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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES, AND PRICES IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during July, though still bad generally, showed a further slight improvement as compared with June. In the textile trades and in the tinplate and steel sheet trades the improvement previously reported was maintained, and there was also some improvement in the coal mining industry and in the engineering and shipbuilding trades.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received was 14'6 at the end of July, as compared with 15'7 at the end of June, and 16'7 at the end of July, 1921. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployfment Insurance Act was 12'3 at 24th July, as compared with 12'7 at 26th June. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st July was approximately 1,400,000, of whom 1,151,000 were men and 170,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At the end of June the number on the Live Register was 1,455,000, of whom 1,206,000 were men and 177,000 were women.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 31st July was 14,100, of which 2,800 were for men and 9,200 for women, compared with 16,500 at 26th June.

WAGES.

In the industries and services for which statistics are compiled by the Department the changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in July resulted in a total reduction of nearly $\pounds490,000$ in the weekly fulltime wages of over 2,360,000 workpeople and in an increase of nearly $\pounds13,000$ in the weekly wages of nearly 330,000 workpeople.

The principal reductions affected coal miners in Yorkshire and the East Midland area, workpeople employed in the engineering industry generally, and railway servants. In the case of coal miners in the above area there was a decrease of over 6 per cent. on current rates; engineers had their wages reduced by 5s. 6d. per week; and the wages of railway servants in most grades, except engine drivers and firemen, were reduced by amounts varying from 2s. to 4s. per week. The principal increases affected coal miners in Durham, whose rates of wages were raised by less than 1 per cent. on current rates, and brass workers at Birmingham and workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., trades, who received small increases under "cost of living" sliding scales.

Since the beginning of 1922 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of nearly $\pounds 3,200,000$ in the wages of 7,350,000 workpeople, and a net increase of nearly $\pounds 3,500$ in the wages of 18,000 workpeople.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 21. In addition, 36 disputes, which began before July, were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 46,000, as compared with 310,000 in the previous month, and 1,140,000 in July, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during July was nearly 450,000 working days, as compared with 2,100,000 days in June, 1922, when a general dispute in the engineering industry was in progress, and 5,000,000 days in July, 1921, the figures for which month include days lost owing to a general dispute in the coal mining industry.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st August the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was about 81 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 84 per cent. at 1st July. The decline in the percentage was due to a heavy fall in the price of potatoes. With this exception there was little change in the general level of prices during the month.

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

For further particulars and details of the statistics reference should be made to the article on page 328.

STATISTICS BRANCH OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The offices of the Statistics Branch of the Ministry of Labour, at which the "Ministry of Labour Gazette" is prepared and edited, have been removed, and in future all communications in connection with labour statistics should be addressed as under:

> The Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W. 1.

> > A

PRINTING TRADE DISPUTE.

 Λ DISPUTE is in progress between the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom and the Newspaper Society on the one hand, and the Typographical Association on the other, owing to the rejection by the members of the Typographical Association, on a ballot vote, of an award of the Industrial Court.* The circumstances of the dispute are set forth in the following statement made by the Minister of Labour in reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 26th July :--

The compositors who are on strike are members of the Typographical Association employed in general printing works and in newspaper publishing works in the provinces and in Wales and Belfast. Negotiations between the Master Printers' Association and the Newspaper Society on the one hand, and a number of trade unions on the other, for a reduction of wages, have led to a settlement in the case of a number of unions. In the case of the Typographical Association however no agreement was Typographical Association, however, no agreement was reached. The employers had posted notices of a reduction, and a stoppage of work was imminent, when, on a sug-gestion by the Chief Labour Adviser of the Ministry, the parties agreed to refer the differences to the Industrial

barties agreed to refer the differences to the Industrial Court for settlement in the following terms :----' We agree that the question of a wage reduction in the printing industry as affecting the members of the Typo-graphical Association employed by members of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom and the Newspaper Society shall be referred to the Industrial Court for settlement on the following terms of reference. of referen

Should there be a reduction in the wages of the members of the Typographical Association? If so, what amount, and how any such reduction should be divided, and at what dates? "

- At the Industrial Court, and again subsequent to the issue of the award, the Typographical Association stated that they would not, and did not, regard the proceedings at the Court as a settlement of the dispute, and that, in any case, they had announced their intention to refer the decision of the Court to a ballot vote of their members, a point they had not raised in any way prior to their agreement to refer the dispute to the Court for settlement.
- dispute to the Court for settlement. On the first point of their statement, it was only because the employers accepted a reference to the Court as a settlement that they (the employers) consented to withdraw their notices instead of suspending them. The meaning of the reference to the Industrial Court for settlement was explained to the Typographical Association, and the other unions who were present during the discussions have recog-nised that the decision of the Court was to be regarded as
- nised that the decision of the Court was to be regarded as a final settlement of the dispute. As the result, however, of an adverse ballot, the Typographical Association have repudiated the decision of the Court. Reference to the Industrial Court, or the alternative forms of arbitration provided under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, can only be made by the joint consent of the parties, but if the purpose of the Act is not to be stultified the decision of the Court must be final. I do not think it necessary to make the arrangements suggested in the last necessary to make the arrangements suggested in the last part of the question,[†] because, unless willingness to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Court is a prior assumption in all cases, arbitration is useless as a method of settling industrial disputes.

Ninety-seven men concerned in the dispute were sued at Newcastle Police Court, on the 11th August, by the proprietors of certain newspapers for breach of contract "by neglecting or refusing, without lawful excuse, to follow their employment on the 01th July and an excussed dates"

refusing, without lawful excuse, to follow their employment on the 21st July and subsequent dates." For the defence it was argued that the representatives of the Typographical Association had made it clear, before the hearing of the case by the Industrial Court, that they went before the Court on the understanding that the decision of the Court was not binding, but that it would be recommended for acceptance by the members of the Association (as was, in fact, done). The defendants also contended that they were entitled to fourteen days' notice of the reduction, and that the contract was accord-ingly broken by the employers. ingly broken by the employers. The Bench found that the representatives of the Typographical

Association acted within their authority in submitting the ques-tion of wages to the Industrial Court, and that the findings of the Court were binding. They accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 25s. agreed damages and costs in each case. The Bench agreed to state a case.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC., OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1920.

In the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921, detailed statistics were given of the total membership of Trade Unions at the end of 1920 and in previous years, including, in addition to Trade Unions of employees registered under the Trade Union Acts, other associations of employees which, though not so regis-tered, include among their objects the regulation of the condi-

* The award is given on p. 353. † Viz. -That in future proceedings before an Industrial Court both parties to the dispute should be asked to declare their willingness to accept the findings of the Court.

tions of employment of their members. The total number of all such societies, registered and unregistered, known to the depart-ment at the end of 1920 was 1,391, and their total membership was approximately 8,500,000.

was approximately 8,500,000. The Registry of Friendly Societies has now issued a statistical summary* of the membership, income, expenditure and funds in 1919 and 1920, of those Trade Unions which were registered under the Trade Union Acts. The following Table shows the totals for 1920 in comparison with those for 1919.

and the second second second	1920.	1919.
Number of Unions on the Register at end of yeart	620	609
Membership at end of year	7,091,721	6,692,671
Income : From members	£ 11,411,474	£ 8,648,735
Insurance)	315,689	33,518
From other sources	1,235,375	1,041,002
Expenditure :	1,609,037	070 000
Dispute Benefit	3,275,087	972,689 2,179,549
Sick and Accident Benefit	752,808	693,963
Funeral Benefit	303,293	311,363
Other Benefits (including Superannuation and	710 007	CEA CIE
Grants to Members)	718,967 185,869	654,615 112,639
Payments to Federations, Grants to other	100,000	-
Societies, &c	1,685,169§	662,955
Management and other Expenses	4,352,723	3,098,104
	15 000 440	15 007 000
At beginning of year	15,909,440	15,007,862
At end of year	15,989,025	16,045,240

Details corresponding to the above totals are shown separately

Details corresponding to the above totals are shown separately in the return for each of nineteen industrial groups. In addition to the registered Trade Unions of workpeople and other employees dealt with above, there were 106 employers' associations on the Trade Union Register at the end of 1920, with a membership in 1920 of 54,000, an income of £128,000, expendi-ture of £108,000, and funds of £115,000. In the comparative figures for the years 1912-20, of which an extract is given below, registered Trade Unions of employees are combined with those of workpeople and other employees. The membership given below is shown to the nearest thousand, and the amounts of income, expenditure and funds are to the nearest £1,000.

		10 m	1912.	1914.	1916.	1918.	1920. •
Unions on Register		 	683	690	674	692	726
Membership		 	2,598	1 3,261	housands 3,703 nusands o	5,428	1 7,145
Total Income Expenditure :	· · · · .	 	3,866	4,893	5,002	7,220	13,091
Unemployed, &c., Dispute Benefit	Benefit	 	632 1,659	885 667	120 92	285 312	1,609 3,275
Other Benefits Political Fund		 	1,180	1,385 21	1,301	1,615	1,788
Payments to Feder Management, &c.,			167 932	196 1.208	167 1.365	398 2,189	1,692§ 4,441
Funds at end of yea		 1	5,651	7,052	10,567	15,087	16,104

While the total membership of registered Unions maintained a continuous increase during the period 1912-20, the amount of benefit expenditure varied from year to year in accordance with fluctuations in the state of employment and other causes. The total funds at the end of each year show a continuous increase, though the amount of funds per member remained between $\pounds 2$ and £3 at the end of every year during the period.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1922.

THE Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1922, which came THE Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1922, which came into operation on the 20th July, amends section 4 of the Unem-ployment Insurance Act, 1922,¶ so far as relates to the period 6th April, 1922, to 1st November, 1922 (the "third special period"). The amending Act increases the maximum number of weeks' benefit that may be authorised during that period, sub-ject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, from fifteen weeks' to twenty-two weeks' benefit, and reduces the interval which must elapse after each five weeks to one week received, from five weeks to one week.

"Registered Trade Unions. Statistical Summary showing the operations of the Years 1919-20." H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d. net. The figures for 1920 are subject to revision in the Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, Part C, Trade Unions, for the year 1920.
 t In some instances R-turns were received from Unions removed from the Register during the year. The total number of Returns received for 1920

was 624. t By the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1913, Trade Unions, whether registered or unregistered, must not apply their funds to political objects, except under rules approved by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. These statistics relate, however, to registered Trade Unions only. § This sum is stated to include £817,000 Funds transferred to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, but not brought into account in the Return of that Union for 1920.

If 1920.
 || See preceding Note \$.
 || See LABOUR GAZETTE for April, page 157.
 * i.e., benefit paid irrespective of contributions. The Act does not affect the payment of "covenanted" benefit (benefit paid in respect of unexhausted contributions).

In moving the second reading of the Bill, the Minister of Labour explained that, in view of representations made by the poor law authorities, the situation with regard to unemployment benefit had been reviewed. As the sums which it had been necessary to borrow for the payment of benefit were less than was anticipated, it was possible to make these modifications. The cost was, he said, estimated at £2,750,000, but the modifications could be made without requiring a further grant from Beslin. cost was, he said, estimated at £2,700,000, but the modifications could be made without requiring a further grant from Parlia-ment, and without increasing the powers of borrowing from the Treasury; though they would, of course, postpone the date at which the unemployment fund would again become solvent.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the four weeks from the 3rd to 30th July there were reported to the Ministry of Labour 17 meetings of Joint In-dustrial Councils and 1 meeting of an Interim Industrial Recon-struction Committee. A number of meetings of District and Provincial Councils and Sub-Committees were also reported.

WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT. Reductions in wages have been agreed by the Industrial for the *Lead* Industries, by the Executive Committee of the Council for the *Flour Milling* Industry, by the Sugar, Confectionery and Jam Sections of the Industrial Beconstruction of the Council for the *Cocoa*, *Chocolate*, *Sugar Confectionery and Am* Industries, and by the *Shipbuilding* Trades and *Miscel-taneous* Trades Joint Councils (Government Industrial Estab-insments). The West Midland Provincial Council for *Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services* (*Manual Workers*) on 24th July decided that the existing cost of living sliding scale be cop-fined, but that the agreement be reconsidered when the index *Authorities O*, and in any event not later than 1st March, 1923. The Industrial Council for the *Carpets* Industry renewed the existing Sliding Scale Agreement for 6 months, subject, if necessary, to reconsideration at a special meeting, and sanctioned wert being reached between firms and their employees. Per-mission for overtime in excess of 8 hours per week must be the Articles of the National *Maritime* Board have adopted a the Sections of the National *Maritime* Board have adopted a the Board or a Panel thereof shall take effect from such date the Board may decide, notwithstanding the amounts stated in the Articles. A similar provision was accepted with regard to the Articles. A similar provision was accepted with regard to the Articles. A similar provision was accepted with regard to the Articles of printed clauses in the Articles of Agreement, when a theration of wages was agreed by the Industrial Becon-

A reduction of wages was agreed by the Industrial Recon-struction Committee for *Furniture Warehousing and Removing*, which further decided that future quarterly revisions of wages should be based on the average of the preceding three months' cost of living index figure quoted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the alteration being made on the resultant figure to the nearest five points.

The Industrial Council for the *Printing* Industry at its annual meeting on 19th July considered the situation arising from the rejection by ballot vote of the Typographical Association of the Award of the Industrial Court (see page 322).

The Gas Mantle Industrial Council passed a resolution that, n the event of a certain establishment again coming under German control, every effort should be made to prevent the introction of the system of deductions from wages for breakages which was in operation when the factory was under German control before the war.

The employers' sides of the District Joint Industrial Councils in the West Riding of Yorkshire for Electricity Supply, Gus, Tramways, Water Works and the Non-Trading Services of Local Authorities set up a Co-ordinating Committee, which recom-mended that each of the National Joint Industrial Councils con-cerned should be asked to appoint representatives of both employers' and Trade Union sides to form a Joint National Co-ordinating Committee with a view to co-ordinating the rates of wages for general labourers employed in these services and to make recommendations to the respective National Councils. It was recommended that this Committee should have permanent existence to deal with all national questions referred to it affect-ing this class of labour. It is understood that the matter has been brought before the National Joint Industrial Councils for the Water Works Industry and the Non-Trading Services of Local Authorities, but no decisions by these bodies in regard thereto have been reported. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING. AT 25th July, 1922, the number of men in training was 20,393, and the number awaiting training 23,448. Since 1st August, 1919, 58,153 men have terminated training. INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS. Up to 26th July, 1922, 44,668 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,823 employers, as compared with 44,666 apprentices with 17,819 employers on 28th June, 1922. The apprentices rejected up to 26th July, 1922, numbered 2,176, compared with 2,174 on 28th June, 1922. Of those ac-cepted 40,174 terminated training and 4,494 were still in train-ing. The corresponding numbers on 28th June, 1922. ing. The corresponding numbers on 28th June, 1922, were 39,647 and 5,019. thereto have been reported.

thereto have been reported. Wages questions were also discussed by the Negotiating Com-mittee of the National Joint Council for Dock Labour (where an agreement has since been reached), by the Water Works District Council No. 4 (Home Counties) Area, and by the Indus-trial Councils for the following Industries :—Cooperage, Glove Making, Hosiery, Soap and Candles, and Electricity Supply, as well as by Provincial Councils in the last-named industry. The question of the termination of the Sliding Scale Agreement was raised at a meeting of the Tramways Council on 13th July. The number of men who have received institutional training has increased during the four weeks from 2,202 to 2,222. NATIONAL SCHEME Up to and including the 31st July, 1922, 30,526 employers had enrolled under the National Scheme for the Employment of Disabled Ex-Service Men, and their names had been added to the King's National Roll. The undertakings given by these employers cover 359,315 disabled ex-Service men.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

ORGANISATION.

In connection with the Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) the employers' side of the District Council for Cornwall, Devon and Dorset tendered their resignation on account of the expense, but the National Council has requested the employers' side to cancel their resignation in has requested the employers' side to cancel their resignation in view of economies that have been suggested by the National Body. It has been decided by a majority vote of a conference of representatives of Public Authorities in South Wales and Monmouthshire that the Provincial Council for that area should be suspended since, out of 121 Authorities in the Area, only 24 had stated that they were preserved to continue in membership had stated that they were prepared to continue in membership. The National Council has approved the constitution and functions of the Essex Provincial Council.

The National Amalgamated Union of Labour has decided to retain its representation on the Gas Mantle Industrial Council; arrangements are being made for a representative of the Union to visit the factories to address the workers, with a view to regaining members who have left owing to the working of short

OTHER TOPICS.

The subject of statutory powers for the extension of Joint The subject of statutory powers for the extension of Joint Industrial Council agreements has been discussed during the month by the Councils for the Hosiery Industry, Heating and Domestic Engineering and Local Authorities' Non-Trading Ser-vices (Manual Workers). The Paper-Making Industrial Council has formed a joint committee to proceed with the preparation of a text-book on the industry and to consider such other arrange-ments as might be possible for promoting the technical education of the workers. The annual meeting of this Council on 20th July decided to approach the Home Office with a view to obviating the discharge of boys over 15 years of age through the operation July decided to approach the Home Office with a view to obviating the discharge of boys over 15 years of age through the oberation of the Women, Young Persons, &c., Act, 1920; the possibility of co-operation with the Safety First Council for the prevention of accidents also engaged the attention of the Council. The subject of technical education was discussed by the Education Committee of the *Heating and Domestic Engineering* Industrial Council, to which it was reported that successful meetings had been held in Manchester, where about 40 students would be enrolled under the scheme of evening classes for men in the trade, drawn up by a Local Committee. The subject of contracting-out from the State Unemployment Insurance Scheme was discussed by the Industrial Councils for the Silk, Carpets, Hosiery and Heating and Domestic Engineering Industries. The last-named Council also gave de-tailed consideration to demarcation difficulties which were occurring between Heating and Domestic Engineers and Plumbers.

The National Council of the Pottery Industry, at its quarterly meeting on 6th July, considered reports presented by the Re-search. Inventions and Designs Committee, the Organisation Committee and other Sub-Committees of the Council. The result of a census of employees taken on 1st February, 1922, by the Statistical Enquiries Committee was before the Council. The Improvement Committee set up by the Silk Industrial Council with a view to devising methods of improving the conditions and prospects of the Industry, presented an Interim Report to the Council on the 12th July. The Industrial Council for the Making-up and Packing of Textiles for Export (London District) confirmed a recommendation that where possible 24 hours' notice should be given to the workpeople before commencing overtime, and also decided that where overlime is worked as a definite policy without steps being taken to employ fresh hands, the Shop Committee has the right to take the matter up with the employer. The National Council of the Pottery Industry, at its quarterly

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

RURAL INDUSTRIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

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THE Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commissioners, have made a grant towards the establishment of a Rural Industries Intelligence Bureau, whose object it is to pro-vide skilled advice to all who are concerned in the promotion and extension of these industries.

The Bureau is controlled by a Committee representing various Government Departments, together with five trustees appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, under the chair-manship of Lord Ernle. The director of the Bureau is Mr. E. Cecil Kny, who has devoted more than a year to an investigation of the technical and commercial aspects of the subject, and of the various forms of organisation and Government aid employed in Germany, Austria, Scandinavia, France, Italy, and Russia. The primary purpose of the Bureau is to offer skilled advice

to those who are engaged in, or contemplate, the establishment of commercially profitable rural industries. The Bureau will be prepared to advise generally, and more especially on :--

(a) The revival and extension of rural industries and crafts which, with proper organisation and improved methods, can be rendered sound and profitable.

(b) The establishment of new industries and of industries which up to now have not been carried on in this country, always provided that such activities are suitable to rural districts and that handicraft forms the chief element in them, and that they can be set up on an economic and reasonably permanent basis, yielding a fair reward to the worker.

