing— (contd.) | Northern Ireland | 12 Oct. | Females | Decreases varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week or previous rates. Minimum rates after change: 17s. 6d at 16 and under 17, increasing to 26s. 6d. at 18 and under 19, and to 39s. 6d. at 21 and over |
| | | | Pieceworkers | Decreases on previous rates of 12½ per cent. for all male and female workers employed in the repairing section and of 20 per cent, 15 per cent. and 12½ per cent (according to occupation) for those in the making sec tion of the trade. |
| Felt Hat Making | Denton, Stock- port, Hyde, Bury, Fails- worth and Romiley Dis- tricts; also Car- | 1st pay day in Oct. | Timeworkers | Bonus reduced* from 55 per cent. to 50 per cent. Rate after change for men, 103d., plus 50 per cent. Bonus reduced* from 60 per cent. to 55 per cent. |
| and to spen | lisle | | Workpeople employed in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade:— | New minimum rates of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:— |
| Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and House- hold Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade | Northern Ireland | 23 Oct. > | Males:—Lappers, measurers and sample makers with 5 years' apprenticeship All workers other than lappers, measurers and sample makers and apprentices, and those engaged on Swiss embroidery machines | Decrease of 2d. per hour on previous rates. Minimum rates after change: \(\tau-\) lappers, 1s. 3d., 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; measurers and sample makers, 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 1s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., Scales of hourly ratest starting for those with not less than 2 years' experience at 3d. and 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. at under 15 and increasing to 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. and 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. at 18 and under 19 and to 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. and 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 21 and over; and for all other male workers starting at 3d. and 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. at under 15 and increasing to 6d. and 5\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. at 18 and under 19, and |
| Trade | e of the forest surection | | Apprentices to lapping, measuring and sample making Females: Pieceworkers | to 8½d. and 7¾d. at 21 years and over. Scale of hourly rates† starting at 2½d. and 2½d. during 1st year, and increasing to 7½d. and 6¾d. during 5th year. New scales of piece prices for certain classes‡ and of the scales of piece prices for certain classes‡ and of the scales of the scales for certain classes. |
| PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA | | | TRANSPORT TRADES | decrease of 10 per cent. for those engaged in special narrow hemming, operating on singer bulldog machines, and in imitation revering. |
| 3700 | Great Britain | 2 Oct. | Dock labourers and other workers (except coal trimmers and tippers) employed in actual handling of cargoes in or on a ship, quay, warehouse or craft | Decrease of 1s. per day of 8 hours, or 6d. per half-day for timeworkers. Pieceworkers' earnings reduced by 5 per cent. on the rates in operation on 1 August 1921 (making a total reduction of 25 per cent. on those rates). Minimum daily rates after change for timeworkers: larger ports, 11s.**; smaller ports, 10s.** |
| TERROR CO | | | Lightermen in rough-goods trade Other lightermen and watchmen | Decrease of 6s. per week (84s. to 78s.). Decrease of 1s per day, 7d. ner "short night," and 1s. 1d. per "long night." Rates after change: 11s. per day, 6s. 2d. per "short night," 12s. 3d. per "long |
| Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour | Landan | 2 Oct. | Apprentices to above Tugmasters, mates, drivers, fire- | night." Decreases varying from 6d. to 10d. per day, from 3d. to 6d. per "short night," and from 6d. to 10d. per "long night." Decrease of 6s. per week. |
| io, nabour | London | | men. etc. Crews of sailing barges:— Other than coal freights | Decrease of 20 per cent. on tariff of 1912 (as amended in February, 1921), leaving rates 80 per cent. above |
| tal sale | | | With coal freights | ligt. Decrease of 30 per cent. on tariff of 1912 (as amended in February, 1921), leaving rates 70 per cent. above |
| 200 25 00 | Tees | 29 Sept. | Tugboatmen | Decreases of 4s. 9d. per week for masters (95s. to 90s. 3d.); 4s. per week for engineers (80s. to 76s.); 3s. 6d. per week for firemen and mates (68s. 6d. to 65s.), and 1s. 3d. for boys (26s. to 24s. 9d.). |

* The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c. † The first rate in each case applies to workers employed in the County Borough of the City of Belfast, and in districts situate not more than 30 miles by rail from Belfast; and the latter rate to workers employed in other districts.

† Viz.:—Vice folders, machine topsewers or overseamers, and those engaged in creasing handkerchiefs with iron after being smoothed.

§ In the case of permanent men, the reduction was to operate in the first week wholly worked from 2nd October. At Cardiff, Barry, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot and Swansea it was agreed that the decrease should take effect as from 23rd October.

¶ Coal trimmers at Glasgow and Manchester, tippers and trimmers at Liverpool and Garston, and tippers at Ardrossan were affected.

¶ The reductions for pieceworkers were applied in the manner stated at the majority of the ports. Exceptions included the following:—London: It was agreed that stevedores should suffer a reduction of not more than 1s. 6d. per day, and that dockers should have a reduction of 1s. 1d. per day; men on timber cargoes, 5 per cent. of the contract wage was to be deducted at end of contract. Tyne, Wear and Blyth: Iron ore fillers (ordinary ore) a reduction of ½d. per ton to 9½d. for day work and ½d. per ton to 11½d. per ton for night work and a reduction of 1d. per ton (11½d. to 10½d.) for day work, and from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 1½d. for night work. Hartlepools: Pieceworkers sustained a reduction of 6 per cent. on tariff rates of July, 1920. Hull: Timber workers percentage of 100 on tariff rates was reduced to 8½d. Peristol: Applied checkled was put into force for gain workers which is estimated to have resulted in a reduction of 5 per cent. on rates in force on 1st August. 1921.

and \(\frac{3}\)d. per ton to 11\(\frac{3}\)d. per ton for night work and a reduction of 1d per ton (11\(\frac{3}\)d. for day work, and from 1a. 2\(\frac{3}\)d. to 1a. 14d. for night work. Hartlepools: Pieceworkers sustained a reduction of 6 per cent. on tariff rates of July, 1920. Hull: Timber workers percentage of 100 on tariff rates was reduced to 87\(\frac{1}{2}\). Existol: A revised schedule was put into force for grain workers which is estimited to have resulted in a reduction of 5 per cent. on rates in force on 1st August, 1921. Liverpool: Pieceworkers sustained a decrease of 1s. per day, or 6d. per half-day. At Middlesbrough the decrease for timeworkers was 11d. instead of 1s. per day on account of six days 'pay being given for a full week (to make up the normal amount of 5s. 6d. per week).

** The classification of ports is as follows: \(-Larger ports: \) Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Avonmouth, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Barry, Birkenhead, Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Greenock, Hartlepools, Humber Ports, Ipswich, Irvine, King's Lynn, Lancaster, Leith, Liverpool, Lianelly, London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Sharpness, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Sutton Bridge, Swansea, Troon, Tyne Area, Whitebaven, Widnes, Wisbeeh, Workington and Yarmouth. Smaller ports: Alloa, Arbroath, Aberystwith, Eanff, Barnstaple, Berwick, Bridgwater, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Chester, Colchester, Cowes, Dumfries, Exeter, Exmouth, Faversham, Fraserburgh, Hayle, Inverness, Isle of Torquay, Whitty, Whitstable, Wick and Wigtown. At Boston and Gloucester the lower rate applies for general cargo workers, and the higher rate for timber, grain, minerals, oilcake, etc., workers. At the principal ports where differential daily rates exist, these include the following :—Landon: Dockers and stevedores (except half-day), whitty, Whitty, Whitstable, Wick and Wigtown. At Boston and Gloucester the lower rate erick ish

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TRANSPORT TRADES - (conta | nued). |
| Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour— | Mersey | 21 Oct. | Tugboatmen | Decreases of 6s. per week for captains and chief engineers, and of 3s. per week for mates, second engineers, able seamen and firemen. Rates after change: mates and second engineers, 57s.; able seamen |
| cont. | London | 1st pay day in Oct. | Workpeople employed in the road transport industry | and firemen, 52s. per week. Decreases to rates of 58s. per week for one-horse carters, assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, of 62s. per week for two-horse carters, 65s. for three-horse carters, 69s. for four-horse carters, 64s. for drivers of petrol vehicles (2 tons and under), 72s. per week for drivers of petrol vehicles (over 2 tons) and steam wagon drivers, and 57s. per week for steam wagon mates. Wages of vanguards reduced to 17s. 6d. for first year, 18s. 6d. second year, and 20s. 6d. for |
| | Sheffield | 21 Oct. | Ditto | third year. Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: horse drivers, 50s. and 53s.*; petrol wagon drivers (under 2 the 2 |
| Road Transport | Nottingham | 1st pay after 23 Oct. | Ditto Coal carters | 2 tons), 54s.; (over 2 tons), 60s. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for horse drivers, of 2s. for drivers of mechanical vehicles, and of 9d. per week for youths. Rates after change: horse drivers, 55s. 6d. and 60s. 6d.*; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 67s.; (15 cwt. to 2 tons), 62s.; (under 15 cwt.), 57s. per week. Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: horse |
| | Bristol | 1st pay in Oct. | Other carters and motormen | carters, 59s. and 61s. 6d.* Decrease of 2s. per week for horse carters and 1s. per week for drivers of mechanical vehicles. Rates after change: horse carters, 59s. and 61s. 6d.*; heavy wagon |
| | Forfarshire | 2 Oct. | Road transport workers | drivers. 72s. Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change at Dundee: horse carters, 50s. and 52s. per week.* |
| | Londonderry | 19 Oct. | Carters | Decrease of 1s. per week (55s. to 54s.). |
| | Cheshire | 30 Oct. | AGRICULTURE AND FISH Male agricultural labourers | |
| | Onesmire | | Agricultural labourers:— | Rate of 32s. adopted for adults for a week of 54 hours up to 30th April, 1923, with lower rates for those under 21.† |
| 100 (5 mb) 100 (5 mb) 100 (6 mb) | East Riding of Yorkshire Lancashire (except Furness Dis- | 23 Oct. { | Men | Rate of 30s. per week adopted up to 29 December.† Rate of 2s. 6d. per day adopted.† |
| | trict):— Eastern Area Northern Area Southern Area | 20 Oct } 20 Oct } 20 Oct. | Adult male agricultural { labourers { Male agricultural labourers | Rate of 40s. per week adopted up to 30 April, 1923.† Rate of 37s. 6d. per week adopted up to 31 January, 1923.† Rate of 37s. 6d. per week adopted for teamsmen and stockmen up to 31 December, with lower rates for datallers and youths.† |
| and state of | Cambrid eshire (except 1 e of Ely) | 6 Oct. | Adult male agricultural labourers | Rate of 25s. adopted for a week of 50 hours. |
| | Derbyshire | 1 Oct. | Adult male agricultural labourers | Rate of 7d. per hour adopted up to 31 December.† |
| | Essex | 1 Oct. | Adult male agricultural labourers | Rate of 6½d. per hour adopted.‡ Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted up to 29 September, 1923. |
| | Middlesex (South- West Area) Norfolk | 23 Sept. | Adult male agricultural Adult male agricultural | for ordinary labourers up to 50 hours per week, with a guaranteed week of 48 hours, and for carters, stock- men, cattlemen, etc., up to 60 hours per week.† Rate of 6d. per hour adopted for a week of 50 hours; |
| Agriculture | Northamptonshire | 7 Oct. | labourers Adult male agricultural | team-men, cowmen and shepherds to receive 5s. per week extra.‡ Rate of 28s. adopted for a week of 50 hours.‡ |
| | (except Soke of Peterborough) | , | labourers Acricultural labourers:— | |
| Total Control of the | Nottinghamshire | 1 Oct. | Males Females | Rate of 30s. adopted for adults for a week of 52 hours up to 28 February, 1923, with lower rates for those under 21.† Rate of 5d. per hour adopted for adults up to 28 February, 1923, with lower rates for those under 18.† |
| 122 45 9 | Staffordshire | 10ct. | Able-bodied adult male agricul- tural labourers | Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted up to 60 hours per week, with a guaranteed week of 50 hours up to 31 October.† |
| | Worcestershire | 29 Oct. | Adult male agricultural labourers | Minimum rate of 6½d. per hour adopted.‡ |
| | Cornwall | 23 Oct. | Adult male agricultural labourers | Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 52 hours up to 31 December. |
| grand they can | Devonshire | 30 Oc | Male agricultural labourers | Rate of 30s. adopted for adults for a week of 50 hours up to 31 December, with lower rates for those under 21.† |
| 1900 00000 | Kent | 9 Oct. | Efficient adult male agricul- tural labourers | Basic rate of 27s. adopted for a week of 50 hours.‡ |
| | Somerset | 1 Oct. | Adult male agricultural | Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 54 hours up to 31 December.‡ |
| Fishing | North Shields | 1 Oct. 16 Oct. | Male agricultural labourers 21 to 65 years of age Crews of steam trawlers | Minimum rate of 29s. 2d. adopted for a week of 50 hours.‡ Decrease of 1s. per day and of 1d. in the £ on nett |
| 2101001111177 | | | PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIE | D TRADES. |
| | | | Workpeople employed in the | Decreases in minimum rates fixed under the Trade |
| Paper Bag Making | Great Britain | 1 Oct. | paner bag making trade:— Male timeworkers:— Other than learners Learners | Boards Acts (See Order on p. 428 of October GAZETTE) as follows:— Decreases of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Decreases of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. |
| e and the | | | Female timeworkers:— Other than learners Learners Female pieceworkers | Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (32s. to 30s. 6d.). Decrease of 6d. or 1s. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (33s. 6d. to 32s.) in the |