(c) Standard of workmanship, price, economical produc-tion, the use of waste material, training in various crafts and in such subjects as, for instance, dyeing, leather tooling, polishing, and in the use of the latest mechanical aids,

(d) Commercial subjects, such as marketing, foreign competition, and the importance of protective measures such as trade marks and registered designs. Advice will also be given as to the best means of developing a simple and efficient organisation on co-operative lines.

The work of the Bureau is supplemented by a selling agency, situated at 258/262, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E. 1 (the same address as the Bureau), and trading under the name of the Country Industries Co-operative Society, Limited. Mr. Cecil Kny, the director of the Bureau, is also manager of the Co-operative Society. The functions of this trading society are :-

(i) To supply raw material of every description, or halffinished goods or parts, at wholesale prices to isolated workers or groups engaged in rural industry and handicraft; and also to undertake, where needed, the hiring out of plant and equipment such as looms, sewing machines, tools, &c. (ii) To sell the articles and the materials made by rural workers and handicraftsmen to the best advantage in markets not always accessible to scattered workers. Anyone wishing to purchase raw material from the trading society will be perfectly at liberty to dispose of the finished goods elsewhere if they chose; similarly they can, if they wish, obtain their material from some other source, and still employ the trading society to market their goods.

The scheme has the support of the Development Commissioners, who have been particularly impressed by the opportunities which a revival of village industries would offer to many disabled ex-Service men. There is still in existence a great training organisation under both Government and voluntary auspices, and it is clear that a large propertion of those under-going training will never be able to take their place within the ranks of full-time urban industry. For those men occupations are needed which, while compatible with the limitations of their physical powers, will yet be congenial and remunerative, and can be carried on either in their own homes or in a small workshop after a short term of special training.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GUILD MOVEMENT.

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

At a conference held under the auspices of the National Guilds League, on the 29th April, a provisional National Guild Council was constituted for the purpose of providing for research and propaganda in connection with the formation and development of Guild organisations. The provisional Council was instructed to draw up plans for the future constitution of the Council, and a further conference is to be convened for the ratification of the constitution. A resolution was also passed calling upon the bodies represented at the Conference, and upon the Trade Unions generally, to give the Council the necessary financial support. Other resolutions laid stress on the principles of support. workers' control and industrial self-government, and of the maintenance of workers whether in full employment or not; and advocated the organisation of industrial and other insurance, either by an Insurance Guild or by combined Trade Union action.

Reports were presented from the various Guilds represented at the Conference outlining their present position. On behalf of the National Building Guild, which is the body formed by the amalgamation of the Manchester Building Guild and the Guild of Builders (London), Ltd.,* it was stated that there were now 140 Building Guild Committees in existence (about half of them being actually at work), and that they were engaged in the

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921, page 394.

execution of work to the value of about £2,500,000. Lack of sufficient capital and borrowing power were mentioned as standing in the way of further development. (In connection with this statement it may be noted that at the end of 1921 the National Building Guild started a campaign amongst building trade workers, which is still in progress, to raise a loan of $\pounds 150,000$. In an interview published in the Press on the 24th April, Mr. S. G. Hobson, Secretary of the Guild, stated that the Co-opera-tive Wholesale Society Bank, which had been financing the Guild's original basic-sum contracts,* had declined to finance any maximum sum contracts, and the Guild had accordingly made other financial arrangements, not only in the way of a national loan, but by means of a levy. The Federation of Building Trades Operatives had, he said, provided the necessary guarantees, and the contracts were proceeding.)

August, 1922.

The New Town Agricultural Guild at Welwyn, which had been operating for six months only, was said to be working in close touch with the General Workers' Union, and to hold 800 acres of land. The *Furniture and Furnishing Guild* at Man-chester had been working four and a half months, and had done work to the value of $\pounds 6,000$. Three Guilds in the tailoring and allied inductions including the The Theorem Child at Clining and allied industries, including the Tailoring Guild at Glasgow and the Guild of Clothiers in London, were reported to have commenced operations, in each case with the aid of money borrowed from Trade Unionists. Reports were also received from the Coventry Engineering Guild, which had not yet commenced work, and from the Guild of Musical Industries.

LIGHTING OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE Third Report of the Home Office Departmental Committee on Lighting in Factories and Workshops has been published.⁺ This Report recapitulates the principal recommendations of the Committee's First and Second Reports[‡] and proceeds to deal with the question of adequacy of illumination.

It is stated that extensive investigations are necessary before it will be possible to recommend definite minima of illumination to be enforced by legislation; and it is pointed out that any obligatory standard must be a low one, and may therefore tend to stereotype existing conditions, or even to give an excuse for depressing general practice. The Committee accordingly recom-mend the alternative method of specifying standards of illumina-tion as a "recommended practice" for "fine" and for "very fine " work. The Report contains schedules of work which is considered "fine" and "very fine." For the former class is recommended that the standard of illumination should not fall below 3 foot-candles and for the second class that it should not fall below 5 foot-candles.

The Committee have also studied the question of "mixed lighting (partly artificial light and partly day-light). No conclusive results were, however, obtained, and owing to lack of funds the Committee is at present unable to extend its investigation on this problem. The Committee also considered the ques-tion of the lighting of glass-bevelling shops, which had been referred to them by a Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the Furniture Trades

Attention is drawn to the undesirability of excessive lighting Attention is drawn to the undesirability of excessive lighting contrasts between the surroundings and the point of work. In their investigation of the effect of lighting on accidents the Committee were impressed by the large proportion of fatal falls through ships' hatches due to inadequate lighting of vessels in dock while coaling or under repair, and also by several instances in factories of accidents due to machinery in which a shadow cast upon a danger point was a contributory cause.

In conclusion, the Committee point out that much work still remains to be done before the regulation of factory lighting can be established on a basis of definite legal minima for illumination. The Committee are precluded at present by economic conditions from making further investigations, but they express the hope that the work may be continued as soon as circumstances allow

REPORT OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

THE third annual report of the Ministry of Health, for the financial year 1921-22, has been published.§

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR LAW, &c.

Pauperism .- The number of persons relieved in England and Wales increased rapidly between the end of March and the begin-ning of July, 1921, in consequence of the coal dispute; the total number in receipt of relief at the end of the dispute being .363.121, or one in 28 of the estimated population. This was the highest number ever recorded until that date, the highest total previously reached being 1,105,234 about the 1st January, 1863, during the Cotton Famine. After the close of the dispute the numbers fell, but began rising again towards the end of August, in consequence of the great depression in trade, the

• See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921, page 394. See LABOUR GAZETTE for Addate, 1921, page 523.
 See LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921, page 523.
 Cmd. 1713; price 6s. net.

August, 1922.

exhaustion of unemployment benefit, and the usual seasonal causes; and on the 5th November they reached a second, and still higher, record of 1,519,823. Thereafter they fell, with the beginning of the second special period of payment of unemploy-ment benefit; but, in spite of the fact that in November allowances for the maintenance of wives and other dependants of allowances for the maintenance of wives and other dependants of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit began to be payable, the numbers on the 10th December had only fallen to 1,362,625. Thenceforward they rose continuously to 1,490,996 on the 18th February, 1922. At the end of March the numbers were 1,465,599, of whom about 793,000 were persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts and their wives and families, and about 65,000 were persons ordinarily employed in some regular employment, but not so insured, with their wives and families.* All these figures are exclusive of lunatics in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses of persons in receipt of medical relief only; and of casuals.

It is stated in the Report that "the discovery of a constant relation between unemployment, distress, and pauperism has hitherto proved impossible. . . On the whole, the statistics and the experience of the year lead again to the conclusion indicated in last year's Report, that the number of persons in receipt of relief in any Union depends largely on the traditions of the Union, and the methods of administration

adopted at the time.'

The proportion of the population chargeable to the poor rate at the end of March, 1922, varied from one in 200 in some Jnions to nearly one in ten in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Ponty-oridd; one in ten in South Shields and Stockton; one in nine in Middlesbrough; one in eight in Sheffield and Bedwellty; one in even in Crickhowell; and one in six in Poplar. Other areas in which the rate of pauperism has at some time within recent nonths been higher than one in ten comprise Auckland, Bootle, Guisborough, Hartlepool, Neath, Sedgefield, Walsall, Warringon, and West Bromwich. As showing the unequal distribution of pauperism, it is stated in the Report that, while 224 Unions showed 1,370,306 persons relieved on the 5th November, 1921, the remaining 422 Unions in England and Wales had only 149,517 persons in receipt of relief on the same date.

The amount raised by rates to meet Poor Law expenses during the year 1921-22 is estimated at £35,700,000, as compared with £12,060,000 in the year before the War: the increase was ccounted for in part by the general increase in wages and in prices.

As the year proceeded it became clear that in many Unions the estimate of expenditure would be substantially exceeded, and in some of these the level of rates was already so high that a further increase would be difficult. Sanction was therefore given by the Local Authorities (Financial Provisions) Act, 1921, (i) to the temporary borrowing of money, with the sanction of the Minister, to meet expenses pending the collection of rates levied; and (ii) to the raising of longer period loans, so as to defer when neces-sary the charge for relief. The highest figure reached at any time by the sanctions given was £5,819,258, sanctioned in 111 Unions

Three resolutions in particular, one on education and two on housing, aroused keen interest at the Congress. The first protested against the proposed economies in education, while the other two demanded (a) the removal of all restrictions on, and Unemployment Grants Committee .-- Grants were made by the Unemployment Grants Committee during the year ended the 31st March, 1922, in aid of schemes, the total estimated cost of which the encouragement of, the building of houses by local authori-ties, such houses to be let at a reasonable rent; (b) other necessary steps for the erection of sufficient houses of the artisan was £21,412,793. The works thus assisted included roads and ootpaths, sewers and sewage disposal, and various gas, water, type to relieve the present congestion; and (c) the further exelectricity, and tramway schemes, and the like. tension of the Rent Restriction Act.

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905 .- This Act was again extended by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1921, but, in view of the work of the Unemployment Grants Committee (see above) no grants were made to Distress Committees. Some Distress Committees, however, took action on a voluntary basis in collaboration with the Guardians. The Central (Unem-ployed) Body for London promoted a scheme for the utilisation of their farm colony at Hollesley Bay for the reception and training of able-bodied persons chargeable to the several Metro-politan Unions; and the West Ham Distress Committee had a similar scheme.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The number of pensions payable in the United Kingdom as a whole on the 31st March, 1922, was 1,029,367, of which 366,255 were payable to men and 663,112 to women; 958,909 of these pensions, or 93.2 per cent. of the total, were at the maximum rate of 10s. a week.

THE British Consul at Lille, reporting on 27th July, refers to a despatch from the Vice-Consul at Calais calling attention to the comparatively large number of British subjects who are re-Excluding pensions paid under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, which numbered 14,222, the number of pensioners in the United Kingdom on the 31st March, 1922, showed an increase of 2.4 per patriated from the vice-consular district each quarter on the cent. over the total for the previous year. ground of distress.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

Among the other subjects dealt with in the Report are :--Public Health (under the headings of infectious diseases; maternity and child welfare; welfare of the blind; inspection and supervision of food; general health questions; sanitary administration; housing; town planning); Local Government and Local Finance; and National Health Insurance. There is also a general introduction to the Report, a separate section dealing with the Welsh Board of Health, and various charts and appendices.

* The figures were even higher in April, May and June. See article on "Poor Law Relief to Unemployed Persons," in next column.

SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

POOR LAW RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

THE Minister of Health gave the following statistics of relief given by Boards of Guardians to unemployed persons during April, May and June, 1922, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 4th August.

The figures relate to England and Wales only.

COLLO MARCON OF LONGARY OF COLL	April.	May.	June.
Average number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (whether in receipt of unemployment benefit or not), and the wives and dependent children of those persons, who received relief in their own homes Average number of other persons ordi- narily engaged in some regular occupa- tion, but not insured under the Unem- ployment Insurance Acts, and the wives and dependent children of those persons, who received relief in their own homes	912,323 65,281	961,153 63,512	1,090,488 62,760

The total amount paid to the above-mentioned persons (insured and uninsured together) in these three months was £3,520,329, of which £950,611 was paid in April (four weeks), £984,803 in May (four weeks), and £1,584,915 in June (five weeks). The total amount paid to the insured persons and their dependants was £3,261,170, and to the other unemployed persons and their dependants, £259,159.

WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD ANNUAL CONGRESS.

THE 39th Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild, which now has 1,022 branches and over 51,000 members, was held at Portsmouth on 20th and 21st June. The number of delegates present was 688.* In addition there were delegates from the co-operative organisations and other public bodies in the United Kingdom, from the Swedish and Norwegian Women's Guilds, and representatives of co-operators in Belgium and in the United States. The outstanding event in the history of the Women's Guild during the past year has been the formation (at the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance at Basle) of an International Women's Co-operative Committee, as a step towards the founding of an International Women's Guild. At the present Congress a resolution was passed welcoming the formation of this Committee and looking forward to the development of international co-operative trade through an International Co-operative Wholesale Society.

A resolution, on similar lines to one lost at the Brighton Congress of the Co-operative Union, + urging joint action by the Co-operative, the Trade Union and the Labour movements for the establishment of a daily newspaper, was lost after much debate; but finally a special resolution was passed by 412 to 125 votes urging the three movements to consider the advisability of joint action for the purpose of starting a daily newspaper. Another resolution, passed almost unanimously, urged the co-operative movement to redouble its efforts to secure a Co-operative and Labour Government.

The next Congress will be held at Cardiff.

EMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE: WARNING TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

The prevalent belief among workmen that there is a labour shortage in the devastated areas of France and that it is therefore easy for British subjects to find lucrative employment is anything but the truth, states H.M. Consul. There are certainly shortages of skilled labour in the building and allied trades and of skilled and juvenile labour in the textile industries, but these are almost entirely due to lack of housing accommodation. It is therefore extremely rare for British subjects, and especially those who know no French, to find employment. Persons are therefore warned not to proceed to France without a definite engagement.

• Owing to a new method of representation, the number of delegates was only bout one-half of that of 1921. † See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 248. about on

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN GERMANY.*

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THE method of collective bargaining has made remarkable progress in Germany since the Armistice. By the end of 1920, gress in Germany since the Armistice. By the end of 1920, 9,561,000 workers had their wages and working conditions settled by collective agreement, as compared with 1,399,000 at the end of 1913.⁺ The corresponding figure for the end of 1919 was 5,986,000. Of the agreements in force at the end of 1920 those covering 95 per cent. of the workers were concluded without recourse to strike or lock-out. The increase in the scope of the individual agreement is also recovering be individual agreement is also remarkable.

Scope of Ag	reemer	ıt.	Percentage of total r covered by Agreeme	number of Workers ent at end of Year
peope or me	,1001401		1913.	1920.
One firm One locality One district The whole country	 	 	 30·4 17·9 46·1 5·6	12-2 9-7 56-5 21-6†

The incidence of collective agreements in the various trades changed considerably between 1913 and 1920. At the end of 1913 66 1 per cent. of all the workers covered by agreement of 1913 b6-1 per cent. of all the workers covered by agreement belonged to four industries—building (29.2 per cent.), metal and engineering (14.8), wood working (11.9), and clothing (10.2). In 1920 these four industries covered only 33.7 per cent. of the workers, the corresponding percentages for the individual trades being 5.3, 21.0, 3.5 and 3.9 respectively. The change was largely due to the extension of the system to three groups in which it was either non-existent or quite unimportant in 1913, namely, mining and smelting (13.6 per cent. in 1920), transport (12.4 per cent. the increase being due to the inclusion of the railway mining and smelting (13'6 per cent. In 1320), transport (12'4 per cent., the increase being due to the inclusion of the railway workers), and the group classified as "other," and made up largely of salaried employees (10.0 per cent.). Of these three only transport workers were represented in 1913, when they formed 3.9 per cent. of the total.

WORKING HOURS IN GERMAN MINES: NEW LAW.1

A NEW Act for regulating the hours of labour of workers employed in mines in Germany was passed by the Reichstag on 28th June. The Bill in its original form applied only to hard coal mines, but as amended and passed the Act extends to all kinds of mining. It provides for a uniform method of calculating the shifts of underground workers, and fixes as the maximum working hours those laid down in the collective agreement of 1st October, 1921. Working time in excess of the normal may be laid down in a collective agreement which has been declared generally binding. Shorter hours are to be worked where the temperature exceeds 28° Centigrade (equal to 82° Fahrenheit).

GERMAN COAL AND LIGNITE MINING: EARNINGS PER SHIFT, 1913 AND 1922.

THE issue for July, 1922, of Wirtschaft und Statistik, the journal of the Federal Department of Statistics, contains journal of the Federal Department of Statistics, contains an article dealing with wages in coal and lignite mining in the principal areas of Germany during the first quarter of 1922. The following Table, showing the average amount earned per shift by men employed, together with the increase over the corresponding earnings for 1913, is compiled from the particulars given therein. (Similar particulars for the third quarter of 1921 were published in the March LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 111).

Carlo a service	Daning they be	and set as	and the state	, 1		State Land	
	Hewer Tram		Other T ground V		Men Surface Workers.		
Mining District.	Average Earnings per Shift, 1st Qtr., 1922.	In- crease over 1913.	Average Earnings per Shift, 1st Qtr., 1922.	.In. crease over 1913.	Average Earnings per Shift, 1st Qtr., 1922.	In- crease over 1913.	
Coal- Upper Silesia Lower Silesia Dortmund Aix-la-Chapelle . Rhine, Left Bank Bavaria Saxony	. 107.72 134.62 . 123.18 . 137.86 . 85.94	Per cent. 2793 2805 2081 2192 2178 1783 1783	Marks. 103·77 97·31 109·87 104·53 107·58 77·27 101·57	Per cent. 2965 2854 2420 2414 2065 2017 I	Marks. 104·29 97·51 113·99 99·72 113·93 77·30 97·69	Per cent. 3269 3156 2626 2450 2607 2196 	
Average	. 131.54	2185	106.86	2538	109.19	2777	
Lignite - Elbe, Right Bank . Elbe, Lett Bank . Rhine, Left Bank . Saxony . Thuringia .	. 102.06 . 121.12 . 99.54	} 2422 { 2534 2387	94·49 95·32 118·53 94·58 92·44	}2652 { 2712 	92.67 94.06 118.81 95.42 90.92	} 2695 2993 2431	
Average	. 104.75	2430	100.86	2707	98-02	2739	

Special Supplements to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* for 31st May, 15th June and 15th July, 1922.
† In addition there were a large number of agreements (*Mantel-tarife*) which regulated general conditions nationally, leaving details to be settled locally.
‡ Soziale Prazis, 12th July, 1922.
|| No comparable figures for 1913.

The average shift earnings of coal hewers and trammers together rose from 102.24 marks in the fourth quarter of 1921 to 131.54 in the first quarter of 1922, earnings in the latter period amounting to nearly 22 times the corresponding pre-war figure. The earnings of lignite hewers and trammers were 24 times the 1913 average.

Similar advances took place in the case of other underground and surface workers, the general result being that earnings of men employed in coal mines during the quarter under review were from 22 to nearly 28 times those recorded for 1913, while those of lignite miners were from 24 to 27 times the 1913 figure.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DENMARK : SUSPENSION OF EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF.

In Denmark the provision of unemployment relief is organised by Unemployment Insurance Societies, which are instituted by trade unions and are subsidised by the State under certain conditions

under a law passed in December, 1921, providing for the co-ordination of Unemployment Societies, Employment Exchanges and Emergency Works (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, p. 9), provision is made for the formation of a Central Unemployment Fund to operate in times of extraordinary unemployment. The Evend is formed by contributions from the State ampleurers and Fund is formed by contributions from the State, employers and the Unemployment Insurance Societies. The Fund bears the cost of benefit granted during periods of exceptional unemployment in all cases where the resources of privately organised funds are exhausted, or where individual members have drawn all

the benefit to which they are entitled. According to a despatch from H.M. Representative at Copen-hagen, dated 14th July, 1922, the Minister of the Interior on 13th July last issued an Order whereby the benefit granted in respect of extraordinary unemployment is no longer to be paid in the case of some thirty-eight trade unions, while it is to be continued in regard to twenty-nine other unions, as to which it has been decided that the degree of unemployment must still be regarded as " extraordinary.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWISS FACTORIES.

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for May (p. 206) reference was made to an Order issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy extending the normal maximum working hours to 52 a week in certain branches of industry. Copies of other Orders bearing dates from 9th January, 1922, to 16th June, 1922, have been forwarded from time to time by H.M. Minister at Berne, relating to certain branches of cotton manufacture and of embroidery materials, and to hat and cap making, vegetable preserving, and soap and candle making. In these trades the working hours are extended to 52 a week for a limited period which in no case extends beyond the end of the current year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWITZERLAND.*

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF DONATIONS.

By a decision of the Federal Department for Public Economy, dated 18th July, 1922, unemployment donation paid under the Decree of the Federal Council of 29th October, 1919, ceased to be granted to persons engaged in certain specified occupations in forestry and fishing, food and drink preparation, clothing, building, wood and glass working, printing, transport, the liberal pro-fessions and domestic service, as from 7th August, 1922. These trades are additional to those referred to in a similar connection in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July last, p. 290.

STOPPAGE OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT **RELIEF IN SWEDEN.†**

THE Swedish Unemployment Commission have decided to stop the grants made to communes for the payment of unemployment relief, on the ground that the majority of those still receiving relief are invalids and others not qualified for relief work. Exceptions will be made in favour of communes which can prove that grants are still required.

Recueil des Lois Fédérales, 26th July, 1922. Berne.
 † Report of H.M. Minister at Stockholm, dated 17th July, 1922.

August, 1922.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM.*

A LAW regulating employment exchanges for seamen was pro-mulgated on 11th April. By the terms of this Act, which applies ON 1st July, 1922, there came into force in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes a law, passed on 27th June, 1921, establishing a system of compulsory insurance against sickness and accidents. Foreigners participate in the benefits if Serb-Croat-Slovene citizens receive reciprocal treatment in the to employment exchanges for seamen on ships other than coasting vessels, persons intending to carry on the business of finding employment for seamen must obtain the sanction of the administrative authorities. The Government may itself undertake the ountries of which they are nationals work, if thought advisable, or it may require welfare institutions or other bodies to do so; for this purpoes a subsidy will be granted.

Generally all persons who work for payment, irrespective of age, sex, nationality or the nature of their work, must be insured. Apprentices are included, as also home workers, small masters, and crews of small coasting vessels and fishing boats. The law applies to agricultural workers only in so far as they are liable to accident from machinery or mechanical power used A separate law is to be enacted concerning the insurance of ricultural workers generally. Persons not insured compul-rily may insure voluntarily by complying with certain special regulations

Insured persons are grouped into wage-classes, and both benefits and premiums for insurance against sickness vary according to the class to which a worker belongs. Half the premium is paid by the employer and half by the workman. The minimum benefits in case of sickness include free medical ttendance, medicines and surgical appliances, and also mainten ance allowance not exceeding twenty-six weeks at two-thirds of the daily wage. Maternity benefits are also granted, and medical attendance for an insured worker's family. Burial benefit is fixed at thirty times the member's daily wage.

THE Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has not been affected—as might appear from a statement made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June (page 249), on the authority of an erroneous Press report—by the decision of the Accident benefits are payable not only if a worker sustains njury at his employer's establishment, but also if he is injured Supreme Court that the Federal Child Labour Law of 1919 was the way to or from that place. Sickness from cholera, in unconstitutional. The Children's Bureau is an office for redustrial poisoning, etc., contracted by sailors in the execution of their duty, is also regarded as an "accident." Premiums for accident insurance are paid by the employer alone. Benefits include free medical treatment, medicines and search, having three primary divisions—industrial, child hygiene and social service. The agency for enforcing the Child Labour Act, whose abolition is involved in the nullification of the law, is the Child Labour Tax Division of the Internal Revenue surgical appliances, and maintenance allowance not exceeding ten Bureau.

eeks at the rate of two-thirds of the daily wage, and a pension o long as incapacity for work (whether total or partial) lasts The maximum pension is the amount of the minimum annual earnings of the insured. In case of death, burial benefits and family pensions are granted to widows and orphans under sixen years of age.

The system is administered by the Ministry for Social Affairs. In the management of the Central Office at Belgrade employers and workpeople are represented in equal numbers. For the settlement of disputes special courts of first instance and a court of appeal are set up, and joint assessors are to supplement the legal members of the court of appeal.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION, SOUTH AFRICA : ISSUE OF REPORT.

THE Commission on Unemployment appointed by the South African Government on 20th September, 1920, presented a report in February, 1922, which supplements the interim reports noticed on pages 345 and 523 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for 1921. The queson pages 345 and 325 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for 1521. The ques-tion of unemployment insurance remains to be dealt with in a later report. The main recommendations of the commissioners relate to the collection of statistical and other information, to the extension of vocational training, and to the provision of cheap transport and marketing facilities for the country's products. onsiderable reserve is shown on the question of outlining a policy " for regulating the employment of native labour, but, so far as the mining industry is concerned, it is suggested that native labour should be utilised as far as possible underground while the industry is enabled to expand, and its profits laid under tribute, to provide for the employment of white men above ground.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN CANADA: **EXPENDITURE BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT.**+

THE total expenditure of the Canadian Government in connection with unemployment relief during the past winter is esti-mated to have been about 1,225,000 dollars. About half this amount was expended on works of construction undertaken in various municipalities for the purpose of providing employment, and the remainder in financial assistance to unemployed persons and their dependants.

The relief works were in all cases undertaken by the municialities, a proportion of the extra cost incurred being borne by the Federal Government on condition that the Province assumed its share of such excess expenditure. Under an Order in Council ctober, 1921, the excess cost of winter construction was be borne equally by the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government and the municipality. A further Order of 25th January, 1922, however, increased the Federal proportion to one-half of the excess cost.

* Based on a translation of the law prepared by the Commercial Secretary at Belgrade and forwarded by H.M. Minister on 12th January, 1922. † Canadian Labour Gazette, July, 1922.

SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES FOR SEAMEN IN JAPAN.*

No fees are to be charged by exchanges, but existing exchanges which charge fees or are being carried on for profit at the time when the Act comes into effect may for the time being continue to charge fees on conditions to be laid down.

The Act prescribes penalties for violation of its provisions, and provides for the appointment, under the Minister of Communications, of a Seamen's Employment Exchange Commission. The date when the Act will come into force is to be announced.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR : CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

WAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS COTTON INDUSTRY.

Industrial and Labour Information (the bulletin of the International Labour Office), in its issue for 4th August summarises the results of a survey of wages and hours of labour in fourteen representative cotton factories in Massachusetts undertaken by the statistical divisions of the State and Federal Departments of Labour. The most recent figures relate to a period in January, 1922 (in one factory to a period in March, 1922), the total number of workers covered being 16,380. It is noted that in February, 1922, several mills announced further reductions of wages. The following Table shows the average earnings of various classes of workers for a full week in 1914, in 1920, and at the beginning of the present year :--

					Earnings.				
(ategory.				1914.	1920.	1922.		
le Workers—	and and	Sec.	Stale.	Column 1	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
Card tenders and	strippers		200 200		8.17	28.58	21.37		
Drawing frame t					7.18	27.04	18.05		
Speeder tenders					7.78	33.36	25.30		
Spinners (mule)					18.31	43.63	36.05		
Spinners (frame)					8.50	30.19	20.06		
Loom fixers	\				14.26	37.97	29.88		
Weavers					10.04	28.70	22.22		
ale Workers—									
Drawing frame to	enders				6.40	19.59	15.07		
Speeder tenders					8.64	24.67	19.30		
Spinners (frame)					8.09	24.24	18.53		
Weavers					9 07	26.30	19.92		

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE latest telegraphic information about the coal mining and railway disputes is so conflicting that it is impossible to say that either has been settled. It is hoped that an account of the terms of settlement will be available for insertion in next month's LAEOUR GAZETTE. The mining strike is in its twentieth week, and large supplies of coal are being imported into the United States from Europe.

LIABILITY OF TRADE UNIONS FOR STRIKE DAMAGES : DECISION OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. ERRATUM.

In the article under the above title, which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 288, for "April, 1922," in para-graph 2, line 3, read "April, 1914."

• Industrial and Labour Information, 30th June, 1922.

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RETAIL PRICES at 1st AUGUST, 1922.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included 81% Food only 75%

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FOOD.

THE average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary, after having advanced from 70 per cent. at 1st June to 80 per cent. at 1st July, receded to 75 per cent. at 1st August. This decline was due to the heavy fall in the prices of potatoes, relatively small average decreases in the prices of meat, fish, flour and bread being rather more than counterbalanced by appreciable increases in the prices of milk, eggs and sugar. As regards the prices of butter, there were numerous changes during July in both directions, the net effect of which on the average price was almost negligible.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, at 1st July, 1922, and at 1st August, 1922 :--

Article.		ge Price (j berwise in	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Aug., 1922, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1922.	1st August, 1922.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1922.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	0 9 3 0 6 1	${ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \end{array} } $	1 63 0 11±	+ 0 9 + 0 4 ³ / ₄	- 0 0‡
Ribs	0 7 1 0 4 <u>3</u>	0 10 ³ 0 6 ¹ / ₄	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 3_{\frac{1}{4}} \\ + & 0 & 1_{\frac{1}{4}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} - & 0 & 0_{4} \\ - & 0 & 0_{4} \end{array}$
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10 1 0 61	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 0_{4}^{3} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 11 \\ + & 0 & 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 3 0 4 0 11 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 10 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 10\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$- 0 0_{\frac{1}{4}} + 0 0_{\frac{1}{4}}$
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter-	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 5 ³ 0 10 2 3 0 5 ³ / ₄ 0 5 ⁴ / ₄	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 7 \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 4 \\ + & 0 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & - & - \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$
Fresh Salt Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2 ¹ 1 2 0 8 ³ 0 7 ¹ / ₅ 0 1 ¹ / ₄ 0 4 ³ / ₄	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 11 \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{8} \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ & - & \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st August, 1922, in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 1st July, 1922 :-

		1st Aug	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Aug., 1922, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	sponding figure for 1st July, 1922.			
Beef, British-		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Fro		92 71 -	87 71	90 71	90 73			
Ribs.		49 23	42 30	45 26	48 30			
Legs		112 96	106 87	109 92	114 95			
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*		83 24 104 102	73 27 89 82	78 25 97 92	81 28 95 95			
(Lotal anomalated)		62 72 44 196 58	70 71 48 182 64	66 72 46 189 61	68 73 46 182 52			
Fresh	······································	75 77 51 	81 77 53 - 4 75 75	78 77 52 - 2 79 84	75 77 51 3 72 195			
All above articles o (Weighted Perce Increase).		76	73	75	80			

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

August, 1922.

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 from the results of these enquiries it is estimated that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st August, 1922, was about 53 per cent. Of the total increase nearly one-half is accounted for by increases in retes and water charges and one-third is on account of the rates and water charges, and one-third is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the remainder

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st August the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, averaged about the same as a month earlier, and about 140 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the average increase in the retail prices of coal, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent. at 1st August. For gas the increase was between 85 and 90 per cent., for lamp oil it was about 95 per cent. and for candles (cheap kinds) 65 per cent. Matches show a much greater increase. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase was about 90 per cent. at 1st August, or about the same as a month earlier.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 95 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st August 1922, is about 81 per cent.* over the pre-war level, as compared with 84 per cent. for 1st July.

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 o working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whethe such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities i 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 :--

Average Percentage	Increase	since July.	1914-All Items.
(Food wont			

Month (beginning of).	1915	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919	1920.	1921.	1922.
January February March April May June _	10-15 15 15-20 15-20 20 25	35 35 35–40 35–40 40–45 45	65 65–70 70 70–75 75 75–80	85-90 90 90-95 95-100 100	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 30 30–35 35	45-50 45-50 50 50-55 60 65	80 80 80-85 75-80 85 85	$100-105 \\ 110 \\ 110 \\ 115-120 \\ 120-125 \\ 120$	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81

NOTE.

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

• If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st, August 1922, is about 5 per cent. less.

August, 1922.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SUMMARY FOR JULY.

GENERAL POSITION.

Textile Trades .-- In the textile trades generally there was a further slight improvement. In the weaving section of the cotton EMPLOYMENT during July, though still bad generally, showed a further slight improvement as compared with June. In the textrade employment was again better than in the previous mouth, though it was still very irregular; in the spinning section little change was reported. Employment in the woollen industry also tile trades and in the tinplate and steel sheet trades the improvement previously reported was maintained, and there was also some improvement in the coal mining industry and in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. improved, especially in the heavy woollen trade. In the worsted trade employment was good in the woolcombing and spinning eec-tions, and there was a slight improvement in the weaving section, which had hitherto been somewhat depressed. In the jute trade SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. employment was good during July, and slightly better than in June; in the hosiery trade it continued fairly good on the whole; Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 14.6 at the end of July, as compared with 15.7 at the end of June. Among the in the carpet trade it continued fair. In the silk trade employment was quiet on the whole, thought it was fairly good in some workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act,* num-bering approximately 11,900,000, and working in practically every sections in the Macclesfield district and at Norwich, Yar-mouth and Sudbury. Employment in the lace trade continued bad on the whole, but remained fair in the curtain branch; in industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th July was 12.3, as compared with 12.7 at 26th June, and with 16.2 at the beginning of January. For males alone the percentage was 14.8 at 24th July, as compared with 15.3 at 26th June; for females the correother branches there was much short time and unemployment. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack on the whole, although there was a slight improvement in some districts, and hostery dyers at Leicester and nding figures were 6.0 and 6.1. The number of workpeople silk dyers at Macclesfield and Leek were well employed. In the linen trade employment was slack on the whole and showed little change as compared with the previous month.

on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges^{*} at 31st July was approximately 1,400,000, of whom men numbered 1,151,000 and women 170,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 26th June was 1,455,000, of whom 1,206,000 were men and 177,000 were women. It should also be 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 31st July was 14,100, of which 2,800 were for men and 9,200 for women; the corresponding number at 26th June was 16,500 (3,000 for men and 11,600 for women).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.-Employment at coal mines showed improvement and was fair on the whole. The total number wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd July was 1,082,710, decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with a month ago and an increase of 7.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 22nd July was 4.65, as compared with 4.49 in June and 5.61 in July, 1921.

At iron mines employment continued bad and was slightly worse than in the previous month. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns received was 65In the brick and cement trades employment continued bad. In the woodworking and furnishing group employment was generally moderate and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Coopers continued well employed in the cent. less than in June, and the average number of days worked per week by these mines in the fortnight ended 22nd July was 5.10 as compared with 5.28 in June. Among shale wet section, but in the dry section employment was bad. With coachbuilders and basket makers employment was fair on the whole; in the furnishing trades generally and with brushmakers miners employment remained good and again showed an improvement. Employment with lead miners continued fair in the Weardale district, but was bad in Derbyshire. With slate quarry-men in North Wales employment was reported as fairly good it was quiet. At limestone quarries employment was fair on the whole, but was again slack in the Weardale district; in quarries producing grind-stone and building stone employment continued bad. At granite Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment continued moderate on the whole in the paper making trade; some slackness was reported owing to shortage of orders, but uarries it was fair generally.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.— Employment in the pig-iron industry continued bad and showed little change compared with the previous month. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of July was 117, as compared with 115 at the end of June. In the iron and steel trades employment continued slack on the whole, and many works were working short time during the month. At tinplate mills employment continued fairly good and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the steel sheet trade there was a slight improvement. At the end of the month 480 tin-plate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation as compared with 471 at the end of June.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades .-Employment in the engineering trades remained bad during the month, though in most of the principal districts there was some improvement compared with June; the effects of the recent dispute were still severely felt, and numbers of workpeople were still waiting re-absorption. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment continued very bad, though it was not quite so bad as in the previous month. In the other metal trades employment generally, though showing some improvement in certain sections, remained bad, and much un-

* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and exclude the Irish

employment and short time working prevailed; it was good, how-ever, in the Birmingham hollow-ware trade, where overtime was worked, and fair with needle makers in the Redditch district.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke and ready-made branches of the tailoring trades continued fairly good on the whole, but there was a slight decline in the bespoke branch in some localities. In the felt hat trade employment showed some improvement and was fair generally; it was also fair in the corset trade. In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a slight decline in most of the Midland centres and at Norwich, but an improvement at Kingswood and at Leeds, in the Rossendale Valley, and in Scotland. In the leather trades employment improved to fair in the tanning and currying section and also in the port-manteau, trunk and fancy leather sections, but was slack with saddlery, harness, &c., makers, showing a decline as compared with the previous month. Much short time continued to be worked.

Building, Woodworking, &c .- In the building trades employment continued slack in the majority of towns from which reports were received, although it was reported as good in some centres. With plasterers employment was fair generally; with other skilled building trade operatives it was slack on the whole, and about the same as a month ago, except in the case of painters, the employment of whom showed a decline. It was bad with builders' labourers and with workpeople on construction of works.

at several centres overtime was worked. In the printing and bookbinding trades employment generally remained bad, though some improvement was reported with letterpress printers in London; in the provinces employment was affected at the end of the month by the dispute involving members of the Typo-graphical Association. There was a slight improvement with litho-graphic printers, but a good deal of short time was worked both in this and in the bookbinding section.

Pottery and Glass Trades.-In the pottery trades employment continued bad on the whole and much short time was worked. At Bristol, however, it was reported as fair, and at Glasgow moderate. In the glass trades employment continued bad on the whole, although some branches showed a slight improvement.

Agriculture and Fishing.—The supply of agricultural labour in England and Wales was everywhere sufficient but with the with the seasonal demand there was less unemployment than in the previous month. In the fishing industry employment continued fair generally and showed a further slight improvement.