*The lower rate applies to one-horse drivers and the higher to two-horse drivers.

† The rates shown were agreed to by the local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

‡ The rates shown were not agreed to by the Workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the subject of a recommendation by the Employers'

minimum piecework basis time rate.

\$ The terms of the agreement provided that, should neither side ask for a further meeting to reconsider any part thereof, it shall continue in operation up to Lady Day, 1923. The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922-(continued).

| Trade | Locality. | base from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | PAPE | R, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRA | DES(continued). |
| Paper Box Making | Great Britain | 1 Oct. | Workpeople employed in the paper-box making trade:— Male timeworkers:— Other than learners Learners Male pieceworkers Female timeworkers: | Decreases* in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (See Order on p. 428 of October Gazett) as follows:— Decrease of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Decrease of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (60s. to 57s. 6d.) in the minimum piecework basis time rate. |
| | | | Other than learners Learners Female pieceworkers Males: | Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (32s. to 30s. 6d). Decreases of 6d. or 1s. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in the minimum piece work basis time rate (34s. to 32s. 6d.). |
| | | | Tacklers | Rate of 74s. per week adopted for men; and scale of weekly rates adopted for apprentices, starting of 47s. 3d. at 18 to 19, and increasing to 62s. at 21 and |
| Paper Tube Making | Bradford, Keigh- ley, Huddersfield, Oldham, Roch- | 1st pay day in | Guillotine cutters, paper grinders and cutters, bobbin makers and turners, mailing tube makers and waste pressers (machine) | over if not on full set of machines, and to 74s. if o full set of machines. |
| | dale and Castleton | Aug. | All other males | Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 25s. at 1 to 15 years, and increasing to 46s. 3d. at 18 to 19, an to 58s. 9d. at 21 and over. |
| | | | Polishers and women 18 years and over employed on machines) | Rate of 40s. per week adopted. |
| Book | London | (| All other females | Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 23s. 3d. of 14 to 15 years, and increasing to 35s. 6d. at 18 year and over. |
| Publishing | ròndon | 1st pay day in Oct. | Packers, porters, etc., employed by book publishers | Decrease of 2s. per week for men and of proportional amounts for women and boys. Rates after change packers, 70s. 6d.; porters, lookers-out, messenger liftmen, 67s. 6d. |
| Envelope Making and Manu- facturing Stationery Trades | London, Hemel Hempstead, Man- chester, Hyde, Otley, Edin- burgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen | Pay day in week ending 12 Aug. Pay day in week ending | Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trades | Decrease in the scheduled rates of 2s. 6d. per week for men and 1s. 6d. per week for women, with propotionate decreases in the scheduled rates for learner and pieceworkers. Decrease in the scheduled rates of 2s. 6d. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. per week for women, with correponding decreases in the scheduled rates for learner |
| | Various towns in England and Wales (except London)† | 4 Nov.) 28 Oct. | Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in jobbing and news- paper offices | and pieceworkers. Decrease of 4s. per week. Minimum rates after change jobbing offices—Grade I. towns†, 88s. 6d.; Grade II 85s. 6d.; Grade IV., 79s. 6d. Grade V., 76s. 6d.; Grade V., 75s. 6d.; morning and tri-weekly newspapers, 12s. more than above rate. |
| | Various towns in England and Wales (except London); | Pay dav in week ending 7 Oct. | Male bookbinders and machine rulers (forwarders, finishers, gilders, blockers, rulers, etc.) | evening newspapers, 2s. 6d. more than above rates. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen and from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for apprentices. Minimurates after change for journeymen—Grade I. towns 82s. 6d.; Grade II., 76s. 6d.; Grade IV., 73s. 6d.; Grade V., 70s. 6d.; Grade VI., 67s. 6d. |
| Printing | Various towns in England and Wales (except London)§ | Pay day in week ending 7 Oct. | Lithographic printers (including stone polishers and shifters and stone and plate grainers) | Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change direct or offset flat-bed minders and transferer Grade I. towns, \$82s. 6d.; Grade II., 80s.; Grade III 77s. 6d.; plate transferers for rotary machines 5 more than above rates; direct or offset rotar machine minders, 10s. more than above rates; two colour rotary offset machine minders, 20s. more than above rates. For stone polishers and shifters, the rate for all towns (except London) is 57s. 6d., and for |
| and Allied Trades | Various towns in England and Wales (except London)§ | Pay day in week ending 7 Oct. | Lithographic artists and designers (excluding process engravers, copperplate engravers and relief engravers) Printers' assistants, cutters, | stone and plate grainers, 59s. 6d. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: Grade I. towns, 88s.; Grade II., 82s. 6d. Grade III., 80s. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after the stone of the stone |
| TO THE PARTY OF TH | Various towns in England and Wales (except London)† | Pay day in week ending 7 Oct. | packers, warehousemen, etc., in jobbing offices, 21 years of age and over | change after 3 years' experience for ordinary packer assistant stockheepers and warehousemen. Grad I. towns,† 67s. 6d.; Grade II., 65s. 6d.; Grade III. 63s. 6d.; Grade IV., 61s. 6d.; Grade V., 59s. 6d.; Grade VI., 57s. 6d.; general assistants to receive 5s. less tha |
| | Various towns in England and Wales (except London)† | Pay day in week ending 7 Oct. | Learners (under 21 years of age) Women and girls employed in the printing and binding in- dustry | the above rates. Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for journeywomen and from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for learners. Minimum rate after change for journeywomen: Grade I. towns, 36s.; Grade II., 34s.; Grade IV |
| and the same | London | Pay dav in week ending 7 Oct. | Bookbinders and machine rulers, lithographic printers and stone and plate preparers, music printers, lithographic artists and designers, and women and girls employed in the printing and bookbinding trades | 33s.; Grade V., 31s. 6d.; Grade VI., 30s. Decrease for timeworkers of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen and 1s. 6d. per week for journeywomer and proportionate decreases for apprentices an learners. Rates after change: binding section—mer 85s.; skilled women 18 years and over, 44s. |

* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
† For towns affected, see note *, on p. 420 of October GAZETTE.
† The following is a list of towns in the respective grades:—

Grade I. - Liverpool, Manchester.

Grade II.—Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Newcastle, Rotherham, Sheffield, Swansea, West Bromwich.

Grade III.—Abergavenny, Ashton under-Lyne, Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Goventry, Darlington, Derby, Durham, Hull, Huddersfield, Hyde, Leicester, Merthyr Tydvil, Middlesbrough, Newport, Newton-le-Willows, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Sunderland, Warrington, Wigan, Wolverton.

Wolverton.

Grade IV.—Aldershot, Bath, Blackpool, Carlisle, Chester, Dunstable, Grimsby, Halifax, Hemel Hempstead, Macclesfield, Oxford, Plymouth, Potteries, Reading, Shrewsbury, Tonbridge, Wakefield.

Grade V.—Aylesbury, Brighton, Gloucester, Hastings, Ipswich, Lincoln, Maidstone, Norwich, Portsmouth, Southampton, Stroud, Tunbridge Wells, Whitehaven, Wordster, Wrayhem

Grade V.—Aylesbury, Brighton, Gloucester, Hastings, Ipswich, Lincoln, Maidstone, Norwich, Portsmouth, Southampton, Stroud, Tunbridge Wells, Whitehaven, Grade VI.—Beccles, Cambridge, Foxton, King's Lynn, Winchester, Yarmouth.

§ The following is a list of towns in the respective grades:—
Grade I.—Ashton-under-Lyne, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester, Derby, Harrogate, Kidderminster, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, on Tyne, Nottingham, Otley, Scarborough, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Warrington, West Bromwich and York.
Grade II.—Abergavenny, Accrington, Bolton, Cardiff, Coventry, Dunstable, Hull, Hyde, Ipswich, Leicester, Loughborough, Newport, Norwich, Plymouth, Reading, Redditch, Rochdale, St. Albans, Sheffield, Swansea, Wakefield, Wigan and Wolverhampton.

Grade III.—Bishop Auckland, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chesterfield, Exeter, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leek, Maidstone, Middlesbrough, Preston, Stourbridge,
Tonbridge, Whitehaven and Worcester.

|| Female learners employed by members of the London Chamber of Commerce in the letterpress binding department sustained no reduction.