Dock Labour and Seamen .- With dock labourers employment was again only moderate on the whole. With seamen it was fair and slightly better than during the previous month, but large numbers of men were still out of work

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TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

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TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,334,339 reported 195,447 (or 14.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of July, 1922, compared with 15.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1922, and 16.7 per cent. at the end of July, 1921.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at en Jul 1923	nd of y,	Inc. (+) of in perc Unempl compared	entage oyed as
ann ann i chainm an	at end of July, 1922.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building† Coal Mining Engineering and Ship-	127,135 180,347 438,141	8,767 23,740 122,627	6·9 13·2 28·0	-0.7 -2.3	-0.3 -1.6 -0.1
building Miscellaneous Metal	61,195	7,478	12.2	+ 0.1	- 9.1
Textiles:	100,960 12,311 78,790 77,318	3,084 155 3,021 5,229	3·1 1·3 3·8 6·8	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4 \cdot 2 \\ - & 9 \cdot 0 \\ - & 8 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 & 6 \end{array} $
and Paper. Furnishing Woodworking	35,114 49,071	2,314 3,489	6.6 7.1	+ 0.7 + 01	-5.4 -1.2
Clothing : Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Pottery Miscellaneous	76,749 49,148 33,000 15,060	2,726 2,080 7,150 3,587	3.6 -4.2 21.7 23.8	$ \begin{array}{c} - 0.3 \\ + 2.1 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.1 \\ - 2.6 \\ + 9.2 \\ + 2.3 \end{array} $
Total	1,334,339	195,447	14.6	- 1.1	- 2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.3 at 24th July, as compared with 12.7 at the 26th June A table showing the estimated number insured and the numbers and percentages unemployed in the principal in-dustries appears on p. 336.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included	July,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.			Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron " Shale "	1,082,710 6,311 4,130	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.65 5.10 6.00	Days +0.16 -0.18 +0.05	Davs. 0.96 	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	15,461 — 56,872	Furnaces in Blast. 117 Mills Working 480 Shifts Worked (one week). 285,152	Number. + 2 + 9 Per cent. -1.9	Number. + 102 + 218 Per cent. - 7.6	

		(b) (DTHER '	FRADES	a sobar		
a large and the lar		Numbe	er of Worl	speople.		Vages Paic Vorkpeopl	
Trade.		Week ended	led Dec. (-) on a		Week Inc. (+ ended Dec. (-)		
		22nd July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd July, 1922.	Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery		92,605 14,598 31,142 51,724 11,714	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Per} \\ \textbf{cent.} \\ + \ 0.8 \\ + \ 1.7 \\ + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 1.0 \\ - \ 0.7 \end{array}$	Per cent. +12.7 +19.9 +18.5 + 8.0 - 6.3	£ 179,723 30,987 62,578 121,366 21,176	Per cent. + 2.0 + 4.8 + 0.8 - 2.0 - 4.5	Per cent. + 6 ^{.5} +32 ^{.7} +28 ^{.5} + 8 ^{.4} -30 ^{.4}
Total		201,783	+ 0.8	+11.5	415,830	+ 0.5	+ 8.5

hort 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."
§ Includes returns relating to leather and glass workers and cigar makers.
* Wowing to the dispute in the coal mining industry, almost all the iron mines were closed.

A

were closed. ¶ 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.

(2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORK. PEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

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. Detaile figures are given on page 336.

August, 1922.

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 unemployment insurance figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, figures for Southern Ireland not being available.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July was fair on the whole, and showed an mprovement as compared with the previous month.

The average weekly number of days (4.65) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 22nd July showed an increase of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th June. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd July howed a decrease of 5,635 (or 0.5 per cent.) on the number at 24th June, 1922.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.4 per cent. at 24th July, compared with 8.2 per cent. at 26th

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 eturns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of vorkpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling ninerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Wage Ea	al Numbe rners on Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	22nd July,	(-)as co	nc. (+) or Dec. -) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	58,754 155,899	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per cent} \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent} \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 7.2 \end{array}$	Days. 5·14 4·95	Days. + 0.02 + 0.34	Days. 0.34 0.34	
Cumberland and West- morland	11,205 102,746 64,478 102,299	-1.1 + 0.6 - 0.8 - 0.7	+ 7.1 + 3.9 - 0.4 - 0.1	4·89 5·13 4·67 3·95	+ 0.22 + 0.33 + 0.95 - 0.02	-0.74 -0.58 -1.14 -1.84	
Lanc. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	61,848 62,004 20,835 33,107	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.5 \\ -1.6 \end{array} $	- 0.1 + 7.4 + 3.7 + 7.8 + 0.7	4·79 4·78 5·55 4·58	-0.02 + 1.45 + 1.44 + 1.89 + 0.40	-0.85 -0.88 -0.40 -1.22	
South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop Glouc. and Somerset Kent	32,597 14,077 1,605	-0.2 + 0.3 + 3.0	-1.6 -1.7 -16.3	5·14 4·38 5·75	+ 0.91 + 0.68 + 0.01	-0.77 -1.46 -0.10	
North Wales	16,630 221,539	+ 0.6 - 1.6	+16.8 +18.4	4·54 4·93	-0.61 -0.23	-1.33 -0.87	
England and Wales	959,623	- 0.3	+ 6.5	4.83	+ 0.38	- 0.84	
800TLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	14,512 28,308 80,267	-1.9 -0.2 -3.3	+18.2 +36.3 + 4.4	4·65 2·79 3·26	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.71 \\ - 2.27 \\ - 1.42 \end{array} $	- 0.62 - 2.59 - 1.75	
Scotland	123,087	- 2.4	+12.0	3.32	- 1.52	- 1.79	
Great Britain	1,082,710	- 0.5	+ 7.1	4.65	+ 0.16	- 0.96	

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 22nd July was 1.09 days, of which 030 of a day was due to holidays and 0.72 of a day to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 24th June the average time lost was 1.25 days, of which 1.14 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fort-night ended 23rd July, 1921, the average time lost was 0.18 of a day due to the same causes. The non-winding time, excluding time lost on account of holidays, was about one-quarter of a day per week in each period. The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 22nd July, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 18,145,300 tons, compared with 15,826,800 tons in the four weeks ended 24th June, 1922, which included the Whitsuntide holiday period. Whitsuntide holiday period.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent coke and manufactured fuel, amounted in July, 1922, to 7,096,114 tons, or 395,072 tons more than in June.

• The figures in this article only 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 persons employed worked every day the mines were open. Including Cannock Chase.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad, and showed little

change as compared with the previous month. Of a total of 487 furnaces, only 117 were in blast at the end of July, as shown by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers. At the end of June the number of furnaces in blast was 115.

Returns received by the Federation from 74 firms employing 15,461 workpeople at the end of July showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with the number employed at the end of June.

The following Table shows the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of July, 1922, June, 1922, and July, 1921, according to Returns collected by the Federation :--

District.	Total Number				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July on a	
District.	of Furnaces	July, 1922.	June, 1922.	July, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES :-		Mar Cart		}		
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and N. Lancs.	115 46	27 9	27 11	9	 - 2	$^{+18}_{+9}$
Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	12	11	2	+ 1	+ 10
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	21	20	1	+ 1	+ 20
Lincolnshire Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick.	22 58	9 13	9 11	12	÷ 2	+ 8 + 11
South Wales and Mon- mouth.	33	9	9		··· ··	+ 9
* Total (England and Wales)	385	100	98	15	+ 2	+ 85
SCOTLAND	102	17	17			+ 17
TOTAL	487	117	115	15	+ 2	+102

The production of Pig Iron in July amounted to 399,100 tons as compared with 369,200 tons in June and 10,200 tons in July, 1921, when the industry had been disorganised by the general stoppage at Coal Mines

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in the tinplate trade during July, and showed little change, as compared with the previous month. In the steel sheet trade there was a slight improvement. At the end of July 480 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation, compared with 471 at the end of June. The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unem-ployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 2,629 at 24th July, 1922, compared with 3,120 at 26th June. The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of July, 1922 :--

	Number	r of Work	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
Works.	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	73 13	+ 1 + 1	+ 34 + 4	367 113	+ 1 + 8	+190 + 28	
TOTAL	86	+ 2	+ 38	480	+ 9	+218	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1922, amounted to 78,548 tons, or 5,982 tone more than in June, 1922, and 67,030 tons more than in July, 1921.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

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EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued slack on the whole during July. Many works were working short time owing to lack of orders. Most of the works in Scotland were closed in the week ended 22nd July on account of holidays.

According to returns received from firms employing 56,872 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 22nd July (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which the works were carried on) showed decreases of 1.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and of 7.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

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

	emplo	Workpo byed by ing retu	firms	Aggreg	ber of	
taning the west have	Week ended 22nd	22nd compared with a		Week ended 22nd July,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
na pilo ne atro sa	J uly, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.	21V 130	Per cent.	Per cent.	por return	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	5,100 171 527 2,462 20,418 2,415 7,068 5,053 13,658	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 18 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 7 \cdot 8 \\ - & 3 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 12 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 46 \cdot 0 \\ - 34 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 10 \cdot 4 \\ - 15 \cdot 4 \\ - 6 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	28,017 553 2,410 10,385 92,610 11,892 36,046 27,429 75,810	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 7 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 10 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \\ - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2.9 \\ - & 7.1 \\ + & 37.2 \\ - & 31.6 \\ - & 4.0 \\ - & 3.5 \\ - & 24.4 \\ - & 8.7 \\ + & 0.3 \end{array}$
Total	56,872	- 2.7	- 6.1	285,152	- 1.9	- 7.6
DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc	5,359 7,603 16,428 2,732	+ 60.7 + 1.8 + 1.4 + 7.2	-41.8 -19.6 -12.5 -2.5	26,327 40,309 80,645 14,411	+ 57.7 + 1.5 + 0.6 + 12.3	- 46.0 - 23.2 - 15.4 - 4.7
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	5,966 6,346 3,588 6,887	$\begin{array}{r} - & 2.5 \\ - & 6.0 \\ + & 6.7 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 29.9 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 32.9 \\ + 86.6 \\ \end{array} $	29,546 31,504 16,717 37,447	+ 2.3 - 7.3 + 11.1 + 0.5	+ 21 9 - 2.7 + 40.6 + 129.8
Total, England and Wales Scotland	54,909 1,963	+ 4.2 - 65.8	- 4.7 - 33.1	276,906 8,248	+ 4.7 - 68.5	- 6.6 - 32.1
Total	56,872	- 2.7	- 6.1	285,152	- 1.3	- 7.6

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers amounted to 473,100 tons in July, 1922, compared with 400,200 tons in June, 1922, and with 117,200 tons in July, 1921.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained bad during July. In most of the principal districts there was some improvement compared with the previous month, but the effects of the recent dispute were still severely felt, and numbers of workpeople were still awaiting reabsorption

The principal exception to the prevailing slackness was experi-enced in the manufacture of textile machinery and accessories, an improvement in this section being reported in Lancashire and Cheshire and in the west of Yorkshire. At Oldham con-ditions generally were fairly good, while in the textile section a considerable amount of overtime was worked. At Wolverhampton employment in the motor-car industry continued good.

At Glasgow and Belfast employment continued very bad. On the North-East Coast it was also very bad, but showed an improvement on the previous month. At Barrow it was worse than in June.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed, according to the Unemployment Insurance records, at 24th July, as compared with 26th June :--

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

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 24th July, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 24th July, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th June, 1922.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	25,623 15,449 9,729 48,802 63,907 46,451 52,118 2,024 3,580	17.8 / 19.0 17.1 23.1 27.9 20.8 30.8 16.4 29.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 2.8 \\ - & 3.6 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & 5.4 \\ - & 3.4 \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	267,683	23.5	- 1.9
Males Females	259,725 7,958	24.6 9.4	- 2.0 - 0.8

August, 1922.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades was again very bad during July, but showed some improvement com-

pared with the previous month. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose Unemployment Insurance books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 24th July:--

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 24th July, 1922.	Percentage of Unemploy- ment at 24th July, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compareo with 26th June, 1922.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	6,097 2,101 9,329 253 40,104 17,412 37,075 6,305 10,560	37·1 18·8 21·0 29·1 44·8 36·1 42·3 37·0 29·4	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 3.7 \\ - & 3.7 \\ - & 1.7 \\ - & 2.2 \\ + & 1.1 \\ - & 1.1 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	129,236	36.8	- 1.8
Males Females	128,565 671	37·3 10·9	-1.8 + 0.1

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, especially on the Wear, but showed a slight improvement com-pared with June. At the East and South Coast ports it remained slack, no improvement being reported, while at the Bristol Channel ports it continued bad. On the Mersey the improvement reported in June was maintained, but at Barrow employment was very bad, and showed a further decline. On the Clyde and at Belfast it remained very bad.

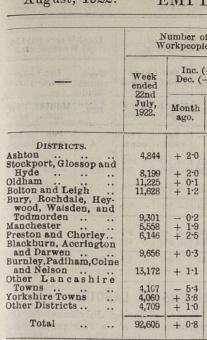
COTTON TRADE.

A FURTHER slight improvement was reported during July in the weaving section of this trade, though there was still much irregular employment and waiting for warps. The spinning section showed little or no change. The position at the end of July was such that the Employers' Federation

at the end of July was such that the Employers' Federation decided to recommend spinners of American cotton to close their mills during August for 48 hours (a full working week) in addi-tion to the usual holidays. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.4 on the 24th July, as compared with 6.7 on the 26th June. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

		Number of Workpeople.			Wages pa Workpeo	
anil along some po	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	22nd July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	220d July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	12,925 24,053 38,073 8,629 8,925	Per cent. + 0.9 + 0.5 + 1.2 + 0.3 + 0.6	Per cent. + 3.0 + 6.5 + 23.4 + 12.2 + .5.6	£ 23,999 44,406 69,764 22,136 19,418	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4.7 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 1.5 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 5' - 1' + 21' - 3' + 10'
Total	92,605	+ 0.8	+ 12.7	179,723	+ 2.0	+ 6

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



The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 104,290,100 lbs. in July, 1922, compared with 118,859,200 lbs. in the previous month, and 73,973,900 lbs. in July, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 19,852,300 lbs. in July, 1922, compared with 15,743,900 lbs. in June, 1922, and 8,971,600 lbs. in July, 1921. The exports of cotton piece goods were 443,609,800 square yards, as compared with 311,907,300 square yards in the revious month, and with 177,530,400 square yards in July, 1921.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during July, and in some districts there was a shortage of labour (principally weavers). At a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Wool Textile Joint Industrial Council, held on the 17th July, The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 17,214,200 square yards, compared with 16,034,200 in June, 1922, and 8,044,800 square yards in July, 1921. permission was given for 60 firms to work overtime until the d of September.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the memployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.9 on the 24th July, as compared with 4.4 on the 26th June.

WOOLLEN TRADE

Employment showed a further improvement in all departments, and was much better than in July of last year, though some looms were still unused even in branches of the trade which have improved.

The greatest improvement was in the heavy woollen trade, particularly at Dewsbury; the trade holidays at this centre, which fell due in the last week of the month, were not taken by ome firms owing to pressure of orders. The shoddy and mungo during the month; but employment was still much better than trade at this centre, however, though somewhat improved, was still depressed. In the Scottish tweed trade there was little in July of last year, and at some centres (particularly at Nor-wich, at Bristol and Kingswood, and in the Rossendale Valley) unemployment, though the operatives were not all fully employed. Employment in the flannel trade at Rochdale was fairly good, the improvement on last year was marked. The following Table summarises the information received from ugh it was not continuous for all the operatives. those employers who furnished Returns :---The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns

ming the fort walls	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
interest and the state	Week ended 22nd July, 1922.		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		(+) or -) on a
to I have richards of St.		Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	334 3,472 5,697 4,192 903	Per cent. + 0 ^{.9} + 3 ^{.4} + 1 ^{.0} + 1 ^{.2} + 3 ^{.1}	Per cent. + 19·3 + 24·3 + 19·7 + 16·0 + 23·7	£ 828 7,319 10,645 9,984 2,211	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3.6 \\ + 8.3 \\ + 4.5 \\ + 3.2 \\ + 2.6 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 30.0 + 43.6 + 35.1 + 25.1 + 25.9
TOTAL	14,598	+ 1.7	+ 19.9	30,987	+ 4.8	+ 32.7
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District District District District	1,308 1,605 1,101 1,816	+ 2.4 + 3.5 + 0.8 + 2.0	+ 21.6 + 84.3 + 3.4 - 6.2	3,302 3,499 2,623 4,089	+ 4.5 + 1.0 + 14.5 + 7.1	+ 53.1 + 94.0 + 17.4 + 18.2
Total, West Riding Bootland	5,830 3,894 4,874	+ 2.3 + 1.2 + 1.5	+20.7 +24.4 +15.5	13,513 8,127 9,347	+ 6.1 + 5.4 + 2.4	+ 40.0 + 43.7 + 16.3
TOTAL	14,598	+ 1.7	+ 19.9	30,987	+ 4.8	+ 32.7

August, 1922.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

of le.		Total all	Wages paid to Workpeople.				
(+) -) 0	or na	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
A COLUMN	ear go,	22nd July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*			
+	12.5	8,898	- 0.8	+ 11.3			
-	21.6 0.4 11.2	14,193 24,141 21,769	+ 1·1 + 0·7 + 0·4	+ 22.1 - 6.4 - 0.1			
	6.7 20.7 33.8	17,111 9,271 10,898	+ 8.0 - 0.2 + 5.5	- 15.5 + 17.3 + 14.0			
-	2.5	21,244	+ 4.0	- 7.6			
+	25.2	29,067	+ 0.2	+ 30.3			
+	17·4 14·8 71·0	7,576 7,355 8,200	- 1.4 + 4.1 + 4.8	+ 10.3 + 17.0 + 53.3			
+	12.7	179,723	+ 2.0	+ 6.5			

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment showed little general change in this trade. The top-making (wool combing) and the worsted spinning sections continued to be well employed, and there was a slight improvement in the weaving section, which had hitherto been somewhat depressed. Employment in all sections (particularly weaving) and in all centres was much better than in July of last year.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1922.			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	22nd July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago •
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Vool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	4,473 16,431 4,683 3,213 2,342	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1.7 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.7 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 17.3 \\ + 17.5 \\ + 14.8 \\ + 24.4 \\ + 28.3 \end{array} $	12,310 27,306 10,298 7,740 4,924	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.6 \\ + & 3.3 \\ - & 2.0 \\ + & 2.3 \end{array} $	+ 22.5 + 25.4 + 52.5 + 23.5 + 27.8
Total	31,142	+ 0.2	+ 18.5	62,578	+ 0.8	+ 28.5
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Hudderstield District Other parts of West Riding	13,956 5,419 3,253 3,201 2,946	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 0.9 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.8 \end{vmatrix} $	+ 12.6 + 13.9 + 13.3 + 75.8 + 22.1	30,003 10,699 6,177 6,484 4,721	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	+ 28.5 + 20.3 + 19.5 + 78.1
Total, West Riding Other Districts	28,775 2,367	$\frac{+0.8}{+0.4}$	+ 22 1 + 18.7 + 17.1	58,084	$\frac{-1.7}{+1.1}$ $\frac{-2.4}{-2.4}$	+ 34.7 + 30.4 + 8.4
Total	31,142	+ 0.5	+ 18.5	62,578	+ 0.8	+ 28.5

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 29,677,900 lbs. in July, 1922, compared with 54,378,900 lbs. in June, 1922, and 8,507,300 lbs. in July, 1921.

The exports of blankets were 49,947 pairs, 59,804 pairs, and 72,430 pairs in July, 1922, June, 1922, and July, 1921, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline in most of the Midland centres and at Norwich, but an improvement at Kingswood and at Leeds, in the Rossendale Valley, and in Scotland. These variations were partly due to the turn of the season, as the demand for light boots slackened with the approach of antumn, while the demand for heavy boots, though increasing, had not yet reached its full dimensions. On the whole there was a slight decline during the month, but employment was still much deter the

	Num	ber of W people.	Vork-	Total all	Wages p Workpe	oaid to ople.
	Week ended 22nd		+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd		+) or -) on a
	July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
England and Wales :		Per cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
London Leicester	2,265 8,730	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array}$	+ 16.4 + 2.0	5,469 21,113	- 0.6 - 8.2	+ 15.3 + 10.0
Leicester Country Dis- trict	2,641 6,912	- 0.3 + 1.8	+ 8.5 - 1.1	6,251 17,229	- 1.8 - 4.2	$+ 8.1 \\ - 1.5$
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,801 3,360 2,252 4,609	+ 1.3 + 0.4 + 0.7 - 0.9	+ 10.0 + 4.0 + 3.7 + 41.3	17,575 8,0.)7 5,556 9,894	-2.7 -4.8 -4.6 -4.4	+ 7.1 - 5.4 + 8.2 + 44.1
Bristol and District . Kingswood Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	955 1,192 1,749	+ 3.6 + 9.9 + 1.9	+ 19.7 + 8.4 + 4.9	2,251 2,497 4,090	+ 3.0 + 42.3 + 5.8	+ 35.1 + 12.9 - 1.2
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	4,086	+ 2.7	+ 18.6	10,423	+ 5.1	+ 24.5
trict	999	+ 0.6	+ 8.2	2,147	+ 3.9	+ 10.2
and Wales	1,418	+ 2.0	+ 1.1	2,732	+ 0.1	- 4.3
England and Wales	48,969	+ 1.0	+ 8.8	115,234	- 2.4	+ 9.5
Scotland Ireland	2,281 474	$+ 2.0 \\ - 1.5$	- 2.6 - 7.1	5,185 947	+ 6.6 - 1.6	-7.1 -13.6
United Kingdom	51,724	+ 1.0	+ 8.0	121,366	- 2.0	+ 8.4
· Commentant of comminent	m 1	Balleri (Bala)	States and and	7819-07	and the second	Sec. 17 -

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

Returns received from firms employing 37,127 workpeople showed 29 per cent. on short time, to the extent, on the average, of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing trade, as indicated by the un-employment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.7 at 24th July, as compared with 7.4 at 26th June.