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople, | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.) | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRA DES—(continued). | | | | | | |
| marit est root | London | 28 Oct. | Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in general printing offices and by certain firms printing "periodical" papers | Decrease of 4s. per week. | | | | |
| Printing and Allied | Scotland | Pay day in week ending 7 Oct. | Lithographic printers and stone polishers Electrotypers and stereotypers | Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: Aberdeen, 80s.; Dundee, 81s. 6d.; Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock and Paisley, 82s. 6d.; stone polishers (all districts), 57s. 6d. Decrease of 4s. per week. | | | | |
| Trades—cont. | | Pay day in week | (jobbing) Male bookbinders and machine rulers, lithographic artists, lithographic printers, cutters and labourers | Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen. Rates after change: bookbinders and machine rulers, 79s. 6d.; litho. artists, 85s.; litho. printers, 82s. 6d. | | | | |
| 3 (Fish 5. 5x) | Belfast | 7 Oct. 23 Oct. | Females employed in the letter- press, lithographic and book- binding trades Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in morning and evening newspaper offices | Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for journeywomen. Rates after change: qualified pagers and sewers, 31s.; other journeywomen, 29s. Minimum rates adopted of 83s. 6d. per week for those employed on evening newspapers, and of 93s. for those employed on morning newspapers. | | | | |
| | rasio di santo di sen | F | URNITURE AND WOODWORKIN | G TRADES. | | | | |
| Furniture | Bir mingham, West Bromwich and Wolver | Pay day in week ending | Furniture trade operatives:— Timeworkers: Cabinet makers, chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers | Decrease* of ½d. per hour for adults, and of lower amounts for boys and youths. Standard rate after change for skilled adults, 1s. 6½d. | | | | |
| Manufac- ture | hampton Dis- tricts | 3 or 4 Nov. | Female french polishers and upholstresses | Decrease* of 4d. per hour for adults and of lower amounts for girls. Standard rate after change for adults, 94d. | | | | |
| | Birmingham and West Bromwich | Pay day in week ending | Pieceworkers Carpet and blind fitters | Percentage addition to pre-wan piecework prices reduced* from 74½ to 70. Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5½d.). | | | | |
| | North East Coast | 4 Nov. 26 Oct. | Woodcutting machinists | Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.). | | | | |
| Mill Sawing | and Hull Tyne District: Tees-sides Hartlepools Birmingham | 22 Oct. 1 Oct. 1 Sept. 1st pay day in | Labourers | Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 12d. to 1s. 1d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: sawyers and machinists, 1s. 3d.; deal carriers and | | | | |
| Packing Case | Sheffield | Oct. 21 Oct. | Packing case makers | labourers, 1s. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for adults, 1s. 3d. per hour. | | | | |
| Making | | CHEMI | CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, | ETC., TRADES. | | | | |
| Salt Manufacture Chemical | Tees-side London | 1 Oct. | Saltworkers Plumbers employed in chemical | Advance payable on base rates of 1913 reduced, under sliding scale, from 1183 per cent. to 733 per cent. Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11d.). | | | | |
| Manufacture Glass Industry | London Newcastle, Gateshead, South Shields and Sun- | 18 Sept. Oct. | and fertiliser works Glass bottle makers and blowers Glass bevellers, silverers, lead light glaziers, glass painters, etc. | Decrease of 7½ per cent. on total earnings. Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.) for time-workers and a proportionate decrease for pieceworkers. | | | | |
| | derland England and Wales** | Oct. | Males employed in the manufac- ture of common and facing bricks, glazed bricks, and terra cotta roofing tiles, drain and conduit pipes, fire-bricks. | Decreases for timeworkers 21 years and over, and 18 to 21 years, of 5s. and 4s. respectively per week, provided that the total advances over pre-war rates shall not be reduced below 21s. and 18s. 6d. respectively per week, and that the earnings of men 21 years and over | | | | |
| Brick, etc., Making | Birmingham and District | 1 Oct. | silica bricks, and enamelled sanitary fireclay goods Brickmakers (men 18 years and over) | shall not be less than 42s. per week; and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers. Decrease for timeworkers of 4s. per week subject to provisions similar to those described above, and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers. | | | | |
| | Bridgwater | 19 Oct. | Brick, tile and cement workers (men 21 years and over) | Decrease of 2s. per week for dayworkers (42s. to 40s.), and percentage advances over pre-war rates for piece- workers reduced by 5, leaving wages 120 per cent. and 100 per cent. above pre-war rates for brick and | | | | |
| | Nottingham | 1st full pay after 21 Oct. | Brickmakers (adult male workers) | tile makers and for cement makers respectively. Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: daymen and wheelers, 1s. 03d. per hour; drawers, 1s. 12d. per hour; setters, 1s. 12d. per hour; burners, 56s. per week. | | | | |
| Cement Manufacture | Various districts in Great Britain†† | Last pay day in Oct. | Workpeople employed in the cement trade (except brick- layers, joiners and other | Decreases for dayworkers of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for men 18 years and over, and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for youths under 18 and for women, and proportionate decreases for | | | | |
| White Marl Industry | North Staffordshir | Oct. | skilled tradesmen) Workpeople employed in the white marl industry | piece and shift workers. Decrease of 6s. per week for men 21 and over. Rate after change, 1s. per hour. | | | | |
| | | | FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO | TRADES. | | | | |
| Baking and Confec- | Barrow-in-Furness Lowestoft | 14 Oct. Sept. Oct. | Bakers and confectioners | Decrease of 2s. per week (70s. to 68s.).;; Decrease of 3s. per week (63s. to 60s.).;; | | | | |
| tionery Trades | Southampton | 7 Oct. | Men 21 years and over | Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 65s.).## Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: inside | | | | |
| Beer Bottling | London | 1st pay day after | | workers, 58s.; carmen—one-horse, 54s. or 60s.; two-horse, 61s. or 64s.; steam wagon drivers, 73s.; petrol wagon drivers—15 cwt. to 2 tons, 65s.; over 2 tons, 73s. | | | | |
| ilbas (1. erlantla 2./1) | eraged to his distant | | Women 18 years and over Youths and girls | Decrease of 6d. per week (30s. 6d. to 30s.). Decreases proportionate to those sustained by adults. | | | | |

* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
† Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock and Tees district (including Hartlepools, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).
‡ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields and Tyne Dock.
§ Including Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby.

| The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.
| Plumbers employed in fertiliser works receive an additional ½d. per hour, but are not paid for Bank Holidays, as are men in chemical works.

* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries. The change did not apply to certain districts, including Nottingham, Peterborough, Birmingham, and Bridgwater, or to certain firms engaged in the manufacture of building bricks at Sheffield.

† The decrease took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.

† The rate quoted refers to tablehands.

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics). | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | FOOD | , DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADE | S—(continued). | | |
| Sugar Refining Industry | Greenock | lst pay in Oct. | Males 18 years and over Males under 18 years and | Decrease of 6s. per week. Decrease of 3s. per week. | | |
| Other Food Trades | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 23 Oct. | females 18 years and over Females under 18 years Workpeople employed in ware- houses by produce merchants | Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14 years, increasing to 60s. at 23 years and over for males, and to 30s. at 20 years and over for females. | | |
| Saddlery and Harness | Nottingham | 1 Oct. | MISCELLANEOUS TRADE Saddlers and harness makers | | | |
| Brush and Broom Trade | Great Britain | 1 Oct. | Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade | Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under to Trade Boards Acts of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. or \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour on time rate for males, other than youths of certain ages, of \$\frac{1}{2}per hour on time rates for females other than | | |
| Gas Mantle Manufacture | Great Britain† | 1st full pay day in week beginning 9 Oct. | Females employed in the incan- descent mantle manufacturing industry | learners of certain ages, of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. or \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour or piecework basis time rates for females, and of \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. for male and female pieceworkers. Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for those 18 years of age and over, and corresponding reductions for younger workers. Minimum rate after change at 18 and over \$6\frac{1}{2}d\$. | | |
| | Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee | 2 Oct. | Musicians employed in theatres and music halls | Decrease of 5s. and 4s. per week for those employed in 1st class and 2nd class theatres respectively. Rates after change: Class I. halls—musical director, 142s. leaders, 90s.; repet, 83s.; 1st instrument, 80s.; 2nd instrument, 75s. Class 2 halls—musical director | | |
| Other Trades | Certain towns in Northumberland, Durham, Cum- berland, York- shire (N.R.) and Westmorland | Pay day in week beginning 30 Oct. | Co-operative employees (distributive departments) | 116s. 6d.; leader, 83s. 6d.; all others, 73s. 6d. Decrease of 5s. per week for adult males, 3s. 6d. week for adult females, 2s. 6d. per week for juni 18 to 20 years, and 1s. 6d. per week for juniors un 18 years. Minimum rates after change (except C berland and Westmorland): men 24 years and o skilled 61s., unskilled 59s.; skilled women, 33s. 6d. | | |
| Tramway | Great Britain; | Com- mence- ment of first full pay period | PUBLIC UTILITY SERVI Motormen, conductors, car cleaners and inspectors, etc., employed in tramway under- takings | CES. Decrease of 4s. per week for workpeople 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. per week for those under 1 years, 8 subject in the case of adults to the condition that where the total war increase of 40s. per week ha not been paid (exclusive of basic rate increases) the | | |
| Under- takings | Great Yarmouth Colchester | in Oct. ‡ 19 Oct. 1 July to | Motormen, conductors, etc Motormen, conductors, etc | reduction shall be limited to such amount as wil make the total war wage not less than 26s. Decrease of 4s. per week for motor drivers and conductors, and of 5s. 6d. per week for car cleaners | | |
| | Glasgow | 1 Oct. 1st full pay in Oct. | Motormen, conductors, car cleaners, semi-skilled, and un- skilled men and women Employees of Tyne Improvement | Decrease of 4s. per week in four monthly instalments of 1s. per week. Decrease of 3s. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. per week for women and for boys under 18 years of age. | | |
| | Tyne | 2 Oct. | Commissioners:— Traffic and dock gates staff, enginemen, firemen, berth- ing masters, machine men, gatemen, etc. | Decreases of varying amounts up to 4s. per week. Rates after change for warehousemen and gatemen 52s. to 54s. | | |
| Port, Harbour and River | Tees | 2 Oct. 30 Oct. 25 Sept. | Labourers, lamplighters and platelayers Employees of Tees Conservancy Commissioners | Decrease of 4s. per week. Further decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change for labourers and ordinary platelayers, 47s. 6d. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Rates after change: general labourers, 46s.; cranemen, 50s.; dock gatemen, 45s.; dredgermen (deck hands), 48s. 6d. | | |
| Authorities | Mersey | 7 Sept | Employees of Docks and Har- bour Board:— Workpeople employed in en- gineering and ship-repair- | Decrease of 3s. per week. | | |
| | Andrew Cost (St. 2) | 6 Oct. | ing trades Dock gatemen Employees of Harbour Trust:— | Decrease of 6s. per week. | | |
| | Swansea | 4 Oct. 25 Oct. | Engineering staff | Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: general labourers and dredgermen (deck hands), 61s. 6d.; cranemen, 67s. 6d.; lockgatemen, 63s. 6d. | | |
| Local Authority | Derby Reading | 21 Sept. | Steamroller and lorry drivers, asphalters, drainers, pitch boilermen and metal layers, highways labourers, electric lorry drivers, etc. Men in Drainage, Highways and | Decrease of 1d. per hour for highways labourers (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.) and electric lorry drivers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.), and of 2d. per hour for steam roller and lorry drivers (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.) and asphalters, drainers pitch boilermen and metal layers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d.). | | |
| Services | Glasgow | day in Oct. | Parks Departments | Decreases of 3s. per week. Rate after change for labourers, carters and scavengers, 52s. | | |
| | diasgow | 1st full pay day in Oct. | Corporation employees in non- trading departments whose wages are not regulated by agreements or Trade Union conditions | Decrease of 3s. per week for unskilled and semi-skilled able-bodied males, and of 1s. 6d. per week for females and non-able-bodied males. Rates after change, labourers, scavengers and sweepers, 56s.; carters, 59s. 6d. | | |

* The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

† The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Mantle Manufacturing Industry.

‡ The decrease took effect as a result of a recommendation of the National Joint Council for the Tramways Industry. A complete list of the districts in which the decrease has been put into operation is not available, but it is known that it has not taken effect in the case of the following undertakings: Camborne and Redruth, Cheltenham, Colchester (see above), Dundee Corporation, Glasgow (see above), Great Yarmouth (see above), Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lancaster, took effect from slightly later dates. At Rawtenstall it was agreed to limit the decrease to ls. per week, and at West Ham to 2s. 3d. per week. At Plymouth the decrease was made in two instalments.

§ The reduction did not affect parcels, messengers, points and trolley boys.

| The above reduction was preceded in most cases by a reduction of 5s. 6d. per week from 31st August.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions:—Building and furniture trade operatives at Liverpool: furniture trade operatives in London; steel melters in North of England, Scotland and various other districts; ship builders; lead workers; galvanised hollow-ware workers in the Midlands; railway shopmen in Scotland; furniture removers; carters in various Scotlish towns; compositors in provincial towns in England and Wales; leather belt makers; employees of local authorities in London and Lancashire. In the case of coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, and the Yorkshire and East Midland area wages have been increased in November. Particulars of these and other changes will be given in the December issue of the GAZETTE.

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 October, 1922, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 604 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 30 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 55 per 10,000 on a year ago.

As compared with September, 1922, the total number relieved showed an increase of 52,167 (or 5.2 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief was higher by 1,770 (or 1.5 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 50,397 (or 5.8 per cent.). One district showed no change, six districts showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The largest increases were in the Glasgow district (118 per 10,000), and in the Paisley and Greenock district (369 per 10,000). The most marked decreases were in West Ham district (86 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (47 per 10,000), and in the Barnsley district (41 per 10,000).

As compared with October, 1921, the total number relieved showed an increase of 96,383 (or 101 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients was higher by 1,051 (or 0.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 95,332 (or 11.5 per cent.) Fourteen districts showed decreases; every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Sheffield district (476 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees districts (445 per 10,000), and in the Newcastle district (402 per 10,000).

Four districts showed increases ranging from 188 to 303, and ten districts showed increases ranging from 22 to 110.

| | of poor | r of pers | ief on o | receipt ne day | Increase Decrea | se (-) e per |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Selected Urban Areas.* | Indoor. | r. Out- | Total. | Rate per 10,000 of tsti- | 10,000 of Population as compared with a | |
| | | | | mated Popu- lation. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| ENGLAND & WALES. | | | | | | |
| Metropolis. West District | 9,314 | 13,529 | 22,843 | 281 | + 25 | - 42 - 27 |
| North District | 10,042 2,613 | 13,529 27,301 3,199 | 37,343 5.812 | 371 437 | + 21 + 18 | - 70 |
| East District | 9,758 | 51,(28 | 5,812 60,786 | 959 | + 57 | + 61 + 36 |
| South District | 19,442 | 94,135 | 113,577 | 598 | + 41 | + 00 |
| TOTAL, Metropolis | 51,169 | 189,192 | 240,361 | 536 | + 35 | + 8 |
| West Ham | 4,070 | 69,945 | 74,015 | 1,005 | + 86 | + 237 |
| Other Districts. Newcastle District | 2,616 | 36,533 | 39,149 | 805 | + 58 | + 402 |
| Stockton and Tees Dis- trictt | 1,160 | 36,131 | 37,291 | 1,418 | - 47 | + 445 |
| Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District | 3,791 | 7,339 | 11,130 17,591 | 143 | + 8 + 21 | + 29 - 116 |
| Wigan District Manchester District | 1,743 8,548 | 15,848 | 44,985 | 445 | + 21 | - 86 |
| Liverpool District | 10,105 | 73,759 | 83,864 | 709 198 | $\begin{vmatrix} -11 \\ +2 \end{vmatrix}$ | + 52 - 74 |
| Bradford District Halifax and Hudders- | 1,723 | 5,533 | 7,256 | | | |
| field | 1,174 | 3,646 | 4,820 14,548 | 128 303 | - 9 + 12 | - 80 + 90 |
| Leeds District Barnsley District | 2,437 | 12,111 10,691 | 11,621 | 372 | - 41 | + 188 |
| Sheffield District | 2,568 | 64,608 | 67,176 17,196 | 1,334 555 | + 15 + 16 | + 476 + 50 |
| Hull District North Staffordshire | 1,840 1,994 | 15,356 7,810 | 9,804 | 242 | + 8 | + 33 |
| Nottingham District | 2,078 | 7,810 | 13,977 | 306 227 | + 15 | $+ 51 \\ - 130$ |
| Leicester District Wolverhampton Dis- | 1,083 | 4,222 | 5,305 | | | |
| trict | 3,148 | 41,020 | 44,168 | 629 912 | + 59 + 17 | - 67 - 58 |
| Birmingham District Bristol District | 7,000 2,583 | 76,898 | 83,898 15,372 | 379 | + 14 | - 50 |
| Cardiff and Swansea | 2,281 | 16,257 | 18,538 | 401 | + 4 | - 58 |
| | | 400 005 | 547 000 | 543 | + 12 | + 42 |
| TOTAL "Other Districts" | 58,802 | 488,887 | 547,689 | 043 | T 12 | T 42 |
| SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District,. | 4,629 | 120,771 | 125,400 | 1,295 | +118 | + 303 |
| Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. | 747 1,558 | 19,465 16,645 | 20,212 | 1,056 | +369 | + 248 + 110 |
| Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline | 659 | 4,560 6,303 | 5,219 | 253 | + 11 | - 179 |
| Aberdeen | 484 | 6,303 | 6,787 | 1,085 | + 4 - 10 | + 22 - 199 |
| Coatbridge and Airdrie | 369 | 10,649 | 11,018 | 1,000 | - 10 | _ 133 |
| TOTAL for the above } | 8,446 | 178,393 | 186,839 | 913 | + 89 | + 163 |
| Scottish Districts | | | | | | |
| TOTAL for above 31 Dis-) | 122,487 | 926,417 | 1,048,904 | 604 | + 30 | + 55 |
| tricts in Oct., 1922 | 101 | - | 1,000 | | | |

^{*}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.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

The total number of casest of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1922, was 30. Three deaths due to lead poisoning were reported, one each in the smelting of

metals, in the pottery industry, and at paint and colour works.

Two cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

| October, but notification of the | o cases is not over- |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. | (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF |
| Among Operatives engaged in- | Poisoning. |
| Smelting of Metals 2 | Mercurial Poisoning— |
| Plumbing and Soldering 2 | Barometer and Ther- |
| Printing | mometer Making Other Industries |
| File Cutting and | Di l Deisemine |
| Hardening | Arsenic Poisoning |
| Tinning of Metals | Toxic Jaundice— |
| Other Contact with | Arseniuretted Hydrogen |
| Molten Lead 1 | Gas |
| | Other 1 |
| White and Red Lead Works 3 | Epitheliomatous Ulcera- |
| TOTAL IN | tion— |
| 41 outory | Paratfin |
| Vitreous Enamelling | Pitch 4 |
| Electric Accumulator | Tar 2 |
| Works 1 | Chrome Ulceration - 2 |
| Paint and Colour Works 1 | TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF |
| Indiarubber Works 1 | POISONING 7 |
| Coach and Car Painting 1 | - |
| Shipbuilding 1 | (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX— |
| Paint used in other In- | Wool 1 |
| dustries 2 | Handling of Horsehair 2 |
| Other Industries | Handling and Sorting |
| | of Hides and Skins |
| TOTAL OF ABOVE 19 | (Tanners, Fellmongers, |
| | &c.) 1 Other Industries |
| HOUSE PAINTING AND | Other industries |
| HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING 2 | TOTAL ANTHRAX 4 |
| I LUMBING 2 | TOTAL ANTHRAX |
| | ALL LOCKDENING C |

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.§

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October, 1922, was 178, as compared with 201 in the previous month and 170 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as

| RAILWAY SERVICE. | 3 | FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS- | - |
|------------------------------|--------|--|-----|
| Brakesmen and Goods | | (continued): | |
| Guards | 1 | Engineering and Machine | 2 |
| Engine Drivers | | Making Boiler Making & Con- | - |
| Firemen | | structional Engineering | |
| Guards (Passenger) | | Locomotives, R ilway & | |
| Permanent Way Men | 7 | Tramway Carriages, | |
| Porters | 2 | Motors, Aircraft | 1 |
| Shunters | 1 | Other Metal Trades | 3 |
| Mechanics | 1 | Shipbuilding | 4 |
| Labourers | 3 | Wood | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | Gas Electric Generating Sta- | 1 |
| Contractors' Servants | | tions | |
| Contractors Servants | | Clay, Stone, Glass, etc | 3 |
| TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE | 19 | Chemicals, etc | 8 |
| TOTAL, MAIDWAY SERVICE | _ | T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 |
| MINES. | | | 2 |
| Underground | 77 | Paper, Printing, etc | 1 |
| Surface | 16 | Tanning, Currying, etc. | 1 |
| | - | Rubber Trades | 1 |
| TOTAL, MINES | 93 | Other Non-Textile Indus- tries | 2 |
| out appear over 00 feet door | 3 | tries | _ |
| QUARRIES over 20 feet deep | 9 | TOTAL FOR FACTORIES | |
| FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP | S. | AND WORKSHOPS | 45 |
| Cotton | 1 | Docks, Wharves, Ware- | |
| Wool, Worsted, & Shoddy | | houses, etc., s. 104 | 10 |
| Other Textiles | | Buildings, s. 105 | 6 |
| Textile Printing, Bleach- | | | - |
| ing and Dyeing | | TOTAL | 61 |
| Metal Extracting and | | Assidents reported under | |
| Refining | 3 | Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, | |
| Metal Conversion, inclu- | | 1894 | 2 |
| ding Rolling Mills and | | 1001 | _ |
| Tube Making | 8 | Total (excluding Sea- | |
| Metal Founding | 2 | | 178 |
| | me Off | fice and from the Ministry of Labour | for |

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

the 4 persons affected in the pottery industry 1 was a female.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables 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 was identical at the various periods compared.]

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

| | Perce | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.* | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Country. | July, 1919. | July, 1920. | | July, 1922. | Latest figures available. | | | |
| | 1313. | 1020. | 1921. | 1366. | Rise. | Date. | | |
| United Kingdom | Per cent. | Per cent. 158 | Per cent. 120 | Per cent. 80 | Per cent. 76 | 1922. Nov. | | |
| Denmark Finland France (Paris) \$, (other towns) \$ Germany Holland (The Hague) (Amsterdam) | 112 161 188 106 106 210 178 189 210 | 359 153 882 273 288 143 117 218 345 313 219 197 115 | 9,320† 310 1,246 136 1,178 206 250 1,391 113 85 302 406 350 195 45,555 132 110 45 | 281 1,330 84 1,005 197 212 6,736 80 44 359 392 378 133 | 1353000 306 1,309 84 1,027 190 212 26,523 65 44 372 417 378 120 149,412 78 51 37 | Sept. October Sept. July August October 3rd Qtr. October August Sept. August Sept. August October August October Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. | | |
| OVERSEAS DOMINIONS. Australia Canada India (Bombay) New Zealand South Africa | 47 86 44 39 | 94 127 88 67 97 | 61 48 74 64 39 | 48 38 60 44 16 | 49 38 58 39 17 | Sept. October October O tober Sept. | | |

• Exceptions to this are: Belgium, in which comparison is with April, 1914; France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; Germany, average, 1913-14; The; Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome, Milan, Florence, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Poland, January, 1914; South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. † The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in October the increase for all working-class families ranged from 304 to 306 per cent. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figure for 3rd Quarter.