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1922, amounted to 55,919 dozen pairs, or 2,673 dozen pairs more than in June, 1922, and 29,456 dozen pairs more than in July, 1921.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued slack in the majority of towns from which reports were received, although it was reported as good in some centres, showing a slight improvement, and bad and worse than a month ago in others. Short time was worked in some districts, and the percentage unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books remaining lodged at Em-ployment Exchanges, showed very little change on the whole as compared with the previous month, the only noticeable changes for the better being in the North Western Division of England and in Northern Ireland.

With plasterers employment was again fair generally, but showed some decline as compared with the previous month. With other skilled building trade operatives it was elack on the whole and much about the same as a month ago, except in the case of painters, the employment of whom showed a decline. It was bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 24th July :-

Occupation.	Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 24th July, 1922.	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 24th July, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th June, 1922.
Building Trade.	Mark and all		
Carpenters	11,658	8.6	+ 0.4
Bricklayers	6,306	10.0	- 0.2
Masons	2,085	8.6	- 0.3
Plasterers	1,157 12,941	6.6 11.1	+ 1.9 + 1.5
Painters Plumbers	3,883	10.7	+ 0.3
All other occupations	79,465	21.0	- 0.3
Total	117,495	15.2	+ 0.1
Construction of Works.	a shah Jo, saul	NAME OF STREET	
Navvies	9,496	26.3	+ 0.5
All other occupations	14,485	18.9	- 0.8
Total	23,981	21.3	- 0.2
Grand Total	141,476	16.0	+ 0.1
Divisions.			
London	32,095	17.0	+ 0.8
Bouth-Eastern	14,235 14.512	11·1 13·9	+ 0.8 + 0.3
South-Western	14,512 17,762	18.4	+ 0.3
North-Eastern	18,402	16.3	- 0.5
North-Western	19,991	16.8	- 1.4
Beotland	14,242	16.9	+ 0.4
Wales	6,248	16.9	+ 0.8
Northern Ireland	3,989	28.8	- 1.9
Freat Britain and Northern			
Ireland	141,476	16.0	+ 0.1
Males	141,169	16-1	+ 0.1
Females	307	4.1	+ 0.1

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades during July continued bad on the whole, and much short time was worked. At Bristol, however, it was reported as fair, and at Glasgow moderate.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.5 at 24th July, as compared with 11.8 at 26th June.

Returns received from employers relating to short-time working showed that, of 10,000 workpeople covered, 50 per cent. were working on an average 19 hours short of full time in the week ended 22nd July.

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

of the state of th		umber o orkpeop		Total all	Wages p Workpec	aid to ple.
2016 California Starting	Week ended 22nd		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
TEON ADMARK STREET	July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,581 8,503	- 1.9 - 0.5	$- \frac{16.7}{- 1.5}$	2,532 15,510	- 6.8 - 5.9	- 50.9 - 24.8
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,630	- 0.9	- 17.3	3,134	+ 5.5	- 32.7
Total	11,714	- 0.7	- 6.3	21,176	- 4.5	- 30.4
DISTRICTS. Potteries	8,644 3,070	-12 + 06	- 9.7 + 4.8	14,592 6,584	- 5·4 - 2·5	- 36.9 - 9.9
Total	11,714	- 0.7	- 6.3	21,176	- 4.5	- 30.4

August, 1922.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during July was, on the average, only moderate, improvements at a few ports being counterbalanced by a decline in London. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, at 24th July, 1922, was 196, as com-pared with 204 at 26th June.

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

	Average Dai Docks an	ly Numbe d at Princ	er of Lak ipal Wh	ourers en arves in L	nployed in ondon.	
	In	Docks.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
week ended 1st July, 1922 8th 15th 22nd 29th	5,103 4,775 4,692 5,171 5,195	2,754 2,363 2, 686 2,838 2,952	7,857 7,138 7,378 8,009 8,147	7,834 7,903 7,521 7,469 7,603	15,691 15,041 14,899 15,478 15,750	
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th July, 1922	} 4,987	2,719	7,706	7,666	15,372	
Average for June, 1922	5,301	3,009	8,310	8,065	16,373	
Average for July, 1921	6,001	2,393	8,394	7,599	15,993	

Tubury.-The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in July was 840, as compared with 971 in the previous month, and with 1,247 in July, 1921.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fair, and better than a month ago, but at Blyth and Middlesbrough it remained slack. At other East Coast ports employment was, generally speaking, moderate.

Southern and Western Ports .- At Plymouth employment continued fair, but at other South Coast ports it showed a tendency to decline. At Bristol and the South Wales ports employment was fair and better than in June. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 31st July was 13,990, compared with 14,217 in the five weeks ended 3rd July and 13,217 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was quiet at Glasgow, and slack at Dundee and Leith. At Belfast it was fair and had improved, but at Londonderry it was bad.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during July was fair and slightly better on the whole than in the previous month. There were, however, still large numbers of men out of work.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.8 at 24th July, as compared with 18.8 at 26th June.

On the Thames employment improved in the first half of July, and then declined and was slack at the end of the month. Similar conditions prevailed on the Tyne and at Hull, but on the Tees there was an improvement, and employment was moderate. On the Wear the demand continued to be very quiet. Except for a temporary decline in the third week, the demand for liner hands at Southampton was fairly brisk. At Bristol and Avonmouth the demand fluctuated somewhat, but was, generally speaking, moderate. Employment at Cardiff was fair during the first half of July, but slack afterwards. At Newport and Swansea it continued fair. In the foreign-going trade on

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

August, 1922.

the Mersey a moderate demand early in July was succeeded by a steady decline. On the Clyde the demand declined, but revived somewhat at the end of the month. At Leith employment varied from moderate to slack. At Belfast an improvement in the first half of the month was succeeded by a decline, and the demand at the end of July was very small.

	1	Number o	f Seamen	• shipped	in	an increase of 6,967. During the five wee	ks ended 3	1st July, 5	8,261 vacar	ncies were
Principal Ports.	July,		(+) or -) on a		months ded	filled by Employment 18,198 for women, and were 14,141 unfilled va which 2,763 were f	l 10,758 for acancies on	juveniles. the books	At 31st of the Exc	July ther hanges, o
And a state barrie for	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1922.	Julv, 1921.	juveniles. The following Table during the five weeks	e summaris	es the wo	rk of the	
ENGLAND & WALES: East Coast—									Application ing at end	
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	2,185 195 529 1,369 63	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 843 \\ + & 143 \\ + & 256 \\ + & 452 \\ + & 37 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 134 \\ - & 44 \\ + & 184 \\ - & 267 \\ + & 63 \\ \end{array} $	11,548 1,136 2,509 8,614 165	8,140 930 2,202 7,181 26	Week ended	Applica- tions by Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers
ristol Channel—	and a second	1.11				26th June, 1922	14,987	12,596	1,455,209	16, 538
Bristolt Newport, Mon Cardifft Swansea	1,272 688 3,599 609	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 217 \\ - & 92 \\ + & 1,118 \\ - & 24 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 131 \\ + & 64 \\ + & 607 \\ + & 160 \end{array} $	7,206 6,680 21,521 4,466	5,890 2,850 10,724 2,454	3rd July, 1922 10th " " 17th " "	14,182 14,161 13,752	12,300 12,148 10,894	1,439,060 1,422,654 1,420,175	15,458 14,461 14,809
Liverpool London	11,695 7,008	- 490 + 406	-513 +723	77,633	73,330	24th " " 31st " "	13,294 14,226	10,816 12,103	1,412,768 1,400,231	14,527 14,141
southampton	8,755	- 2,054	+ 723 + 2,097	58,209	45 952 42,137	Total (5 weeks)	69,615	58,261	-	
COTLAND : Leith	519	+ 87	+ 44	2,493	2,126	Occupational details graphs are not availabl	e, but comp	lete statist	n the prece	ding para five week
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	342 2,117	+ 125 - 1,076	$+ 199 \\ - 607$	1,666 14,972	483 13,188	ended 10th July are de Applications from W	ealt with be orkpeople	elow : 	y average 1	number o
ELAND: Belfast	214	- 14	- 70	1,831	1,508	applications from work 10th July showed an in with the previous mon	crease of 1	,236, or 5	3 per cent.,	compared
Total	41,159	- 66	+ 2,905	269,890	219,121	for 16,829, women for of 8.4 per cent. and 5.5	3,764, and	juveniles	for 1,861-	-increase

NOTE.

In view of the need for economy in Government expenditure, it has been decided to discontinue the compilation and publication of the detailed reports and statistics which have for many years regularly appeared in this section of the "Gazette" relating to the state of employment in the undermentioned industries: Iron, Shale and Other Mining and Quarrying. Miscellaneous Metal Trades.

Linen Trade.

Jute Trade. Hosiery Trade.

Silk Trade.

Lace Trade.

Carpet Trade. Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing and Finishing

Trades. Felt Hat Trade.

Tailoring Trade. Shirt and Collar Trade. Other Clothing Trades. Leather Trades. Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding Trades.

Brick and Cement Trades.

Glass Trades. Food Preparation Trades. **Fishing Industry.**

Agriculture.

In consequence of this decision detailed articles and statistics on the state of employment in these industries do not appear in this issue of the "Gazette," but such information as is still available is incorporated in the general article on Employment in July which appears on page 329.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT

EXCHANGES.*

THE number of persons remaining on the Live Registers of Em-

ployment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland-i.e.,

of applications for employment outstanding from workpeople-at

average, 1,021 were for men, 935 for women, and 453 for juveniles

average, 1,021 were for men, 935 for women, and 453 for juveniles —decreases of 250 per cent. in the case of men, 11.3 per cent. in the case of women, and 7.2 per cent in the case of juveniles. *Vacancies Filled.*—The average daily number of vacancies filled was 1,966, as compared with 2,340 during the previous statistical month. Compared with the previous month, the average daily number of vacancies filled by men, women, and juveniles decreased by 25.4 per cent., 2.2 per cent., and 10.0 per cent. respectively. *Juveniles.*—During the period 29,351 applications were received from boys and 26,495 from girls. The number of vacancies noti-fied for boys was 5,903, and 5,118 vacaicies were filled. In the case of girls. 7.681 vacancies were notified and 6.197 were filled.

case of girls, 7,681 vacancies were notified and 6,197 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 140 per cent, were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving

The following Table gives figures for the principal trade groups during the five weeks ended 10th July :---

		Men.			Womer	1.
Group of Trades.†	Live Register.‡	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building Construction of Works Engineering and Iron-	105,835 16,969			289 3	15 1	14 1
founding Shipbuilding Construction of Vehicles	300,065 114,371 6,506	1,756 158	1,901 1,723 105	12,135 111 577	366 	330
Miscellaueous Metal Trades Domestic Service	87,747 11,751 22,364	752	133 532 1,354	10,437 29,855 11,278	236 17,128 1,188	210 11,579 916
and Messages Agriculture Textiles	110,404 3,070 30,860	1,235	1,396 1,003 349	6,595 804 42,027	644 1,134 1,869	580 998 1,448
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) Food, Tobacco, Drink and	12,100	306	210	14,238	2,047	981
Lodgings	13,887 100,125 196,952	4,933	285 4,789 2 993	7,696 3,651 30,270	1,193 285 1,914	1,078 251
Total	1,133,006	100 100 E	2 993	169,971	28,043	1,313 19,723

• The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administration The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administration of Employment Exchanges in the Irish Free State having been transferred to the Provisional Government (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1922, page 159).
 The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 31st July there were on the Live Registers 1,120,300 men, 154,600 women, and 78,100 juveniles, compared with 1,404,200 men, 311,400 women, and 108,200 juveniles at 10th January, 1922.
 T casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this table, and from all other figures above except those in the first three paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of five weeks ended 10th July was 2,090.
 Persons on short time are not included.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

August, 1922.

August, 1922.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.*

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, sub-stantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agrihave been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agri-culture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Employees of local authorities, railways and cer-tain 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 unem-ployment, and it is provided that two periods of unemployment of not less than two days each, separated by a period of not

interval of not not less than six days each, separated by an interval of not more than six weeks, shall be treated as con-tinuous 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.

	Sec. 1	L'IT' HA	The state		IOIAA C	INEMPLOYI					1.5.1.9	TIC SHOR		
		nated No of Insur orkpeop	ed	Unemp rema	umber o loyment ining loo th July,	Books dged		enta nploy		Work Une Insura	r of Shon ers clain mploym nce Ben July, 19	ent efit at	Sys	ntage o tematic t Time.
Industry.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	To- tal.	Inc. O Dec. as co par wit 26th J 192	r (-) ed th une,	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	To- tal.	Inc. (+ or Dec. (- as com pared with 26th Jun 1922.
uilding and Construction of Works : Building. Construction of Works other than Building.	765,690 111,550	6,380 1,050	772,070 112,600	117,231 23,938	264 43	117,495 23,981	15·2 21·3	+	0.1	1,211 429	- 2	1,213 429	0·2 0·4	0.
hipbuilding	345,080 1,055,300 181,420 179,040 176,990	6,150 84,340 30,890 41.210 69,340	351,230 1,139,640 212,310 220,250 246,330	128,565 259,725 27,364 21,547 24,297	671 7,958 3.607 3,124 4,550	129 236 267,683 30,971 24,671 28,847	36.8 23.5 14.6 11.2 11.7		1.8 1.9 0.5 0.1 0.1	2,391 14,973 579 730 1,862	85 847 76 132 362	2,476 15,820 655 862 2,224	0.7 1.4 0.3 0.4 0.9	0· - 0·
tal Trades : Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized	286,730	17,080	303,810	82,451	1,306	83,757	27.6		1.6	5,995	50	6,045	2.0	- 0
Sheet Manufacture. Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments,	49,250 68,490	13,060 40,250	62,310 108,740	10,966 9,562	2,219 4,216	13,185 13,778	21·2 12·7	-	0·2 1·0	361 390	100 327	461 717	0.7 0.7	- 0 - 0
etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals,	20,100 5,630	8,650 9,530	28,750 15,160	6,503 670	1,300 1,508	7,803 2,178	27 · 1 14·4	-+	2.0 0.1	652 100	243 361	895 461	3·1 3·0	- 1 + 0
etc. Wire and Wire Goods Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc.	21,140 21,130	6,470 15,880	27,610 37,010	3,364 5,573	757 3,424	4,121 8,997	14·9 24·3	-	2·2 1·2	324 367	93 134	417 501	1.5 1.4	- 0
Hardware and Hollow-ware Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments) bber and Leather Trades :	55,870 29,620 35,710	50,230 18,720 18,360	106,100 48,340 54,070	8,658 4,484 4,371	8,903 2,393 1,917	17,561 6,877 6,288	16.6 14.2 11.6		0.1 0.1 0.1	572 523 77	500 363 63	1,072 886 140	1-0 1-8 0-3	- ()
Rubber, and Rubber and Waterproof Goods.	35,280	31,110	66,390	5,379	2,632	8,011	12.1		-	342	313	655	1.0	- (
Leather and Leather Goods icks, Tiles, etc	48.010 67,690 33,450 34,240	21,790 10,560 36,610 9,300	69,800 78,250 70,060 43,540	5,839 10,798 4,970 7,468	2,044 1,207 5,193 734	7,883 12,005 10,163 8,202	11·3 15·3 14·5 18·8	+	0·3 0·4 2·7 0·1	543 307 427 1,114	175 54 277 29	718 361 704 1,143	1.0 0.5 1.0 2.6	
tel, College, Club, etc., Services undry Service	98,310 16,420 120,410	231,280 89,590 98,580	329,590 106,010 218,990	10,233 1,203 8,460	12,082 3,884 2,224	22,315 5,087 10,684	6.8 4.8 4.9	+++	0·3 0·3 0·3	54 18 31	40 27 21	94 45 52	0.0	- -
ansport Services:	281,690 87,540 153,080 113,740 191,450 34,390	16,820 5,530 3,660 1,510 3,450 6,120	298,510 93,070 156,740 115,250 194,900 40,510	20,891 3,487 26,738 22,746 37,756 6,808	517 114 134 116 397 458	21,408 3,601 26,872 22,862 38,153 7,266	7.2 3.9 17.1 19.8 19.6 17.9	+	0.5 0.1 0.2 1.0 0.8 0.7	419 62 259 44 191 113	5 1 -2 -4	424 63 259 46 191 117	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.0 0.1 0.3	
Ining Industry:	1,157.750 24,440 9,200 58,430	9,860 120 280 800	1,167,610 24,560 9,480 59,230	97,245 8,099 2,762 4,930	585 2 12 57	97,830 8,101 2,774 4,987	8·4 33·0 29·3 8·4	+	0.2 0.4 0.8 0.8	7,463 64 7 176	= 6 = 2	7,469 64 7 178	0.6 0.3 0.1 0.3	
rinting and Paper Trades:— Paper-making and Staining Manufactured Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding stile Trades:—	41,320 21,070 137,850	18,060 47,740 75,770	59,380 68,810 213,620	3,379 1,730 9,907	1,059 2,547 3,599	4,438 4,277 13,506	7.5 6.2 6.3		1·1 0·2 0·3	533 82 291	173 148 468	230	1.2 0.3 0.4	
Cotton Trade Woollen and Worsted Trades Silk Trade Flax, Linen, and Hemp Trades Jute Trade Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manu- facture.	196,620 109,760 11,820 28,320 14,350 7,000	376,460 154,680 21,960 61,670 33,620 14,650	573,080 264,440 33,780 89,990 47,970 21,650	13,626 6,332 649 4,807 1,410 793	23,051 3,921 604 11,990 4,236 1,944	36,677 10,253 1,253 16,797 5,646 2,737	6:4 3:9 3:7 18:7 11:8 12:6		0·3 0·5 0·7 1·5 0·5 0·3	1,803 590 42 2,056 7 16	75 7,315 1	1,211 117 9,371 8	0.9 0.5 0.3 10.4 0.0 1.5	
Lace Trade	19,040 11,120 9,690 74,200 13,460	63,320 16,830 12,860 26,120 31,940	82,36) 27,950 22,550 100,320 45,400	533 2,135 571 6,320 1,357	878 595 537 1,377 2,389	1,411 2,730 1,108 7,697 3,746	1.7 9.8 4.9 7.7 8.3	-	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3	18 246 28 1,281 132	390 95 408	636 123 1,689	· 0·3 2·3 0·5 1·7 0·9	++
Tailoring Trades Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc.	68,950 23,220	141,380 212,230	210,330 235,450	4,307 1,302	5,441 10,775	9,748 12,077	4·6 5·1	+++++	0.8 0.5	142 63			0.3	=
Hats, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades Other Clothing	13.040 1,860 94,190 18,940	20,800 12,070 52,550 22,790	33,840 13,930 146,750 41,730	921 100 8,196 1,811	1,159 354 1,708 1,042	2,080 454 9,904 2,853	6·1 3·3 6·7 6·8	++	1.0 0.6 0.7 0.5	74 421 62	898	8 519	0.4	
Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manu- facture. iscellaneous Trades and Services :		174,260 33,680	439,820 47 ,30 0	23,945 1,091	13,492 2,250	37,437 3,341	8·5 7·1	=	0•4 0 6	721 30	556 87	1,277	0.3 0.2	-
Public Utility services Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades. National and Local Government Service.	222,930 10,380 549,880 272-070	18,350 3,720 446,280 122,880	241,280 14,100 996,160 394,950	17,716 629 40.665 28,363	597 98 17,152 4,160	18,313 727 57,817 32,528	7.6 5.2 5.8 8.2	-	1.0 0.2 0.1	623 23 992 2,460	11 567	34 1,559	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.6	
Professional Services	69,220 164 630	113,970 77,070	183,190 241,700	3,557 40,807	1,868 6,844	5,425 47,651	3.0 19.7		-0.3	41 4,576	16 107		0.0	-
Тотац	8.458.370	3 422 280	11.880 650	1,252,045	206,219	1,458,264	12.3		0.4	60,523			0.7	-

putes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 21, as compared with 32 in the preyous month, and 40 in July, 1921. In these new disputes about 18,000 workpeople were involved either directly or indirectly (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 28,000 workpeople were involved in 36 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in July was thus 57, involving about 46,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during July of nearly 450,000 working days.