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

| AIMIS, AS COM | LA | TED WITH | OULI, | 1314 | . 1 | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|--|-----------------|--|--|
| | | Items on | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.† | | | | | | | |
| Country. | | which Computa- tion is based.* | July, 1919. | July, 1920. | | | Latest figures | | | |
| 10.000 | | | 1313. | 1020. | 1921. | 1922. | Rise. | Date. | | |
| Total Services | 23 | | Per | Per | Per | Per | Per | Marie Co. | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | A, B, C, D, E | cent 105- | cent. 152 | cent. | cent. | cent. | 1922. Nov. | | |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES | 3 | | 110 | | 400 | | | | | |
| Austria (Vienna) | | A, B, C, D, E | | 353 | | | 1130500 | Sept. | | |
| Belgium | | A, C, D | | 353 | 279 1,512 | 266 | 276 2,279 | October | | |
| Bulgaria Denmark | | A, D A, B, C, D, E | ıii | 162 | 137 | 99 | 99 | July | | |
| Finland | | A, B, C, D, E | | 811 | 1,039 | 1,018 | 1,036 | August | | |
| France (Paris) | | A, B, C, D, E | | 2631 | 195 | 1,010 | 202 | 2nd Qtr. | | |
| Germany - | | A, B, D | | | 1,024 | 4,890 | 19,404 | October | | |
| 11 | | A, B, C, D | | 1000 | | 5,282 | 21,966 | October | | |
| Italy (Rome) | | A, B, C, D, E | 105 | 213 | 287 | 329 | 337 | Sept. | | |
| _,, (Milan) | | A, B, C, D, E | 180 | 341 | 394 | 388 | 404 | October | | |
| Luxemburg | | A, C, D | 100 | 0000 | 284 | 259 | 257 | August | | |
| Norway Poland | | A, B, C, D, E A, B, C, D, E | 180 | 202§ | 2028 | 15F § 78,698 | 149 90,723 | Sept. August | | |
| Spain (Madrid) | •• | A, D | 74± | 90t | 84 | | 81 | June | | |
| " (Barcelona) | ** | A. D | 811 | 911 | 78 | ** | 77 | May | | |
| -Sweden | | A, B, C, D, E | 157 | 170 | 136 | 90 | 90 | October | | |
| Switzerland | | A, D | | | | 59 | 54 | Sept. | | |
| United States | | A, B, C, D, E | 775 | 1175 | 801 | 675 | 66 | Sept. | | |
| OVERSEAS DOMINIO | | 4 D | 714 | 074 | 404 | | 40 | 0-304- | | |
| Australia | | A, B, C, E | 33‡ | 67‡ | 46‡ | | 40 42 | 2nd Qtr. May | | |
| Canada | ** | A, B, D | 56 | 90 | 52 | 46 | 42 | October | | |
| Egypt (Cairo) | :: | A, D | ••• | | 93 | 72 | 73 | August | | |
| India (Bombay) | | A, B, C, D | | 89 | 77 | 65 | 62 | October | | |
| New Zealand | | A, B, D | 32 | 49 | 57 | | 44 | July | | |
| South Africa | | A, B, D | 25 | 62 | 30‡ | 20 | 20 | Sept. | | |
| | | | 1000 | S16000 | 100000 | | The state of the s | | | |

• A=Food; B=House-Rent; C=Clothing; D=Fuel and Light: E=Other or Miscellaneous Items. † Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914: Belgium, April, 1914; Rome, Milan and New Zealand, January to June. 1914: Egypt and Germany, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914: United States, 1913; Bulgaria, average, 1901-1910, ‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter.
§ Figure for June. | Figure for May.

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, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 443-444 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. tries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxivxxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July 1922, and Studies and Reports, 1922, Unemployment Series, No. 1, issued by the International Labour Office.]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in October.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 28th October was 11,375 (7,990 men and 3,385 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 8,889 (4,607 for men and 4,282 for women). During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 25,149 persons

(19,592 men and 5,557 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 3,103 foreign immigrants.

Out-of-work Benefit in October.—According to the latest returns 5 departmental and 37 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 2nd November, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of work benefit through their number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 2,050. Of this total 551 were resident in the Seine Department, including 272 in Paris. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment, since unemployment funds are not found in some localities, and where they exist the number of unemployed persons

is not completely recorded.

The total number of unemployment funds established is 264—31 being departmental and 233 municipal. The maximum number of persons in receipt of donations (91,225) was reached in March, 1921, since which date there has been a progressive

BELGIUM.+

Unemployment in August and September.—The most recent figures available relate to September. Returns received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,739 approved unemployment funds, with a total membership of 689,581, show that 26,422 of these were either wholly or partially unemployed on the 30th of that month. The aggregate days of unemployment in September numbered 365,480, as against 402,475

The foregoing figures are to be regarded as provisional. More detailed particulars are given for August, when 1,707 funds, with an aggregate membership of 685,894, reported 10,928, or 1.6 per cent., wholly unemployed and 16,801 partially so on the last

working day of the month.

During September 14,016 applications were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 14,173 in August. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 11,779 (11,082 in August). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 119 applications, as compared with 128 in August.

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment in September.—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 30th September, 1922, was 49,512 (as compared with 51,789 at the end of the previous month, and 66,646 at the end of September, 1921). Of these 17,499 were employed on relief works, leaving 32,013 entirely without work. Among the applicants for employment were 9,060 normally engaged in the watch, clock and jewellery trades, 8,417 in the building trades, 6,216 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 4,036 in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 23,352 were reported as only partially employed, including 9,061 in the textile trades, 7,079 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 2,509 in watch, clock and jewellery trades. The total number of persons unemployed in September, whether wholly or partially, was thus 72,864, a decrease of 4,463 over the corresponding total for August. The Swiss report adds that this diminution is to some extent due to the fact that unemployed workpeople who belong to trades in which out-of-work donation has ceased to be paid no longer register themselves at the Employment Exchanges. (See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, p. 326.) The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled on the same date numbered 1,907.

During the month of September, on an average, 453 applications were made for each 100 vacancies for men, and 232 for each 100 for women. In August the figures were 488 and 203 respectively.

* Journal Officiel, 3rd November, 1922. Paris.
† Revue du Travail, October, 1922, Brussels.
† Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 14th October, 1922. Berne.

[†] Exclusive of Casuals; 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 figures for Scotland include destitute able-bodied unemployed in receipt of poor-law relief.

[‡] The numbers included for the Middlesbrough Union do not cover changes which have taken place since 7th October, 1922.

GERMANY.

Employment in September .- The issue for 31st October of the official journal Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, in its report on the German labour market in September, states that the set-back in employment, observable for the first time this year in August, became more marked during the succeeding month. Even the recent fall in the value of the mark failed to react favourably on the state of the labour market.

The number of persons totally unemployed who were in receipt of out-of-work donation shows a considerable increase, rising from 11,702 on 1st September to 16,362 on 1st October, or by 39.8 per cent. Unemployed males increased by 48.8 per cent.

and females by 20.6 per cent.

Returns from Trade Unions also indicate increased unemployment. Out of a total membership of 6,339,346 in the organisations reporting, 52,349, or 0.8 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 0.7 per cent. at the end of August and 1.3 per cent. in September, 1921. The following Table gives the percentage unemployed in the principal unions:—

| | Member- ship reported | | Percentage of Membership Unemployed. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Unions. | at end of Sept., 1922. | Sept., 1922. | Aug., 1922. | Sept., 1921. | | | |
| All Unions making Returns | 6,339,346 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1:3 | | | |
| PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Building (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Hirsch-Duncker) Textile (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Textile (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) " (C | 573,205 57,456 55,086 1,321,628 238,717 109,962 717,326 139,005 101,048 92,442 559,281 73,797 96,548 425,953 70,849 64,169 | 0·7 0·4 3·0 0·2 0·3 0·1 0·3 0·5 1·0 0·6 4·0 1·1 0·7 0·1 | 0.5 0.1 1.2 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.5 0.7 2.0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 | 1.4 0.5 0.4 1.3 0.9 0.7 0.5 0.4 0.6 1.1 1.6 1.6 1.6 | | | |
| (Soc. Dem.) Brewing and corn-milling Tobacco (Soc. Dem.) Factory workers (irrespective | 85,562 82,056 77, 839 | 4·2 0·7 6·4 | 4·6 0·8 4·1 | 2·8 0·5 1·1 | | | |
| of trade) | 61,403 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | | | |
| ers (Christian) Municipal and State workers | 126,906 240,872 | 0·2 0·5 | 0·2 0·7 | 0·5 2·2 | | | |
| | The state of the s | THE RESERVE | COUNTY FOR SHARE OF | | | | |

The returns also show that out of 5,476,713 members of Trade Unions 2.6 per cent. were working less than the normal hours of labour as compared with 0.9 per cent. in the preceding month.

In spite of the demand for workers for lifting root-crops, the Employment Exchanges returns indicate less favourable employment conditions. The total number of applications for employment was 741,506 (as against 765,998 in August), while the number of vacancies was 608,428 (700,435 in August). For each 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 122 applications in September, as compared with 109 in August.

Statistics of sickness insurance societies show that in the 5,669 societies making returns the number of persons under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) fell from 12,991,643 on 1st September to 12,868,549 on 1st October, or by 0.9 per cent.

DENMARK.*

Unemployment in October.—Out of a total of 266,332 workpeople covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange 11.3 per cent. were unemployed on 27th October, as compared with 10.6 per cent. at the end of September and 18.3 per cent. at the end of

| | Number of Workpeople | Percentage Unemployed | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Groups of Trades. | Returns for 27th Oct., 1922. | 27th Oct., 1922. | 29th Sept., 1922. | 28th Oct., 1921. | | | |
| Copenhagen: Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified) | 11,628 57,774 7,944 32,533 | 19·1 15·9 11·3 11·8 | 15·3 15·4 11·1 10·1 | 30·3 22·6 8·0 16·6 | | | |
| Total | 109,879 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 20.6 | | | |
| Provinces:— Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified) | 19,662 54,439 9,472 72,880 | 11·0 11·3 6·9 6·7 | 9·5 11·6 6·7 6·4 | 25·2 18·1 5·5 12·9 | | | |
| Total | 156,453 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 15.7 | | | |
| Grand total | 266,332 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 18-3 | | | |

^{*} Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th November, 1922, and 21st November, 1921.

SWEDEN.*

Unemployment in August .- The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions on 31st August was 17.4, as compared with 19.8 at the end of the preceding month, and 27.4 on 31st August, 1921. The following Table gives particulars for the

| | Membership | Percentage Unemployed | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Unions. | reporting on 31st Aug., 1922. | 31st Aug. 1922. | 31st July 1922. | 31st Aug. 1921. | | |
| All Unions making Returns | 121,953 | 17:4 | 19.8 | 27.4 | | |
| PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Iron and steel workers Foundrymen, etc Eng.neering workers Tex ile workers Clothing workers Boot, shoe and leather workers Food trade workers Boewery workers Tobacco workers Sawmill workers Wood workers Paper workers Municipal workers General and factory workers (trades not specified) | 8,763 2,788 34,285 4,857 3,629 5,347 3,172 3,260 3,019 7,348 6,249 5,946 5,140 12,080 | 14·8 31·5 28·5 4·3 9·4 19·8 8·3 5·6 2·9 9·5 21·3 6·2 1·9 21·2 | 17·3 38·2 29·2 4·0 11·1 21·7 9·1 6·0 2·6 14·1 25·3 6·3 1·4 22·8 | 32.9 49.1 34.4 26.4 13.2 13.5 4.6 4.1 50.9 29.7 46.0 2.1 32.3 | | |

CANADA.+

Employment in August.—For the month ended 31st August returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 6,148 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 768,652, of whom 756,069 were actually working on the last day of the month. In July the same firms reported 750,960 persons employed. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 31st August is 93.7 as comthe index number of employment for 31st August is 93.7, as compared with 93.1 for 31st July and 88.7 for 31st August, 1921.

Unemployment among Trade Union Members.—Returns relating to unemployment at the end of August were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,474 labour organisations, with a total membership of 148,408. For all trades reporting 3.6 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 8.7 per cent. on 31st August, 1921.

Employment in September.-The U.S. Department of Labour Statistics at Washington presents reports concerning the volume of employment in September, 1922, from 2,653 representative establishments, covering 1,354,162 workers in 42 manufacturing industries. industries. A comparison of the figures for September, 1922, with those for identical establishments for August, 1922, shows that there were increases in the number of persons employed in 31 industries and decreases in 11. The largest increase (15-8 per cent.) appears in the car building and repairing industry. Cotton finishing shows an increase of 11.3 per cent. and woollen one of 11 per cent. Decreases of 4.4, 3.7 and 3.2 per cent. are shown in agricultural implements, lumber (mill work), and hosiery and knit goods respectively. In respect of aggregate wages, 29 of the 42 industries show increases in September over the preceding month, and 13 decreases.

The following Table affords a comparison between returns from identical establishments in September, 1922, and September, 1921 :-

| Industry. | Num- ber of | | lumber orkpeop | | | Earnings.§ | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Estab- lish- ments report- ing. | Sept., 1921. | | | 1001 | Sept., 1922. | Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) | | | |
| | | | | Per cent. | Dollars | Dollars | Per cent. | | | |
| Iron and steel Car building and | 109 | 107,758 | 134,707 | + 25.0 | 4,122,567 | 7,172,260 | +74.0 | | | |
| repairing Automobiles Cotton manufac- | 53 47 | 34,499 103,439 | 43,125 128,611 | + 25·0 + 24·3 | 1,946,339 3,249,315 | 2,544,668 4,143,552 | +30·7 +27·5 | | | |
| turing Cotton finishing Hosiery and | 55 17 | 59,536 13,336 | 49,616 12,790 | - 16·7 - 4·1 | 1,004,785 292,693 | | -18·5 - 8·4 | | | |
| Woollen | 63 22 43 | 28,687 23.563 16,395 | 29,364 20,131 13,834 | + 2.4 - 14.6 - 15.6 | 472,672 505,801 679,628 | 468,553 538,740 | | | | |
| Men's clothing Boots and shoes Tobacco, etc Leather Paper | 45 79 53 32 54 | 31,116 61,272 16,946 12,641 22,810 | 26,666 62,549 16,520 15,487 25,639 | - 14·3 + 2·1 - 2·5 + 22·5 + 12·4 | 983,242 1,429,224 322,118 282,758 535,847 | 1,422,102 304,754 | -21.9 - 0.5 - 5.4 +19.4 +12.3 | | | |

The figures show that in seven of the 13 industries there were pay-roll in September, 1922, as compared with September, 1921. Car building and repairing and iron and steel show the largest increase (25 per cent. in both cases). An increase of 24.3 per

* Sociala Meddelanden No. 11. 1922. Stockholm.
† Employment, 1st October, 1922. Ottawa.
† 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 the iron and steel, car building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other cases. and for one week in other cases.

cent. appears for automobiles and one of 22.5 per cent. for leather. Decreases ranging from 16.7 per cent. to 14.3 per cent. appear in cotton manufacturing, silk, woollen and men's clothing.

November, 1922.

As regards aggregate earnings five industries show increases and eight decreases. An increase of 74 per cent. in the iron and steel industry is the largest reported. Men's clothing shows a decrease of 21.9 per cent., silk one of 20.7 per cent., and cotton manufacturing a decrease of 18.5 per cent.

Unemployment in September.—According to a report furnished by the Commercial Secretary at Rome, the number of persons totally unemployed in Italy on 1st September was 315,534, as compared with 304,242 on 1st August, an increase of 11,292, or 3.7 per cent. The districts principally affected by unemployment were Venetia (50,717 unemployed), Emilia (45,396), Lombardy (45,253) and Piedmont (31,555).

Unemployment in September and October.-Statistics supplied to the Commercial Secretary at The Hague by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance show that the mean weekly percentage of members of unemployment funds totally unemployed* during the five weeks ended 7th October was 7.2, and that a further 1.9 per cent. were partially unemployed.*

* Totally unemployed = unemployed during the whole week; partially unemployed = unemployed for less than a week.

NORWAY.*

Trade Union Unemployment in September .- The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of September in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 11.1, as compared with 11.2 at the end of the preceding month, and 14.7 in September, 1921.

| no - minactiche, tu beco montgar <u>i</u> execusi : | Mo | embersh | nip. | Percentage Unemployed. | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Unions. | Sept. 30, 1922. | Aug. 31, 1922. | Sept. 30, 1921. | Sept. 30, 1922. | Aug. 31, 1922. | Sept. 30, 1921. | |
| Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) | 850 688 600 6,598 696 2,376 710 534 567 | 859 689 575 6,562 701 2,378 710 547 645 | 944 994 562 7,700 772 2,553 801 570 550 | 8·8 4·8 ———————————————————————————————— | 8·7 3·6 — 15·2 6·8 6·3 14·4 15·9 6·7 | 4·0 13·5 1·4 20·2 4·3 7·2 22·5 15·1 9·3 | |
| Total | 13,619 | 13,666 | 15,446 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 14.7 | |

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central

OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT. 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—ENGLAND AND WALES.—The following railway companies—Alexandra Docks, Barry, Cardiff, Great Eastern, Great Western, Hull and Barnsley, London and North Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and South Western, Maryport and Carlisle, Midland, North Eastern, North Staffordshire, Rhymney, South Eastern and Chatham, and Taff Vale v. National Union of Railwaymen, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, National Federation of Building Trade, Operatives and National Federation of General Workers. Trade Operatives and National Federation of General Workers. Questions were submitted by the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the Amalgamated Society of Farriers and Blacksmiths, the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades as to the application of the Court's decision No. 728.

Many of the matters raised were not questions as to the meaning or the intent of the Court's decision but or the intent of the Court's decision, but were in effect requests that the Court should alter or modify their published findings.

The Court, referring to such questions, point out that they have no power to alter or revise their findings except upon a difference submitted to them by agreement between the parties, and in the manner provided by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

A number of questions related to the position of men for whom specific rates are not determined by decision No. 728. The Court point out that the position of such men is dealt with in paragraph 43 of decision No. 728, which directs that their rates shall be determined on the basis of analogy to the classes specifically dealt with. Each particular question may be made the subject of negotiation and agreement, or in the event of failure to agree, of reference to the Court, and pending settlement the rates of the workmen concerned will remain unaltered.

On the subject of lieu rates the Court call attention to paragraph 14 of Schedule F of their original decision, which directs that wherever practicable a system of payment by results shall be substituted for the lieu rate system, and add that where the only alternative to lieu work is ordinary time work they consider that a change should be made only after discussion and agree-ment. Pending the substitution, either of payment by results or time rates, the existing system or practice will continue.

The Court decide that members at Wakefield who have been in receipt of an allowance of 8s. a week when working in running sheds must be held to be doing the ordinary and customary work of their class, and to be governed by the rate laid down for Boilersmiths—Running Sheds in Schedule B of decision No. 728.

One question related to the distribution of collective earnings between the members of a squad. The Court had directed that 7s. from the war bonus should be transferred to the basis rates, and it was pointed out by one union that the effect of thus adding a uniform sum to time-rates was to increase the ratio of the lower to the higher earnings so that the share of the lower paid men in the earnings of the squad becomes proportionately greater. In their original decision they lay down that each normal piece worker shall be in a position to earn not less than 33 1-3 per cent. above his time rate, and when this condition is fulfilled the Court hold that any further agreement as to the

manner in which the joint earnings are divided among the members of a squad is a matter for the parties directly concerned. Issued 4th October, 1922. (738.)

RAILWAY ELECTRICAL SHOPMEN-LONDON DISTRICT.-Electrical Trades Union v. Railway Companies operating in the London district. The parties to this present decision were also parties to decisions Nos. 542 and 728, and the question now raised is whether, and if so to what extent, decision No. 542 is cancelled by decision No. 728. In decision No. 542 the Court decided that men engaged wholly on maintenance and repair work should be paid the rates specially agreed for railway shopmen, but that men engaged upon the installation of new plant should be paid wages based upon the wages paid by electrical contractors. During the proceedings, discussions were in progress between the railway companies and a large number of trade unions, including the Electrical Trades Union, on the question of granting district rates to all classes of shopmen. The Court therefore issued its decision as an interim decision, and expressly stated that it should not prejudice the negotiations which might follow on the question of granting district rates. Decision No. 728 decided against the granting of district rates, and also contained a clause which stated that "all existing awards and agreements between the parties incomes with the provisions of this decision (including the Schedules) shall, except where the contrary is indicated, be cancelled as from the date of the coming into operation of this decision." Decision.—The question at issue has now been determined by the Court's decision No. 728 and decision No. 542 is therefore cancelled as between the Electrical Trades Union and those railway companies who are parties to decision No. 728. Issued 5th October, 1922. (739.)

INGOT FOUNDRY LABOURERS—DowLAIS.—Workers' Union v. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd. Under decision No. 736 of the Industrial Court a quarter turn per shift, which had been discontinued, was regret whether the men concerned were entitled, in the light of wages poid at other works to similar classes of in the light of wages paid at other works to similar classes of workmen, to a rate higher than that of ordinary labourers. The parties could not agree, and the matter reverted to the Court. Decision.—The Court hold the view that part of the quarter turn should continue to be paid, and decide that in lieu of the present base rates shall be substituted the following:-

| | | | | | 3. | d. |
|------------|-------------|--------|------------|------|-----|----|
| Cupolaman | | | 4 | | 5 | 7 |
| Assistant | | | | | | 11 |
| Ladleman | | | | | 115 | 11 |
| Labourer—T | empe | ring S | and | | | 11 |
| Chipper | | | | | | 11 |
| Labourers | 12 18 18 18 | | GUI MARKEY | | 4 | 10 |

These rates shall be paid as from the date when payment of the quarter turn ceased to be required under decision No. 736. Issued 6th October, 1922. (740.)

LEAD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY .- Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Lead Manufacturing Industry v. Workpeople's Side of the Council. Decision.—The present minimum rates paid to general labourers shall be reduced by ½d. an hour from the beginning of the first full pay period in November, 1922, by a further ½d. an hour from the beginning of the first full pay period in December, 1922, and by a third ½d. an hour from the beginning of the first full pay period in January, 1923.

Issued 17th October, 1922. (741.)

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

LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN: KENDAL.—Messrs. W. F. Pennington, J. Hine and Son, W. Dixon and Howie and Sons, Quarry-masters, of Kendal v. The National Union of General Workers. masters, of Kendal v. The National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for the rate of pay for quarrymen in the Kendal District to be determined. Board of Arbitration—Mr. F. H. McLeod, C.B. (Chairman), Mr. J. J. Thomas (Employers' Representative), Mr. T. Holme (Employees' Representative). Award—The rate for all quarrymen usually working at the face, other than foremen, should be 1½d. more than the recognised rate for builders' labourers—i.e., 1s. 2d. per hour. For men not employed at the face, but recognisely constructed to the face but recognisely constructed. not employed at the face, but regularly engaged in doing purely labourers' work about the quarry, a rate of ½d. more than the recognised rate for building trade labourers should apply—i.e., 1s. 1d. Effective as from the beginning of the second pay week of October, 1922. Issued 7th October, 1922. (I.R. 1265/2/1922.)