The following Table classifies the dis

	tries :-		The second	and here	rogress in	roury			Jan. to Ju	ıl y, 1921.		Jan. to Ju	ly, 1922.
Groups of		er of Dis gress in		of W peopl	ork- Dur le in- inWo	regate ation orking	Groups of Industries.	of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved	in Work-	of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved	in Wor
Industries.	Started before 1st July.	Started in July.	I Tot:	al. volve all i pute progra Ju	Dis- s in put ess in prog	ays ll Dis- ces in ress in uly.	industries.	No. of D	in all Disputes in progress.	of all Disputes in	No. of D	in all Disputes in progress.	of all Dispute in
nilding	5 13 10 8	4 5 6 6	9 18 16 14	20,0	000 14 000† 14	4,000	Building Mining and Quarrying Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal	83 31 57 41	19,000 1,194,000 70,000 10,000	409,000 72,589,000 3,750,000 237,000 6,878,000	46 101 41 38	7,000 94,000 346,000 9, 0 00	129,00 1,122,00 17,134,00 214,00
Fotal, July, 1922	36	21	57	46,0	000 44	3.000	Textile Clothing Transport Agriculture and	15 16 20 11	378,000 4,000 22,000 4,000	6,878,000 76,000 280,000 107,000	10 16 38 4	5,000 4,000 7,000	60,00 58,00 90,00
otal, June, 1922	50	32	82	311,0	2,07	8,000	Fishing Woodworking	25	5,000	114,000	14	3,000	72,00 46,00
Total, July, 1921	54	40	94	1,141,0	00\$ 4,95	2,000\$	and Furnishing Food, etc., Trades Other Trades Employees of Pub-	6 76 17	1,000 17,000 3,000	14,000 212,000	15 31	4,000 20,000	65.00 196,000
Causes.—Of the 2 oposed reductions other questions.	21 disput in wage	tes begi s, 5 on	nning other	in July, wages qu	9 arose o estions, a	ut of	Total	398	1,727,000	39,000 84,705,000	24	4,000	89,000
	Cooleda Cooleda	PRIN			DE DISP	UTES I	N PROGRESS	IN	JULY,	1922.		interna	0
Occupations and I	Locality.*	• _	umber eople I	ximate of Work- Involved.		en Dispute	Cause of	r Obje	ect.**		F	Result.**	
	010.10 1. 126-16		rectly.	rectly.**	Began.	Ended.			Che prai	1		To one of the second	ok pačka
ILDING TRADES :— lasterers and labour	rers—Scotl	and	850	400	26 June		Against applica of a reduction upon, for buil tives generally Wages and Cor	in wa ding t	ges decide rade opera	d I-	ement	reported.	
NING AND QUARRYIN Rotherham	NG:— (near)		1,	320	9 Feb.		Against propose piece-work ba	ed re	duction in	and the second	ement	t reported.	
Castleford ((near)		3,	757	15 May	15 July	Against propose other working from a closed	g pla	ces of men	a inter	<i>una</i> a	effected n increase men per	e in the
c. Scuth Shiel	lds (near)	-	11,8	300	30 June	12 July	Dissatisfaction reduction in to be due to re put by hewe work rates had	earni estrict	ion of out	- negoti	vork	output al resumed	pending
Doncaster (near)	in	1,14	14	3 July	3 July	Dissatisfaction new price list.	with	proposed	1 Propose	d list	accepted.	
ER TRADES :		and	500††	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	17 July		Against proposed	lnew	piece-worl	No settle	ement	reported.	
finishers—Sheffield ower loom tuners, w	poollen wear	vers,	1,00	00††	13 July	22 July	price list. Against propose	ed re	luction in	Propose	d redu	iction acce	pted. (S
etc.—Galashiels and embers of the Tr Association and oth in the printing tra- centres in England	ypographi her workp udes—Vari	ical ople ous	11	11	21 July		wages. Against reduct (See also page 3	ion 22.)	in wages,	also pa	ige 342	.) reported.	
and Belfast. iners, cabinet ma London.	akers, etc	e.—	175	32	24 June	21 July	Against applicat of the workpec trade rates an	d cor	of building ditions, in	to be r	trader etaine	ates and co	ndition
nployees of co-oper -Derby.	ative soci	ety	596		27 July	29 July	place of those cabinet trade. Dispute arising o tion with rece	utof	lissatisfac	Matter i	n disp	oute referr ttee of Trad	ed to the
achers (elementar Southampton.	ry schools	8)—	464		3 April	10 July	wages. Dispute arising of of notices (sult drawn) to redu of salaries, the ing Burnham N	out of oseque ce exi teach	the issue ently with sting scale ners claim-	Burnhan but co scale	d Co-o 1 No. mplete	perators. III. scale application d until 1	granted,

• 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 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade dis-

Results .-- Settlements were effected in the case of 12 new disputes, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving about 5,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 4,800 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving about 12,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1921 AND 1922. The following Table gives comparative statistics for the first seven months of 1921 and 1922 :--

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1922.

August, 1922.

DDINGTDAT OTTANAD

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 July resulted in a reduction of nearly £490,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,360,000 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £13,000 in the wages of nearly 330,000 workpeople. The groups of trades principally affected by the changes are shown below :--

Group of Trades.	Appro Number people af	ximate of Work- fected by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases		
Mining and Quarrying Metal Textile Transport Other	137,000 34,000 136,000 20,000	363,000 1,078,003 48,000 392,000 484,000	£ 2,700 2,400 5,600 	£ 59,200 278,400 7,600 66,700 76,700		
Total	327,000	2,365,000	12,700	488,600		

The principal reductions in the mining group affected coal miners in the Yorkshire and East Midland area and in the Radstock district, whose wages were reduced in each case by over 6 per cent. on current rates. Ironstone miners in Cleveland b per cent. on current rates. Fronstone miners in Cieveiand sustained a decrease of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on current rates, and there were decreases in the wages of slate quarrymen in North Wales. In the case of iron ore miners in West Cumberland and Northamptonshire rates of wagee were slightly increased.

In the metal group the principal change affected workpeople in the engineering industry, who sustained a reduction of 5s. 6d. per week, this being the first portion of a total reduction of 16s. 6d. arranged to take effect in three instalments. This reduction also applied to men in several other industries, including sheet metal workers, gas meter makers, bridge builders, and weighing machine makers. In the ship repairing industry there were decreases of 13s. 6d. per week in the Thames district and of 2s. 6d. per week 13s. 6d. per week in the Thames district and of 2s. 6d. per week in the South Wales district. Men employed in light castings manufacture sustained a decrease of 5s. per week, tube makers in Scotland a decrease of 4s. per week, heating and domestic engi-neers a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour, and lead smelters, etc., a decrease of 1d. per hour. In the Birmingham brass trade there was an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. There were also small increases in the wages of blast furnace workers in West Cumberland, and Northamptonshire and of blast furnace and iron and steel workers in South Wales: in most other districts the wages of workers in South Wales; in most other districts the wages of blast furnace workers were decreased, by amounts varying from about 21 per cent. on current rates in North Staffordshire to over 7 per cent. in South Staffordshire.

The increases in the textile group took effect mainly under arrangements by which wages are regulated by the index numbers of retail prices, etc. The bonus of hosiery workers in the Mid-lands was increased by 1d. on each shilling earned, and there were increases of varying small amounts in the "cost of living" wage paid to workpeople in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries. The principal decrease in this group affected workpeople in the flax spinning and linen weaving industries in Northern Ireland.

The majority of the transport workers affected by reductions in July were certain grades of railway servants, whose wages were reduced, in most cases, by 2s. to 4s. per week.

In addition to the above changes there was a general reduction in England and Wales of 5s. per week in the wages of lithographic printers and artists, and male bookbinders and machine rulers, and of 2s. 6d. per week in the wages of women employed in the letterpress and bookbinding industries; printers' assistants in jobbing offices in the provinces also sustained a decrease of 5s. per week.

Other important reductions in July affected paint, colour and varnish makers, cocoa and chocolate makers, seed crushers, and employees of electricity supply undertakings, and there were numerous reductions in the wages of municipal employees. There were also reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for females in the retail bespoke tailoring and laundry trades, and for males and females in the shirt making, milk distribution, sugar confectionery and food preserving, and aerated water trades.

Of the changes taking effect in July, three, affecting over 1,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; three, affecting nearly 2,000, were arranged by conciliation; 89, affecting nearly 722,000, took effect under "cost of living" sliding scales (including one which is embodied in an Order under the Trade Boards Acts); 55, which is embodied in an Order under the frade boards head, do, affecting over 567,000 workpeople, under other sliding scales; while the remaining 120 changes were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or took effect as a result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 9 cases, involving about 18,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Summary of Changes in January-July, 1922.

Group of Trades.	Approx Number peo affected	of Work- ple	Cha	ount of ange ly Wages.
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases
			±	£
Building	100	513,000	20	383,600
Mining and Quarrying	17,000	1,089,000	3,160	499,500
Iron and Steel	100	236,000	100	200,000
Engineering and Ship-	12122017224	1,308,000	1944 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 - 1949 -	625,600
building		341.000	and the second second	147,100
Other Metal	750	974.000	100	337,600
Textile	100	615,000	100	137,900
Clothing	100	983.000	15	432,800
Transport	100	161,000	10	32,300
Paper, Printing, &c	-	101,000		00,000
Furniture and Wood-		91,000	- 1922 =	38,700
working Chemical, Glass, Brick,	A State of the second	01,000	and the second second	1
Pottery, &c		267,000	_	108,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco	50	277,000	5	68,200
Public Utility Services	50	339,000	10	140,600
Other	50	152,000	15	42,200
Total	18,200	7,346,000	3,425	3,195,000

Hours of Labour.

The principal change reported was an increase from 60 to 66 hours in the maximum working week of nurses employed i mental hospitals.

[NOTE.—I'he above statistics exclude changes affecting Govern-ment employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic ser-vants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics.]

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

NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in July, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during July 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).
	Birmingham District* and Sutton Cold- field Bury St. Edmunds	Pay day in week ending 8 July 8 July	Plumbers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, and plas- terers Painters and labourers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.).* Decrease of 11d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 41d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 11d.
Building	Dumfries and Galloway Inverness London London London Belfast	1 July 16 June 1st pay day in July† 1 July 26 July 1 July	Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d.). Decrease of 3s. per week.† Decrease of 1d. per hour in the minimum rate (2s. 8d. to 2s. 7d.). Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: glaziers, 1s. 7d.; assistants, 1s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).

• It is reported that the above decrease applied to men employed by members of the Birmingham Master Plumbers' Association within an 8-mile radii Birmingham. † Particulars of this reduction were included in the July GAZETTE, where, however, the date of operation was given as the first pay day in May. It has since been ascertained that the change operated from the date shown.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took , ffect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	BUILDING	AND ALL	IED TRADES (including Constru	ction of Works)—(continued).
onstruction of Works	Great Britain London (Metropolitan Police Area)	lst pay after 15 July lst pay in July	Men employed on civil engineering constructional works Men employed by public works con- tractors	Increase* of 4d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 44d.; Class I districts, 1s. 4d.; Class II, 1s. 3d.; Class III, 1s. 2d.; Class IV, 1s. 1d.; Class V, 1s. f Decrease* of 4d. per hour. Rates after change in City and County of London: granite masons, 1s. 94d.; blacksmiths, fitters, sett dressers, kerb fixers, paviors, street masons, and flag dressers, 1s. 84d.; steam roller drivers, 1s. 8d.; scafolders, 1s. 7d.; platelayers, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; drain-layers, jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rammer- men, screeders, timbermen and wood block layers, 1s. 5d.; concrete levellers, tarpot men and labourers, 1s. 4. Rest of district - and
	London	1 July	Asphalte workers	more than 1d. less than above rates. Decrease* of ±d. per hour. Rates after change; spreaders, 1s. 5±d.; potmen and labourers, 1s. 2±d.; apprentices (starting rate), 6±d.
	a adding the state of the second second		MINING AND QUARRY)	
oal Mining	Durham Yorkshire and East Midland Area 1 Radstock Lancashire and Cheshire	1 July 1 July (29 June 27 July 1 June	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines other than those work- people whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 1.62 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, making wages 90.62 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 84d. per day. Decrease of 10.65 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 53.788 per cent. above the standard of 1911. Decrease of 0.52 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 29.81 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 29.81 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages at the minimum of 22 per cent, above the standard of 1918. Decrease of 7.81 per cent or standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages at the minimum of 22 per cent, above the standard of 1918.
Coke and J y-Products	Durham	} 1 July	Coke and by-product workers	per week for those 19 to 21 years, and of amounts varying from 1s to 4s. per week for those 14 to 18 years of age. Increase of 1.62 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, making wages 90.62 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to adult day wage workers receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d, per day.
reclay Mining	South Yorkshire	1 Tula	Minars and surface work	Decrease of 10.65 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 33.78 per cent. above the standard of 1911.
onay brinning	and East Worcester- shire	1 July	Miners and surface workers employed in fireclay mines	Decrease of 3d. per shift for those 18 years of age and over, and of 12d. per shift for those under 18.
	West Cumberland	} 24 July {	Ironstone miners, etc. Limestone quarrymen Iron ore miners	Decrease of 5¶ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 85 per cent. above the standard. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 11d. to 10s. 1d.), and of 2d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. 3d. to 7s. 5d.).
ron Mining,	Furness	10 July	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface workers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 14d. per shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 94d.). Increase, under sliding scale, of 1d. per shift for men and of 2d. per per shift for how under 16
etc.	rurness	9 July	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except- blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements)	Increase under sliding scale of 1d. per shift (8s. 11d. to 9s.) in the bargain price for miners; of \$d. per shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 3\$d.) in the minimum wage; of 1d. per shift for surfacemen, and of \$d. per shift for boys under 16.
	Northamptonshire	19 July	Iron ore miners and quarrymen	Basis of sliding scale revised **, and an increase of 5 per cent. on standard rates under the revised sliding scale, making wages 43 [±] per cent. above the standard.
	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire West Cumberland	26 July 10 July	Ironstone quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard. Increase under sliding scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift for men and of $\frac{3}{2}$ d. per shift for boys under 16. (See p. 302 of July GAZETTE for rates
rrying -	Clee Hill District Thames and Medway District South Wales North Wales	5 July Pay week commenc- ing 5 July 1 July 24 f_ly	Roadstone quarrymen, settmakers, stonebreakers, labourers, etc. Chalk quarry workers Limestone quarry workers Slate quarrymen	previously paid.) Increase of 2 ⁴ per cent. on present earnings. Decrease of 1 ⁴ d. per hour for day workers and of 12 ⁴ per cent. for pieceworkers. II Rates after change for labourers: 1s. 0 ³ d. and 1s. 1 ⁴ d. per hour. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, etc., 1s. 4d., labourers 1s. 3d. per hour. Decrease of 1s. 2d. per day in the letting standard and day wage, and of 9d. per day in the minimum wage. Rates after change for
			n manager and an	quarrymen, rock labourers and labourers respectively: letting stan- dard, 10s. 1d., 9s. 7d., 9s. 4d.; day wage, 9s. 1d., 8s. 7d., 8s. 4d.; minimum wage, 7s. 3d., 6s. 11d., 6s. 9d. per day.
10.035 mm	Cleveland and Durham	T. Comment	N AND STEEL SMELTING AND A	
	Tees-side	2 July 2 July	Blastfurnacemen	Basis of sliding scale revised \$\$ and a decrease of 84 per cent. on stan- dard rates of 1919, under the sliding scale, leaving wages 264 per cent. above the standard (plus, in some cases, an output or input
	West Cumberland and North Lan- cashire	2nd full pay in July	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces (except bricklayers and joiners, and mechanics on maintenance work)	bonus). Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 39½ per cent. above the standard of 1919, plus, in some cases, an output bonus, and subject to a minimum wage of 39s. per week for adults.
Pig Iron anufacture	North Staffordshire	lst make- up day in July	the design of the second se	Decrease, under sliding scale, of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 64 per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment for keepers, helpers and slaggers (varying according to the tonnage output), and a war bonus of 3d, to 7d, per shift for dammen
	South Staffordshire	A. 86. 1910	men and cleaners employed at blast- furnaces and iron and steel works	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
		pay after 17 July.		Decrease of \mathbb{T}_2 per cent, in standard base rates, except in the case of by turn labourers, whose basis rate was increased from 5s. 1d, per shift to 5s. 3d.; also sliding scale revised \P , the addition to basis rates being reduced under the revised scale from 30 per cent. to 21 per cent.
general econom be reduced in c urers respectiv. ‡ Viz. :Nothi § In the case o stern Area. This reductio "The actual re ** It was agree dard rates by 9 istment being t †† The decrease scale 10½ per ce t‡ The daywor	bic conditions are more fax onsequence "below the cr iche schedule of rates appli ely and of 1d. per hour for nghamshire, Derbyshire, L f West Yorkshire the sur of west Yorkshire the sur duction due under the ag do alter the basis price i. The reduction in the a hus an increase of 5 per ce e under the sliding scale a nt., but the employers ag k rates for pieceworkers a d to raise the standard m	y one able to the transmission of the second	he operatives than those to which Class I rate for labourers engaged in similar wo see other than navvies and labourers, inv. and pipe layers and jointers employed on , Cannock Chase and Warwickshire. 's percentage addition to the 1911 standa in's wages below 7s. per day. 15 ⁻¹ per cent., but it was agreed to reduce a which the scale is calculated, to 40s, per price of pig iron for the quarter ended J 24 per cent. plus 8 per cent. bronght forw a reduction of 5 [±] per cent. for 7 weeks ar the minume detect for 8 weeks ar	21 per cent. with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. ard, two new Classes (IV and V) were set up for "districts in which II rates are properly applied," it being provided that wages should rk under similar conditions in other industries." Slight revisions olving reductions of 2d. and 1d. per hour for tunnel miners and certain classes of work. rd from 1st July was 52-12 for the Eastern Area and 48-78 for the e wages by 5 per cent. only. to n (instead of 47s 6d.), thus increasing the percentage payable on une warranted a decrease on the old basis of 44 per cent., the net ward from the previous ascertainment, making the decrease under

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August, 1922.

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

	Locality.	change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	(Decreases in italics.)	Trade.
	IR	ON AND	STEEL SMELTING AND MANUF		•
Pig Iron	Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire. Northamptonshire	26 July 19 July	Blastfurnacemen Blastfurnacemen	Decrease of $5\frac{1}{2}$ * per cent. on standard rates of 1920, leaving wages $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard. Basis of sliding scale revised [†] and an increase of 5 per cent. on standard rates under the sliding scale, making wages $43\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above the standard.	
(continued).	South Wales and Monmouthshire. West of Scotland	1 July 30 July ‡	Blastfurnacemen Blastfurnacemen	[See entry under South Wales iron and steel workers.] Decrease, under sliding scale, of per cent., leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard.	Light Casting Manufacture
(Various Districts in England and Scot-	9 July	certain other classes in steel works.	[Third instalment of decrease due under sliding scale.§]	
and and a strength of the	land. North of England Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	31 July { 3 July	Iron puddlers Iron and steel millmen Steel millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates. Decrease, under sliding scale, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages above standard at Consett 50 per cent., Jarrow 45 per cent., Namburg 421 per cent. (heaters).	Malleable
and Steel	Sheffield	31 July	Engineers and other daymen, 21 years of age and over, on 47 hour week, employed in heavy rolling mills, forges and press shops, electric furnaces, Siemens' departments and	Newburn 424 per cent. (rollers) and 324 per cent. (heaters). Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week, leaving war advance of 28s. per week.	Ironfounding
ron and Steel Manufacture	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire South-West Wales	1 July 9 July	crucible steel shops Blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers Maintenance men (engineers, electri- cians, &c.) employed in Siemens'	Increase, under sliding scale, of 4 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 55½ per cent above the standard. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for skilled men (78s. to 75s. 6d. per week)	Hollowware Manufacture
	West of Scotland	31 July-	Mechanics, &c., employed in puddling	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 47½ per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. on standard. rates, leaving wages 47½ per cent. above the standard. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.	Tube
			forges and rolling mills Mechanics, &c., employed at steel plants and mills	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week, leaving war advance of 30s. per week.	Manufacture Gas-meter Maki
		E	NGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDI		and Sheet Me Trades
	Great Britain (ex- cluding certain dis- tricts in South Wales and Monmouthshire) and Belfast	31 July	Adult males employed in the engineer- ing, boilermaking and foundry trades (except those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in some other industry)	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.	Railway Carris and Wag Building Electric Cabl Making
	Various Districts in Great Britain¶	31 July	Fitters, turners, etc. employed in ship- yards whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering trade	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.	Brass Trades
	Great Britain	16 July	Adult males (including engineers) em- ployed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments	Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week.	Bedstead Mou and Hearth F
	Great Britain Thames District	lst pay in July July**	Female industrial workers employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Ad- miralty establishments Adult males employed in the ship	Decrease of 1s. per week. (See Decision No. 724 on page 278 of the June GAZETTE). Decrease of 13s. 6d. per week.	niture Making Textile Machinery Fittings
And Andrews	London Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Mid- Glamorgan	{ 3 June { 15 July 9 July	repairing trade Barge builders and repairers { Males, 21 years of age and over, em- ployed in engineering and foundry shops	Decrease of 6s. per week. Decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 8d. per hour. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for skilled men (78s. to 75s. 6d.)†† and proportionate decreases for other classes.	Manufacture
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, hip-repairing,	Cardiff and Barry Districts	Week beginning 13 or 14 July	Fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders, coremakers, brass- founders, smiths' strikers, dressers, cupola men and labourers	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change : fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders and coremakers, 75s. ; brassfounders, 77s. ; dressers, 62s. ; labourers, 57s.	Nut and Bolt
etc.	(.391	Workpeople employed in the ship- repairing trade :	Description of the order of the second second of Second seco	Manufacture
		Pay beginning 20 July	Timeworkers (including engineers and other craftsmen; and semi- skilled and unskilled men) Platers, caulkers, rivetters, holders- up and drillers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war wages. (See page 303 of July GAZETTE for rates after change, which are now subject to a war wage of 10s.) Decrease of 5 per cent. in the "abnormal conditions" percentages pre- viously paid, leaving these percentages at 10 per cent. for rivetters and bolders on 74 per cent for raters 5 per cent. for caulkers, and	ay a unitable is a constraint of the second se
	Barry, Cardiff, New- port, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avon-	6 July	Shipwrights	and holders up, 74 per cent, for platers, 5 per cent. for caulkers, and nil for drillers; also lieu rates fixed (for merchant vessels) at 20s. per day for platers, 19s. per day for caulkers and rivetters, and 15s. per day for holders up and 14s. per day for drillers; proportionately higher rates were fixed for oil vessels. Revised list of piecework prices adopted, resulting in an average reduction of about 17 per cent.	Gold, Silver a Allied Trade
	mouth and Bristol	Pay	Platers, caulkers, rivetters, holders- up and drillers Shipwrights	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (15s. to 12s. 6d.) in war bonuses.	Construction Engineering
		beginning 20 July	Rivet warmers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (2s. 6d. per week (12s. 6d. to 10s.) in the war wage, paid when on timework. Time-rate after change: 65s. per week, plus war wage of 10s. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (28s. 6d. to 26s.) in war bonus. Rate after change: 39s. per week, plus war wage of 26s.	Heating and Domestic Engineering
			OTHER METAL TRADE	S.	
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	9 July	Maintenance men (fitters, turners, smiths and electricians)		Harness Furniture
Lead Smelting, etc.	United Kingdom	Week ended 22 July	Males employed in lead smelting, roll- ing, etc. (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)	Decrease of 1d. per hour for adult timeworkers and corresponding reductions for pieceworkers and workers under 18 years of age. Adults' minimum time rates after change: Group 1 districts II 1s. 2d.; Group 2 districts II 1s. 1d.; Group 3 districts II 1s.	Making Spring Manufacture

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See note ⁺⁺ on previous page.
See note ⁺⁺ on previous page.
This reduction took effect from the pay period beginning nearest lst August ; in most cases this was 30th July.
This reduction took effect from the pay period beginning nearest lst August ; in most cases this was 30th July.
For particulars of the districts affected and the amounts of the decreases, see Table pp. 266 and 267 of the June GAZETTE and footnote ¶ on p. 266.
The above decrease took effect under arrangements made between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the trade unions concerned, which provide for further decreases of a similar amount on 28th August and 25th September. The decrease is reported to have been put into operation by a number of non-federated firms—in some cases at a later date.
Including North East Coast, Hull, Birkenhead, Clyde and East of Scotland.
** Under the terms of settlement a reduction of 10s. 6d. per week became operative as from the date of resumption of work (generally 24th July), with an additional reduction of 3s. per week as from 26th July. A further reduction of 3s. is also to take effect in September.
Including fifters, turners, smiths, ironmoulders, brassmoulders, and machinists. Patternmakers receive a slightly higher rate.
If Group 1—London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Warrington, Bolton, St. Helens, Swansea and Edinburgh.
Group 2—Plymouth, Chester Bradwell. Group 3—Aberdeen, Exeter, Skipton, Ireland and remote country districts.

August, 1922.

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

	Locality.	Date from which change 'ook effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			OTHER METAL TRADES-(c	ontinued).
	Great Britain*	31 July	Male timeworkers	England and Wales: -Decreases in bonus of 5s. per week for those 21 years of age and over; of 3s. for those 19 but under 21; of 2s. for those 18 but under 19; and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18. Scotland: -Decreases in bonus of 5s. per weekt for those 21 years of age and over; of 3s. 8d. for those 19 but under 21; of 2s 4d. for those 18 but under 19; and of 1s. 6d. for those under 18. All Districts: -Decreases in bonus of 5s. per weekt for those 21 years of age and over; of 3s. for those 18 but under 21; and of 1s. 6d. for
		10 April 29 May	Adult males { Women and girls :	those under 18. Decrease of 6s. per week. Further decrease of 6s. per week.
Contraction of the second seco	Willenhall and Dis- trict	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Moulders, dressers, foundry wheelers, sand blasters, core- makers, examiners, sand wheelers, emery wheel dressers, power pressers, polishers, capstan lathe workers, etc., on time work Machine workers, hand pressers,	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted, varying according to age from 12s. at 14 years to 20s. 6d. at 18 years and to 25s. at 21 years, resulting in reductions of from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week. Revised scale of weekly wages adopted, varying according to age from
and a second sec			varnishers, rough warehouse workers, bronzers, etc., on time work Wrapping and warehouse workers, and lacquerers on time work	 10s. 6d. at 14 years to 19s. at 18 years and to 23s. 6d. at 21 years, resulting in reductions of from 1s. to 4s. per week. Revised scale of weekly wages adopted, varying according to age from 9s. 6d. at 14 years to 17s. at 18 years and to 22s. 6d. at 21 years
			Pieceworkers	resulting in reductions of from 1s. to 4s. per week. Decrease of 10 per cent.
	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, Dudley, Stourbridge and Lye Districts and Llanelly	1st pay week com- mencing after 19 June	Skilled and semi-skilled adult males employed in the wrought hollow- ware trade (except galvanised sec- tion)	Decrease of 6s. per week.
	Sheffield and Chester- field	3 July	General labourers employed in tube works	Decrease of 6s, per week.
	Glasgow, Airdrie and Coatbridge	3 July	Workpeople (except fitters, turners, bricklayers and joiners) employed in tube manufacture	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4s. per week for adult males, of 3s. 3d. per week for youths, and of 1s. 4d. for boys.
	Great Britain	31 July	Adult males employed in the gas- meter making and sheet metal work-	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
	Certain firms in the Birmingham District and at Bristol, Glou-	31 July	ing trades. Adult males employed in the railway carriage and wagon building trades	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
	cester, etc.‡ Great Britain (exclud- ing Greater London Area)	1 July	Plumber jointers, jointers and jointers' mates employed in the electric cable making industry	Decreases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.
	Birmingham and Dis- trict Birmingham District	Pay day in week following 20 July Pay day in	Men, 21 years of age and over Youths, 18 years to 21 years of age Males employed in the bedstead mount	Increase in bonus § of ½d. per hour or 1s. 11½d. per week (25s. 5½d. to 27s. 5d.). Rates after change: dressers-grade C, 34s.; grade D, 41s.; grade E, 46s.; polishers-grade C, 34s.; grade D, 43s.; grade E, 48s.; casters-principal hands, 54s.; moulders, 42s.; getters-down, 35s., plus in each case bonus of 27s. 5d. per week. Increase § of ½d. per hour. Increase § of ½d. per hour for men 21 years of age and over and of
	(including Dudley) Lancashire	week after 20 July 1st pay day in July	and hearth furniture trades Shuttlemakers (excluding certain firms at Garston and Blackburn)	 ‡d. per hour for youths 18 years to 21 years. Addition of 71 per cent. previously paid reduced to 60 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 60 per
	Yorkshire	lst pay day in July	Shuttlemakers	cent. Decrease to a rate of 1s. 4.8d. per hour.
	Birmingham and Dar- laston	27 June	Females employed in the nut and bolt trade	Revised scale of daywork rates adopted, varying according to age froms 10s. 6d. per week at 14 years to 26s. at 21 and over, resulting in decreases of from 1s. to 3s. per week; also flat rate bonuses for pieceworkers of 2s. per week for those over 18 years and of 1s. per week for those under 18 years, withdrawn, leaving base piecework earnings subject to addition of 60 per cent. Decrease in bonus of 8s. per week.
	Lancashire and York-	Pay day in week ended 13 May	Adult male pieceworkers Female timeworkers Female pieceworkers	Bonus of 26s. 6d. per week and 30 per cent. on base piece rate earnings cancelled, and addition of 75 per cent. on base piece rate earnings substituted therefor. Revised scale of wages adopted, varying from 12s. per week at 14 years to 28s. at 20 years and over. Decrease in bonus of 2s. per week for those over 18 years, and of 1s. for those under 18 years.
	Contraction of the second s	P ay day in week { ended {	Adult male timeworkers Adult male pieceworkers	Further decrease in bonus of 3s. 6d. per week. Further decrease of 24 per cent. on base piece rate earnings (75 to 724
	London	24 June (1 July	Adult male pieceworkers Silversmiths, polishers, platers, gilders, chasers, stampers, burnishers, etc., employed in the gold, silver and allied trades	per cent.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d.) for male timeworkers 21 years and over, of 2d. per hour (1s. to 10d.) for skilled female timeworkers; pieceworkers' wages to be reduced by 20 per cent. on pre-war prices, leaving these prices subject to an addition of 70
	West of Scotland London (Grade A)	31 July	Adult males employed in bridge build- ing and structural engineering shops.	per cent. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Decreases of 3d. per hour (1s. 93d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Certain specified districts (Grades B and C).	1 July	Heating and domestic engineers (pipe	Decreases of ½d. per hour (1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 8¼d.) for Grade B districts and of ½d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7½d.) for Grade C districts.
	All other districts (Grade D) London District	1st pay day	Assistants and mates (21 years of age	Decreases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{4}d$. to 1s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$.). Decreases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $2d$. to 1s. $\frac{1}{2}d$.).
	Scotland	in July 1 July	and over) Heating and domestic engineers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : pipe fitters, 1s. 71d. ;
	Walsall District	1 July	Workpeople employed in the harness furniture making trade	charge hands—Glasgow and Paisley, 1s. 8½d. ; Edinburgh, 1s. 8¼d. Decreases of 5 per cent. on basis time and piece rates.
	Sheffield	lst full pay after 18 July	Laminated spring fitters and vicemen, smiths and strikers	Increases of 1s. per week in bonus (18s. to 19s.).
	London	lst pay in July	Timeworkers	Decreases of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: brass instrument makers, 1s. 74d. and 1s. 64d.; drum makers, 1s. 64d.; wood wind and saxophone makers, 1s. 74d.; brass finishers, polishers, etc., 1s. 54d.; improvers, 1s. 04d. to 1s. 2d.

The decreases took effect under an agreement made between the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the trade unions concerned.
† In certain cases in the East of Scotland where the bonus paid prior to 5th June, 1922, was 34s. per week, the reduction was 5s. 6d.
‡ Firms belonging to the Engineering and National Employers' Federations.
§ This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
In the grades are as follows—Grade B : Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Walsall and all towns between : together with the Potteries District, Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tamworth and Burton-on-Trent ; Lancashire and Cheshire ; Newcastle-on-Tyne ; Scarborough. Grade C : Parts of Warwickshire, Stafford-shire and Worcestershire not included above ; and Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff and Bristol.

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

Trade	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)		
		in Carr	OTHER METAL TRADES(con	tinued).		
Safe Manufacture	Birmingham, Dudley, Sedgley, West Bromwich and	1 July		Bonus of 5s. per week, previously paid, cancelled.*		
Weighing Machine, &c.,	Wolverhampton* Great Britain	31 July	Adult males employed in the scale, beam, and weighing machine making trade	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.		
Making Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Manufacture	Great Britain	15 July	Females 18 years of age and over	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 355.)		
			Workpeople employed in the pin, hook, eye and snap fastener trade : Male timeworkers 21 years and over (other than homeworkers, and other than workers employed as pin makers, hairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, blackers, automatic machinists) Male timeworkers (other than	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 03d. to 1s.) in the general minimum time rate fixed under Trade Boards Acts.† Decreases in the general minimum time rates fixed under Trad.		
Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap	Great Britain	31 July	homeworkers) under 21 years of age Female timeworkers (other than	Boards Acts of 4d., or 2d. or 3d. per hour. † Decreases in the general minimum time rates fixed under Trade		
Fastener Manufacture	oreat britain		homeworkers) Female pieceworkers. (other, than homeworkers)	Boards Acts of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for those 16 years of age and over and of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for those 14 ¹ / ₂ years, but under 16 years. [†] Decrease in the piecework basis time rate, fixed under Trade Board Acts, of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (8 ¹ / ₄ d. to 7 ³ / ₄ d.) for all workers other than those employed in carding, and for those 18 years and over employed in carding (other than carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners); also piecework basis time rates fixed for those employed in carding hook: and eyes or snap fasteners as follows:—18 years and over, 7 ¹ / ₂ d. 16 years and under 18 years, 6d.; under 16 years, 4 ¹ / ₂ d. [†] Schedule of general minimum piece rates fixed under Trade Boards		
	London	lst full	Homeworkers	Acts.† Decrease of id. per hour or of 2s. per week. Time rates after change fremen, 78s. 10d.; doormen, 75s. 10d.		
Farriery -	Liverpool and Birken-	pay in July (1 June)				
Miscellaneous	head Birmingham and	{ 1 July } 17 July	Farriers	Decrease [‡] of 2s. per week. Further decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change : firemen, 78s. doormen, 76s. Decrease of 4s. per week.		
Metal Trades	Wolverhampton districts		metal trades§	a gamma and a second and a second a sec		
		and any in	TEXTILE TRADES.	Decrease of 18 per cent. on current rates, leaving wages 105 per cent		
Cotton Industry	Manchester and cer- tain other districts in Lancashire Yorkshire	1 May Pay day	Workpeople employed in the cotton smallware industry Enginemen, firemen, and greasers em-	above pre-war rates. "Cost of living" wage reduced from 29s. 9d. to 26s. 9d. per week.		
	the total of the second second	in week ending 8 July	ployed in the woollen and worsted industry	and wanted of the state of the		
Woollen and Worsted Industry	Leicester	6, 7 or 8 July	Workpeople employed in lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding workpeople, such as engi- neers, belonging to Unions other	Bonus reduced‡ from 4d. in the shilling on earnings to 33d.		
	Certain districts in Scotland	1 July	than the Workers' Union) Power loom tuners employed in the woollen industry Female reelers 18 years and over	New time and piecework statement adopted resulting in decreases of various amounts. Increase in the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2s. per week (28s. to 30s.). (See Order on p. 354)		
Flax and Hemp Industry	Great Britain	27 July	Female reeling learners	Minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 12s. per week for those commencing learnership at 16 and over, and at 10s. per week for those commencing learnership at 14 and under 16. (See Order on p. 354)		
			Male hose pipe weavers employed on power or hand looms	Decrease in the minimum piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d.). (See Order on p. 354)		
Linen Industry	Northern Ireland	17 July {	Workpeople employed in the flax spinning industry Workpeople employed in the linen weaving industry	Decreases of 5s. per week for men, of 3s. 6d. per week for women, and of 2s. per week for young persons. Decrease, from current rates, of 12½ per cent. on scale of rates in existence at 1st June, 1920, equal to a reduction of approximately 13½ per cent. on current rates. Rates after change for timeworkers tenters and power loom yarn dressers, 64s.; mounters, 54s. 6d.		
Silk Industry Hosiery Manufacture	Leek Midlandsjj	14 July Pay day in week beginning 17 July	Mechanics employed in silk factories All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.)	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.). Bonus of 8d. in the shilling on earnings increased‡ to 9d. in the shilling.		
ng Atalo yan (E. A. Ri ng anishing Ki		17 July	Workpeople employed in the plain net section :			
Lace Industry	Nottingham, Derby and West of England	1st clear pay day after 1 July	Threaders and brass winders Slip winders and menders Other a uxiliary workers	Decrease of 121 per cent. on list prices, making a total reduction of 25 per cent. I on list prices. Decrease of 81 per cent. on list prices, making a total reduction of 163 per cent. I on list prices. Decrease of 112 per cent. on list prices, making a total reduction of		
			Twist hands	20 per cent.¶ on list prices. Decrease of 74 per cent. on list prices, making a total reduction of 15 per cent.¶ on list prices. "Cost of living" wage reduced‡ from 93 per cent. to 83 per cent		
Asbestos Industry	Great Britain	Day after lst making up day after	Workpeople employed in the asbestos trade	Minimum rates after change : Men 21 and over, 1s. 04d. ; women 18 and over, 84d.		
ono muta		14 June	Females 18 y ars of age and over	Decrease in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts, of 1d. per hour.		
ope, Twine and Net Trade	Northern Ireland	28 July	Females under 18 years	New scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts resulting in decreases of 4d. or 3d. per hour.		
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc., Trades	York«hire (except Hebden Bridge Dis- trict)**	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August	Workpeople employed in dyeing and finishing trades	1 "Cost of living" wage increased [‡] from 84 [‡] per cent. on basic ra to 86 [‡] per cent. for timeworkers, from 67 [‡] per cent. to 69 [‡] cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 51 per cent. 52 per cent. for hand pressers.		