TEEMERS AND HYDRAULIC LIFTMEN: TYNE DISTRICT.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Tyne Improvement Commissioners. Difference—As to whether or not the Hydraulic Liftmen employed at the Commissioners' Coal Shipping Staiths were included in the Agreement, dated 26th March, 1920, made at the National Conference in London between Staithowners and the representatives of Towners and the representatives of Teemers, etc. Arbitrator—Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. Award—It was held that the workers concerned were not included in the agreement dated 26th March, 1920. Issued 2nd October, 1922. (I.R. 1018/2/1922.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

FOUNDRY TRADE WORKERS: NEWPORT, MON.—The National Amalgamated Labourers' Union v. William Spittle & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon. Difference—Reduction in wages. Agreement—It was agreed that a reduction of 5s. 6d. should take effect as from the first pay payable after 9th October, that the 6s. deducted from the wages paid on 30th September should be refunded, and that thereafter the variations in wages in the Engineering and Foundry Trades should generally be followed. It was also agreed that a Works Committee should be set up, to which all future wages questions should be referred. Agreed 6th October, 1922. (I.R. 1659/1922.)

WIRE WEAVERS: NORWICH.-National Union of General Workers v. Messrs. Barnards, Norfolk Iron Works, Norwich. Difference—Arising out of the continued employment of a man who was in arrears with his union contributions. Agreement-The defaulting member of the Union agreed to pay his arrears, and in order to prevent similar trouble arising in the future it was agreed that any complaints should be subject to discussion at a Joint Conference of the Shop Stewards, an Official of the Union and representatives of the Firm, to be convened within one week, and that, should a stoppage of work take place before a conference had been held, the men should return to work before negotiations were resumed. Agreed 19th October, 1922. (I.R. 1730/1922.)

WIRE WORKERS: LONDON.—National Brass and Metal Mechanics' Union v. Master Wireworkers' Association, London. Difference—Proposed suspension of the existing sliding scale (wages) agreement. Agreement—It was agreed that the agreement should be abolished and that a reduction of 1d. per hour should be applied as from the first full pay week in November, that a further reduction of 1d. should come into operation as from the first full pay week in February, 1923. Piecework prices were to be reduced accordingly, and no further reductions should be made until the first full pay week in August, 1923. Notice of alteration of these rates should be subject to one month's notice by either side. Agreed 25th October, 1922. (I.R. 1558/1922) 1558/1922.)

CARTERS: SCOTLAND.—Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association v. the Scottish Carting Contractors and Horse Owners' Federation. Difference—Proposed reduction in wages. Agreement—It was agreed that a reduction in wages of 2s. should be made on the first pay day in November, 1922, and that a further reduction of 2s. 6d. should be put into operation on the first pay day in December. The existing agreement should be continued until 1st April, 1923, and in the event of railway content, wages being further reduced between Investment and April. carters' wages being further reduced between January and April, 1923, the parties should meet to review the whole position. Agreed 26th October, 1922. (I.R. 1558/1922.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

ORDERS.

ORDERS confirming minimum rates of wages as fixed and/or varied by the following Trade Boards have been made by the Minister of Labour under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards

Button Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (V. 10), dated 6th November, 1922, confirming general minimum piece-rates as fixed for female home-workers who receive work through a middlewoman or middleman, and specify-

ing 13th November, 1922, as the date from which the rates are

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (C. W. 12), dated 21st October, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for male and female workers, and specifying 1st November, 1922, as the date from which the rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied are 1s. per hour in Great Britain for male workers of 21 years of age and over, and 7d. per hour in England and Wales and 63d. per hour in Scotland for female workers of 18 years of age and over, the rates for younger workers remaining unaltered.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (F. H. 16), dated 21st October, 1922, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates for certain classes of female learners employed in weaving by attaching a further condition for securing their effective instruction in the trade, and specifying 1st November, 1922, as the date from which the variation is effective.

The condition is as follows :-"A learner employed in weaving shall be placed under a competent worker to be taught, and the teacher, during the period of teaching, shall be paid at the rate of not less than her average earnings for the previous eight full working weeks, with the addition of 3s. 6d. per week."

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (H. M. 10), dated 6th November, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for female workers, and specifying 15th November, 1922, as the date from which the rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied are 7½d, per hour for female workers other than learners, and 1½d., 3d., 4½d, and 6¼d, per hour for female learners in their first, second, third and fourth years of employment in the trade respectively.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain

Proposal (D. B. 6), dated 10th November, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male workers of 21 years of age or over.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (J. 24), dated 23rd October, 1922, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (R. B. 21), dated 24th October, 1922, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis timerates and overtime rates for male workers (other than certain classes of apprentices and learners).

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (R. 28), dated 23rd October, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary the general minimum piece-rates for female home workers.

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

Proposals N. I. H. H. G. (N. 16) and (N. 17), dated 21st and 24th October, respectively, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and overtime rates for female workers.

Particulars of the minimum rates of wages referred to above, as regards Great Britain, may be obtained by reference to the LONDON and EDINBURGH GAZETTES.

Particulars regarding minimum rates of wages proposed, fixed or varied by Trade Boards established in Northern Ireland may be obtained from the Secretary, Office of Trade Boards (Northern Ireland), Upper Queen Street, Belfast.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2000 will not be published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be

supplied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. All applications should be nade to H.M. Stationery Office, or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this Gazette.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:-

November, 1922.

CASE No. 3463, SECTION 7 (1) (ii).—NOT UNEMPLOYED—LICENSEE OF PUBLIC HOUSE—BUSINESS RUN BY WIFE—PROFITS BELONGED TO APPLICANT.

The applicant, who lodged his claim for benefit on 31st March, 1922, was reported to have been the licensee of a public-house since 1916. He had lost his usual occupation as a coal getter at a colliery in October, 1921. He stated that he only attended to the business in his spare time and outside his usual working nours. His wife attended to the whole business, but when he had done his morning shift at the colliery he assisted in the bar during the hours 5.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. When he was on the aftermoon shift he assisted in the bar from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. On behalf of the applicant it was stated that he had practically no stock in hand on 1st January, 1922; he had kept no accounts, but he had since made one out from his bills and from his estimated receipts for the provided let January to 31st March, 1922.

mated receipts for the period 1st January to 31st March, 1922.

His statement of accounts for the quarter was as follows :-

| | Purchas | ses. | | £ | 8. | d. | Sales | 3. | | £ | 8. | d. |
|----|------------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|----------|------|-------------|------|----|----|
| В | eer, 194 b | arrel | s | 140 | 0 | 6 | Beer, 17 | barr | els | 161 | 13 | 2 |
| T | obacco ar | nd c | igar- | | | | Tobacco | and | clgar- | | | |
| | ettes | | | 22 | 10 | U | ettes | | | 20 | 14 | U |
| R | ent and ra | ates | | 5 | 3 | 6 | Balance | of | stock, | | | |
| | ire, light | | | | | | 2½ bar | rels | of beer | 15 | 11 | 6 |
| | dries | | | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| CI | narwomen | | | 1 | 12 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Li | cence | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| N | et profit | | | 24 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | DO ANE | | A PARK | _ | | | MAIN AND | | | _ |
| | | | £ | 2203 | 16 | 8 | | | £ | 2203 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | | | | ALC: N | | | THE RESERVE | | | - |

The net profit on the quarter was £24 0s. 2d., or 37s. per week

approximately.

As regards the item, "Fire, light and sundries," it was explained that the sum £8 2s. 8d. represented half the expenses, which were common to the business and private house. The bacco and cigarettes were bought week by week, and on the 31st March he had hardly any stock left.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court followed the decision in Case No. 1431 in arriving at their recommendation. They accepted the accounts as produced to be substantially fair and correct. They were satisfied, however, that although the busi-

ness belonged to the applicant, it was mainly worked by his wife, and that he only assisted her. The net profit of 37s. per week and that he only assisted her. The net profit of 57s, per week was earned by the joint efforts of husband and wife, but since most of the work was done by the wife they thought that the greater part of the profit should be apportioned to her. The applicant's remuneration from the business, which he had ordinarily carried on in addition to and outside the normal working hours of his usual occupation, was, therefore, less than £1 per week.

The Insurance Officer, however, declined to accept the Court's ecommendation. The business belonged to the applicant, and as the profits amounted to 37s. per week he was of opinion that the applicant could not be deemed to be unemployed.

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

"In Case No. 1431 the business was a grocer's shop, at which

most of the trade would be carried on during the hours when the husband was working at his usual employment. A publichouse is substantially different in this respect and also in other respects, as is indicated by the fact that the licence has to be in the name of the husband. The profit in such a case must normally be taken as the income of the husband."

Case No. 3561.—Section 7 (1) (iii)—Suitable Employment, Refusal of—Proviso "B"—Youth, Unskilled, Offered Work in New Trade—Low Wages Counterbalanced by BETTER PROSPECTS.

The applicant, who was nearly 17 years of age and usually employed as a labourer, had been unemployed for two months when he was offered a situation as a motor boy or as an office boy with a firm of steel manufacturers within easy walking distance from his home. The work was expected to be permanent and the wage for a 48-hour week was about 13s. per week, or 1s. 6d. per shift plus 40 per cent. This was the standard rate for the class of work in the district. It was reported that the applicant had exhausted his right to benefit on contributions and was now drawing uncovenanted benefit on the recommendation of the Local Employment Committee. He had no definite prospects of resuming work in his old job.

He refused the offer as motor boy on 24th July, 1922, maintaining that the wear and tear of his clothes, together with the extra food required while doing hard manual work, would cost more than the job was worth. The job as office boy with the same firm and at the same wage was offered to him on 28th July, 1922. He refused this offer on account of the low wages, and he pointed out that his previous earnings had been 23s. per week. He also said that his father was dead, and that he was therefore partly responsible for the maintenance of the family.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. In view of the time he had been unemployed and of his unsuccessful attempts to obtain work in his usual occupation, the Court thought the applicant should be pre-

pared to accept other work. The wages offered were admittedly low, but they would amount to more than he received by way of benefit. As regards the provisions of Section 7 (1) (b) the Court thought that these were applicable only in claims for covenanted benefit; they did not apply therefore to this case. In view, however, of the disparity between the applicant's previous earnings and the wages offered, the Court granted him leave to appeal to

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

"The question whether the applicant should be granted extensions of benefit under the provisions of the amending Acts is not one which the Courts of Referees and the Umpire are empowered to decide. The applicant appears to have been granted such an extension, and the question is whether benefit should be disallowed on the ground that he was not unable to obtain suitable employment. The wages were low, but the occupation afforded an opening for better positions, an important consideration, especially in the case of lads of his age. The immediate wages would exceed the amount of unemployment benefit, and in my judgment the employment should have been accepted."

Case No. 3625.—Section 7 (1) (iii)—Suitable Employment, Refusal of—Proviso "B"—Youth Offered Work in New Trade—Heavy Reduction in Earnings Entailed— HAD BEEN LEARNING SKILLED TRADE IN USUAL OCCUPATION.

The applicant, a collier's assistant, 17 years of age, had been unemployed for $6\frac{1}{2}$ months when he was offered, on 21st July, 1922, a situation as a motor boy with a firm of engineers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from his home. The wages were 1s. 6d. per shift plus 40 per cent. bonus for a 48-hour week, and the work was to be permanent. The employer was willing to train an inexperienced boy, and if he proved capable and adaptable the boy would have stood a good chance of improving his position. It was reported that the colliery at which the applicant had been employed had closed down in January, 1922, and there was no prospect of it re-opening. The applicant had exhausted his right to benefit in respect of contributions paid by him, and he was at this time drawing uncovenanted benefit on the recommendation of the Local Employment Committee.

The applicant refused the offer on the ground that the wages were too low. He had worked at the colliery since leaving school, and during the last 12 months of his employment as a collier's assistant he earned a wage of £2 15s. per week. The present minimum rate was, however, £1 11s. 11d. per week, but the collier usually paid his assistant 10s. or 15s. extra each week. The work offered was such that a boy of 14 years could do it, and it was not reasonable to expect him to accept it. Further, the offer was one which he was entitled to refuse under Section 7 (1) (b) of

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Chairman sitting alone held that in view of the applicant's prolonged unemployment and of his lack of prospects of work in his own trade, the applicant should be prepared to accept such other work as he could reasonably be expected to perform. The wages were low, but they were at the district standard rate, and they would amount to more than he received by way of benefit. The Court thought that the previsions of Section 7 (1) (b) were applicable only in cases where the applicant was drawing covenanted benefit and they did not therefore apply to this case.

The Court granted the applicant leave to appeal, but his asso-

ciation appealed on his behalf.

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

"So far as regards the applicability of Section 7 (1) (b) of the principal Act, the case is similar to No. 3561, but here the applicant appears to have been usually employed in a more highly-paid occupation than the applicant in the above-mentioned case and to have been learning a skilled trade. In these circumstances he was entitled, in my judgment, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Act, to regard the employment offered as unsuitable. This decision must not be understood, of course, as one which need be followed by the Local Employment Committee in determining whether any further extension of uncovenanted benefit should be granted."

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.—(1) Railway Shopmen.—
England and Wales. Rates of pay and conditions of service.
Decision of Industrial Court. No. 728, 8th July, 1922. (2)
Application of decision No. 728 of 8th July, 1922. Decision of Industrial Court, No. 738, 4th October, 1922. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications: price 3d. and 2d.]

Census.—(1) Census of England and Wales, 1921.—County of London. Tables (Part I.). [S.O. publication: price 2s. 6d.] (2) Census of Scotland, 1921.—Report on the thirteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol. I., Part 7; County of Ayr. Part 8; County of Banff. Part 10; County of Bute. Part 11; County of Caithness. Part 12; County of Clackmannan. [S.O. publications: Price 10s., 6s., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Building Societies: statistical summary, 1921. [S.O. publication: Price 4d.]

MINING.—(1) Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines for the year 1921. 3. York and North Midland Division. Report by Mr. F. H. Wynne. 5. South Wales Division. Report by Mr J. Dyer Lewis. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [S.O.

November, 1922.

publications: Price 2s. 6d. and 2s.] (2) Statistical summary of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coalmining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1922. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [Cmd. 1759: Price 2d.]

Public Social Services.—Return showing the total expenditure in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the years ended the 31st day of March, 1891, 1911, and 1921 respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the year 1921, together with similar particulars for Scotland. Treasury. [H.C. 139: Price 3d.7

Scientific and Industrial Research.—Report of the Food Investigation Board for the year 1921. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research [S.O. publication: Price 2s.]

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Woodworking Machinery Regulations.

As announced in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for July las (p. 318), the Home Secretary gave notice, on the 16th June, his intention to make (amended) Regulations, under Section of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the use of wood working machinery.

The Home Secretary has now given notice that, on the 2nd November, 1922, he made these Regulations, which come into force on the 1st January, 1923, and apply to all factories, or parts thereof, or to any place to which the provisions of Section 79 are applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, in which any woodworking machinery is used.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1922.

ADMIRALTY.

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

Air Compressor, Electrically Driven: Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow. - Air Compressor, Motor Driven: P. Brotherhood, Ltd. Peterborough.—Badges, Embroidered: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Elsmere, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; H. James, London, W.; George Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; S. Simpson, Preston; R. Stevenson, London, E.C.; E. Stillwell & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stokoe & Co., London, S.W.; R. Virgo & Co., London, S.W.—Blocks, Mitchell Thrust: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow.—Boards, 3-Ply: London Plywood & Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Capstan Gear: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Carpet, Brussels: Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Castings: Wallsend Slipway & Eng. Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Cells, Accumulator: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Collars, White (Soft and Stiff): Francis McDowell & Co., Belfast; Welch, Margetson & Co. Ltd., London, S.E.-Control Valve Panels: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.-Clutch, Centrifugal: Lancaster & Tonge, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.—Crane, 3-ton Steam Travelling: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Dryers, Ground: Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., Stratford, E. 15; Burrell & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E. 14.—Electrodes: The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W. 1.—Fan Spares: James Scott, Ltd., Liverpool.—Glycerine: C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol.—Hammer, Steam, 40-cwt.: B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton (for Seamen): Eli Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Helmets, Sun: E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Everith W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.-Lead Sheet and Pipe and Leads: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Locke, Lancaster, & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London.—Machine, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester .-Machine, Motor-Driven Angle Bending and Straightening: Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Machines, Motor-Driven Radial Drilling: Wm. Asquith (1920), Ltd., Halifax.—Oil, Lubricating, Special Mineral: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Rimer Bros., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. D. Hamilton & Co., Glasgow; Ragosine & Co., Bow Road, E.— Plant, Fuel Oil Pumping: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, Scotland .- Plant, Ice-making, Electrically Driven: P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough. Propellers: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.-Pump, Bilge: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Pumps, Motor-Driven Circulating: Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Co., Wolverhampton.—Reducer Set: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Rivets, H.T. Steel: Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow. (Sub-Contractors for Steel and Steel Bars: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; or D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.)—
Rivets, Mild Steel: Monks, Hall & Co., Ltd., Warrington (Sub-Contractors for Steel and Steel Bars: Redbourn Hill Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Redbourn, Scunthorpe); Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow (Sub-Contractors for Steel and Steel Bars: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow; or D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow); Cooper and Turner, Ltd., Sheffield (Sub-Contractors for Steel and Steel Bars: Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; or United Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.)-Screws: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds; Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; Partridges, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Solder: R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Ratcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; The Sheldon Bush & Patent Shot Co., Bristol.—Steam Heating Equipment: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London.-Steel, Bar: D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.— Steel Sheets, Ship, Tensile Tested: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; South

Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; W. Beard-more & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Suits, Bluett: Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge.—Switchboard, Complete with Instruments: Park Royal Engineering Works, Ltd., Cumberland Avenue, Park Royal, N.W.-Tallies, Leather: J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley .-Transformer and Switchgear, Supply, Erection, Test, etc.: General Electric Company, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—Vests, Summer, C.P.O.: I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.C.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Malta-Steel Fabric Reinforcement: Barb Engineering Co. London, S.W., and Saltney, Chester.—Loch Long—R.N. Torpedo Range, Alterations at Firing Head: Armstrong & Main, Ltd., Glasgow.—Culver Cliff—Coast Guard Station, Additional Quarters: W. H. Brading & Sons, East Cowes, Isle of Wight .-Devonport-Creosoted Pitch Pine: Burt, Boulton & Haywood Ltd., London, E.C.-Portsmouth-Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Roofing Slates: Davies Bros. Portmadoc, N. Wales.—Steelwork: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

WAR OFFICE. Ablution, Ranges: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.-Acid: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—Batteries, Secondary: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock.—Board, S.X.: Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—Bodies, Helmet (Khaki): Everitt W. Vero & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, Soldiers', Wood: A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bugles and Trumpets: Henry Keat & Sons, London, N .- Buildings, Supply of: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Brushes, Paint, Sash Tools: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—Caps, Forage: J Myers & Co., London.—Cordage: Dixon & Corbitt & R. S Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Corrugated Sheets: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Corrugated Galvanised Sheets: J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton.—Engines, Leyland: Leyland Motors, Ltd., London, S.E.—Felt, Sheet, White: Stansfield & Co., Waterfoot, near Manchester.—Films, X-Ray: Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone.—Guttering, Steel: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—Hides: C. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Hemp, Web: A. Hart & Son, Crewkerne.— Huts, 16 ft. Span: G. Blay, New Malden.—Lamps, Acetylene: J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lorries, Pneumatic Tyred: Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield; The Vulcan Motors, Ltd. Southport.-Lorries, Chassis, 30 cwt.: Crossley Motors, Ltd. Gorton, Manchester.—Lead, Pig: British Metal Corporation, Ltd. London, E.C.-Lining Sheets and Slides for Huts: Birmingham Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Widnes; Gorse Galvanising Co., Ltd. Llanelly.—Linoleum: M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh.—Motor Spares: Vulcan Motors (London), Ltd., Southport.—Paper Articles for Targets: John McQueen & Son, Galashiels.—Photographs of War Graves: L. Turgill, London, W.C.-Plates, X-Ray: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford; Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Elstree, Herts .- " Rawlplug " Sets: The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Roofing Sheets for Huts: Birmingham Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Widnes.-Roofing Sheets (Huts): Burnell & Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.-Roofing Sheets: Gorse Galvanising Co., Ltd., Dagen.-Sheds: E. Wood & Co. Manchester.—Sheets, Linen: J. Gunning & Son, Ltd. Cookstown.-Steelwork for Huts: Nissens, Ltd., Sublet to Messrs. W. Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Stokers, Mechanical: Bab cock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Stoves, Oil: Rippingilles Albior Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Valor Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Stoves, Pioneer: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.-Trailers, and Conversion of Lorrie Chassis: Hobdell, Wa & Co. Ltd., London, N.W.-Wagons, Steam: Fodens, Ltd., Sa. dbach, Cheshire. - Woodwork for Huts: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.-Wire, Galvanised: Dorman,

Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.-Wire, Electric: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby.—Windolite: C. M. Davies & Co.—Zinc or Spelter: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, -Works Service: Maintenance Work: Wrexham: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Bury St. Edmunds; H. J. Barbrook, Bury St. Edmunds. Glasgow and Maryhill: J. Brown, Hamilton. Colchester: W. Chambers & Son, Colchester. Norwich: W. Chambers & Son, Colchester. Collinstown: Clifton & Cooper, Dublin. Brentwood: S. Cronin & Sons, Brentwood. Edinburgh Wm. Finlayson & Sons, Leith. Sandhurst: A. J. Goodall, Ascot. Bordon: A. J. Goodall, Ascot. Warwick: J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Worcester: J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Willsworthy: F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. Bristol: A. Jefferies & Son, Bristol. Brecon: B. Jenkins, Brecon. Sheffield: G. Longdon & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. Pontefract: G. Longdon & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. Landguard: W. Laughton, Bedford. York: J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York. Strensall: J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York. Oxford: H. Mellor, Woking. Exeter: Playfair, Toole, Ltd., Southampton. North Shields: J. W. Tebble, Blyth. Newport: J. H. Williams, New-Paisley: J. W. Tebble, Blyth. Newport: J. H. Williams, Newport. Building Works: South Aldershot: Boulton & Paul, Norwich. Bristol: W. Cowlin & Son, Bristol. Maryhill: A. Jamieson & Son, Glasgow. North Aldershot: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough, Hants. Erection of No. 3 Block, Stillington Street: Prestige & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Painting: Chelsea Barracks, A. Bagnall, Shipley. Regent's Park: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.,

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Batteries: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire .-Bedcovers: J. Kippax & Sons, Manchester.—Boiler Washout
Plant: The Economical Boiler Washing Co., Ltd., London,
W.—Boilers, Locomotive: Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd.,
Leeds.—The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows,
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