* This decrease took effect under an arrangement made between the Safe Manufacturers' Association and the Society of Iron and Safe Engineers.

This decrease took effect under an arrangement made between the Safe Manufacturers Association and the Society of Fon and Safe Engineers.
† See Order on p. 355.
The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
§ Including ammunition; axles, springs and fittings for road vehicles; cast-iron hollow-ware; furnace, grate and stove (semi-skilled and unskilled); malleable ironfounding; metal rolling and brassworking; metal smallware; nail; spring; steel casement and sash window (semi-skilled and unskilled); welded and weldless tube; wire rope, etc.
Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton- in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry Districts.
The the case of workers employed in the fustian dyeing, finishing, and cutting trades at Hebden Bridge, the increases for timeworkers were similar to those for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (see p. 343). For pieceworkers, however, the "cost of living" wage was increased from 72½ to 74 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 65½ to 67 per cent. for hand cutters, from 55½ to 56½ per cent. for menders, and from 62½ to 63½ per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

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CHANGES IN WAGES.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
	Charlines Abrithan 1974		TEXTILE TRADES—(continu	cd).
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in August	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, etc., employed in the repair and maintenance of plant)	 MALES: "Cost of living" wage increased from 25s. 8d. to 26s. 2d. in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and from 25s. 9d. to 26s. 2d. in Scotland for workers 21 years of age and over, and by corresponding amounts for those under 21. FEMALES: "Cost of living" wage increased from 15s. 3d. to 15s. 7d. per week for workers 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and from 15s. 4d. to 15s. 7d. per week for workers 21 years on dy corresponding amounts for those under 21.
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc., Trades	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland	Pay preceding lst pay day in Aug.	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works Turners, polishers, and varnishers Engravers, etc., employed in engraving works	"Cost of living" wage increased* from 34s. 7d. to 35s. 2d. per week. "Cost of living" wage increased* from 25s. 8d. to 26s. 2d. per week. "Cost of living" wage increased* from 31s. 7d. to 32s. 2d. for men and from 18s. 3d. to 18s. 7d. for women. TIMEWORKERS : Increases* of 3d. per hour for dyers, scourers, and
(continued)	Leicester, Lough- borough, Notting- ham, Derby, and Hinckley	Pay day in week ending 29 July	Workpeople employed in the hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades	trimmers, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for menders and for male and female auxiliary workers 18 years and over, and proportionate increases for auxiliary workers under 18. Rates after change : dyers and scourers, 1s. $3\frac{3}{2}$ d. ; trimmers, 1s. $6\frac{3}{2}$ d. PIECEWORKERS : Bonuses previously paid increased* from 40 per cent. on list prices to $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for web and jersey trimmers, from 60 per cent. on list prices to 70 per cent. for other trimmers, and by 1s. in the £ for dyers, scourers, menders and other piece-
	Manchester	7 or 8 July	Workpeople employed in the making- up and packing industry CLOTHING TRADES.	workers. Decreases* of 1s. 8d. per week for men 21 and over (except porters for whom the reduction was 1s. 7d.), and 11d. per week for women 18 and over. Rates after change: packers, 69s. 5d.; general warehousemen, 53s. 4d.; porters, 49s. 6d.; women (various classes) 28s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. to 36s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.
Clogging	Manchester, Salford,	26 June	CLOIMING IRADES.	Decrease of 10 per cent. for clog sole makers and of 121 per cent. for
	and Stockport		Males, 22 years of age and over, em- ployed principally in cutting, with not less than five years' experience in that branch	clog makers. Decrease in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2d. per hour for special or measure cutters and other cutters, and minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively adopted of 1s. 7d. and 1s. 81d. for tie cutters. Minimum time rates after change for special or measure cutters, 1s. 7d.; others (except tie cutters) 1s. 5d. (See Order on p. 316 of
Shirt Making Trade	Great Britain	3 July	Other males	July GAZETTE. New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from 4d. to 2d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 22 and over, 1s. 2d. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.)
and an all and the second			Females (other than learners) Female learners	Decrease in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 74d. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.) New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from 9d. to 3s. 3d. per week. (See Order on page 316 of July GAZETTE.)
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	England and Scotland	1 July	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade	Decreases* of 2s. per week for men 21 and over, and of 6d. to 1s. per week for youths under 21 years, and for women and girls.
ni anati "para a' Mi anati "para a'		(Female timeworkers	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in decreases of 1s., 2s., or 2s. 6d. per week; and decrease of 2d. per hour in the minimum time rate for casual workers or for
Laundering	Great Britain	3 July		workers specially employed for emergency work and in the piece- work basis time rates for all workers. Minimum time rates after change: under 15 years, 10s., increasing to 28s. at 18 and over; casual or emergency workers: under 18, 7d. per hour; 18 and over, 74d. per hour. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.)
Retail Bespoke	Great Britain	24 July	Female pieceworkers Females 20 years of age and over who have completed not less than 5 years' total employment, including not less than 3 years as apprentice and/or learner.	 Decrease under the Trade Boards Acts in the guaranteed time rates of 1s. or 2s, per week. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.) Decrease in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 14d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change, 94d., 104d. (See Order on p. 355.)
Tailoring		24 July	All other female workers	Decrease in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. per hour (84d. to 74d.) for all workers (except learners and apprentices), and in the piecework basis time rate of 1d. per hour (94d. to 84d.) for all workers except apprentices. (See Order on p. 355.)
a distant i Sin an	and the second states of the s	The Research	TRANSPORT TRADES.	
		((Certain classes of railway servants in traffic grades :	
and an and a star			Males 20 years and over † Youths 18 and 19 years of age (in-	Decrease* of 2s. per week, or such smaller amount as reduced wages to the agreed standard basis rates, and balance of special advances granted in June, 1920, withdrawn, if less than 2s., and reduced by 2s. in other cases.] Decrease* of 4s. per week.§ Rate after change : 42s.
Railway Service	Great Britain	1 July	cluding engine cleaners) Females Workpeople employed by railway companies at docks (including men on hydraulic and steam pumping plant), on dredgers and hopper barges, tug boats, small passenger and lake steamers, tenders and ferry boats	Decrease* of 2s. per week for women and 1s. per week for girls. Decrease* of 2s. per week, or of such smaller amount as reduced wages to the agreed standard basis rates, and balance of special advances, granted with effect from June, 1920, withdrawn, if less than 2s., and reduced by 2s. in other cases.
	A stor root destrict A stor root destrict A stor as a store as before a starte a store as a store as a store as a top a store as a	lst full pay day in week begin- ning 24 July	Female employees of railway com- panies : Part-timers (charwomen, cleaners, etc.) Gatekeepers (wives of companies' servants)	Bonuses previously paid reduced to the following uniform scale:— 3s. 6d. per week where base rate is less than 5s., 5s. with base rates of 5s. up to 9s. 11d., 8s. with base rates of 10s. up to 14s. 11d., 10s. with base rates of 15s. up to 19s. 11d., and 12s. with base rates of 20s. and over, such bonuses to be subject in future to fluctuations in accordance with a "cost of living" sliding scale.¶ War wage reduced to 4s. per week.

* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c.
† Certain classes whose wages had already been reduced to the standard basis rates were not affected by the above reduction; amongst such workers were engine drivers and firemen, and shed enginemen and their mates.
‡ The full total reduction of 4s. applied to the majority of classes (other than those specified in note † above) in London and the industrial areas, while in rural areas the total reduction did not in many cases exceed 3s., usually varying from 2s. to 2s. 6d.
§ It was provided that the sliding scale reduction applicable to adults should be doubled in the case of youths, until wages had been reduced to standard rates viz., 36s. for engine cleaners, 30s. at 18 years and 35s. at 19 years for other classes.
I the full reduction of 4s. per week operated in the majority of cases, the principal exceptions being enginemen, mates and 2nd engineers on certain classes of passenger steamers. passenger steamers. The above bonuses are to be regarded as *maxima*. Where smaller bonuses were previously paid, no reductions were to be made until warranted by the operation of the sliding scale.

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

Jiade.	Locality.	Date from which change took. effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.
			TRANSPURT TRADES-(conti	nued).	-
ailway Service (continued.)	Great Britain	l July	Station masters, goods agents, super- visory and technical staffs and clerks employed by railway companies	Residuary bonuses, where still applicable, reduced* by £10 per annum, or 4s. per week, for adult males 18 years of age and over, by £5 per annum, or 2s. per week, for male juniors under 18, by 3s. per week for women clerks, and by 1s. 6d. per week for girl clerks; where residuary bonuses are less than the above amounts the whole to be	Furniture Manufactur
Dock, Wharf, tiverside, etc., Labour	Great Britain	lst full pay in July	Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoist- men and boxmen	withdrawn. Minimum wage of 66s. per week previously paid reduced to 64s. per week.†	Constanting
Labour	Bradford	Pay day in week ending 8 July		Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change : One-horse drivers, 54s. 6d two-horse drivers, 59s. 6d.; motor drivers, (under 2 tons), 57s. 6d.; (over 2 tons), 64s. 6d.; steam wagon drivers, 67s. 6d.	i contractor
	Sheffield Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, Wallasey and Garston	7 July 15 July	Contra postario etc.	Decrease* of 2s. per week (see p. 229 of May GAZETTE for rates previously paid). Decrease of 3s. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. per week for juniors (see p. 181 of April G&ZETTE for rates previously paid).	Mill Sawing
Road Transport	Aldershot	1st pay day after 17 July	Carters, motormen, etc	Decreases of 3s. to 5s. per week. Rates after change: Light single- horse drivers, 48s.; heavy single-horse drivers, horsekeepers, petrol wagon drivers (1 ton and under), 50s.; steam wagon drivers, and petrol wagon drivers (over 2 tons), 60s.	
	Cardiff	21 July		Decreases of 5s. per week for motormen and of 5s. per week for horse drivers. Rates after change: Single-horse drivers, 54s.; motor drivers 65s (injumum)	Anna Ing Las
	Forfarshire Scotland	1 July) 1 July	Carters employed by railway con- tractors	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change at Dundee : One-horse carters, 53s. ; two-horse carters, 55s. Decrease of 4s. per week for men and of 2s. per week for juniors under 20. Rates after change for one-horse carters, 54s.	
(Derbyshire Holland district	1 July 1 July	AGRICULTURE AND FIS	Rate of 71d. per hour adopted up to 30 September.	The second second
Agriculture	Rutland Berkshire (North) Carnarvonshire	1 July ∫ 26 July ∫ 13 May	Male agricultural labourers	Decrease* of 1s. per week (31s. to 30s.). Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 50 hours up to 30 September. Rates adopted up to 13 November for special classes of adults for a week of 61 hours up to 30 September, and 58 hours thereafter, of 21s. plus board and lodging, and for other classes of 32s. for a week of 52 hours; proportionate rates adopted for those between 16 and	Packing Case Making
Fishing	Hull Grimsby	24 June 15 July	Engineers and firemen on steam trawlers . Crews of steam trawlers	21 years. ¹ Decrease of 8s. 9d. per week for chief engineers, of 7s. for second engineers, and of 3s. 6d. for trimmers and fleeters. Decrease of 7s. per week for engineers, of 3s. 6d. per week for third hands, and of 1s. 9d. per week for deck hands, trimmers and cooks. Rates after change : Chief engineers, 70s., plus 3d. in the £ nett; second engineers, 59s. 6d., plus 2d. in the £ nett; third hands, 45s. 6d., plus 4d. in the £ nett; deck hands; trimmers and cooks, 40s. 3d., plus 2d. in the £ nett.	Cricket Bat Tennis Racqu etc., Makin
oper Making	Darwen, Derby, Don- caster, Golborne, Holmes Chapel, Hull, Leeds, Little Lever, London, Man- chester and Oldham	lst pay day in July	PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIE Workpeople employed in the wall paper industry	D TRADES. Bonuses previously paid reduced by 5s. per week for men 21 years and over, by 4s. for those 18 to 21 years and for women over 18, by 3s. for juveniles 16 to 18 years, and by 2s. for those under 16, subject to total wages not falling below minimum basis rates adopted in April, 1922. Minimum rates after change for unskilled men, 40s. ner meek (1d, per hour more in London), plus " thatting" bonus in	Explosives Mar facture Paint, Colour a Varnish Indu
•	London	Pay day in week ending 15 July	Lithographic printers and stone and plate preparers, music printers, bookbinders and machine rulers, lithographic artists and designers, and women and girls employed in the printing and bookbinding trades Lithographic printers, stone polishers and shifters and stone and plate	most cases of 6s. per week; women, 31s. Decrease for timeworkers of 5s. per week for journeymen, of 2s. 6d. per week for journeywomen, and proportionate decreases for female learners and pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: book- binding section, men, 87s. 6d.; skilled women over 18, 45s. 6d.; female learners in letterpress binding section §: 11s. during first six months, increasing to 33s. 6d. during sixth six months. Decrease of 5s. per week.	Chemical Man facture Glass Workin
rinting and) llied Trades	Various other towns in England and Wales	Pay day in week ending 15 July	grainers, lithographic artists and designers (excluding process workers) Male bookbinders and machine rulers Women and girls employed in the printing and binding industry	Decrease of 5s. per week for journeymen and from 1s. to 3s. per week for apprentices.¶ Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for qualified workers and from 1s. to 2s. per week for learners.¶	Brick Makin
		10.5 my	(layers-on, feeders, etc.) Printers' assistants, cutters, packers, warehousemen, etc., in jobbing	Decrease of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over and from 6d. to 4s. per week for learners under 21 years.**	
	Scotland	Pay day in week ending	offices Lithographic printers and stone and plate preparers	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change for litho- graphic printers in certain towns: Aberdeen, 82s. 6d.; Dundee, 84s.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 85s.	These Property
1	Newcastle, South Shields, North	15 July F	URNITURE AND WOODWORKIN Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Rate after change : 1s. $\frac{8}{2}d$. plus $\frac{1}{2}d$. "tool"	Transferrant .
	Shields, Sunderland, and Gateshead Middlesbrough, Stock- ton, Tho:naby, and	pay in July 1 July	and chairmakers French polishers and upholsterers Upholstres es and capet sewers Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers	money. Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8½d.). Decrease* of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 8¾d.). Decreases to rates of 1s. 9d. per hour for cabinet makers and 1s. 8½d. per hour for upholsterers and french polishers.	And the method has been a method has been a method and a method been a method a method been a method a method a method been a method a method a method been a method a method a method a method a method been a method a method a method a method a method been a method a method a method a method a method a method been a method a method a method a method a method a method been a method a method a method a method a method a method been a method a method a method a method a method a method a method been a method a method been a method a method a method a method a method a method a method been a method a method been a method a method been a method a metho
	West Hartlepool Leeds, Bradford, Hali- fax, Keighley, and Brighouse	lst full week in ∫	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists, upholeterers, and trench polishers	Decrease [*] of $\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour. Rate after change : 18. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.; carvers and spindle moulders who are all-round machinists receive 1d. per hour extra.	Baking and Confectionery Trades.
Furniture anufacture	York and Ripon St. Helens	July 12 June	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers	Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 8d.).	
	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 22 July	Furniture trade operatives :	Increase* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change : those engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 7d. ; windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 6½d. Increase* of ½d. per chair on bedroom chairs bored 18, 19 and 20. Rat*s after change : bored 18, 7½d. ; bored 19 and 20, 8½d. Increases* of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change : 1st six months, 11s., increasing to 17s. 4d. during 4th six months, and	

* 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 Hull the minimum wage is on a daily and half-daily basis and was reduced on 7th July from 13s. 3d. to 12s 10d. per day, and from 7s. 2d. to 6s. 11d. per half-day. At Immingham the minimum rates remained unchanged at 14s. per full day, 8s. per half-day and 11s. on Saturday (6 hours).
† The new rates were agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act 1921.
§ Minimum rates for female learners, varying according to length of service, proportionately with the minimum rate for journeywomen were arranged in May, 1922, and the rates shown above represent the new rates after the present reductions.
|| The minimum rates after change in the various towns may be calculated by deducting 7s. 6d. per week from the rates shown on p. 553 of GAZETTE for October, 1921, in the case of lithographic artists.
|| For minimum rates previously paid in the various towns may be calculated by deducting 5s. per week from the rates quoted for members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers on p. 553 of GAZETTE for October, 1921.

August, 1922.

CHANGES IN WAGES.

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

Locality Particulars of charge. Sector Particulars of charge. (Derease in stables) Pymouth (Dangew) IVRE AND WOODWORKING TRA Deresses of stables) Deresses of stables) Pymouth (Dangew) I/UT (Dangew) IVRE AND WOODWORKING TRA Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Matchaler, Sallert and Diates Jauge Deresses of Lipscher heur Chi 4: 12: 6(1). Matchaler, Sallert and Diates Jauge Mechaniska, suryers, and deal carrier transfer yards Deresses of Lipscher Li		1		TED DURING JULY, 1922—(continued).
Bigmouth 1 July Persons of July are hour (July 16 (July 50)). Decomposition Booking and busic-chair makers Decomposition of July per cent. (July 16 (July 50)). Decomposition Booking and busic-chair makers Decomposition of July per cent. (July 16 (July 50)). Decomposition Booking and busic-chair makers Decomposition of July per cent. (July 26 (July 16 (July 50)). Manchester, sallord 1 July Thome yeard laborers, utilizes and anyyers Decomposition Decomposition Decomposition Decomposition Nothing and busicion Thome yeard laborers, utilizes analyers Decomposition Decomposition Nothing and busicion Thome yeard laborers, utilizes analyers Decomposition Decomposition Nothing and busicion Thome yeard laborers, utilizes analyers Decomposition Decomposition Nothing and busicion Thome yeard laborers, utilizes analyers Decomposition Decomposition Nothing and busicion Thome yeard laborers, utilizes analyers Decomposition Decomposition Nothing and busicion Thome yeard laborers, utilizes analyers Decomposition Decomposition Nothing ananothome yeard laborers, util	Locality.	which change took	A state of the second se	
Offangew In the full approximation of the full processing of the full managements of the per hour for this matteries, and of 2p per cent, for processing of the full managements, in the full management and Datriet Decrease of the per hour for this matteries, and of 2p per cent, for processing of the per hour for this matteries, and of 2p per cent, for processing of the per hour for this matteries, and of 2p per cent, for processing of the per hour for this matteries, the full matteries, solid of the per hour for this matteries, the full matteries, solid of the per hour for this matteries, the full matteries of the per hour for this matteries, the full matteries of the per hour for this matteries, the full matteries of the per hour for this matteries, the full matteries of the per hour for this matteries, the full matteries of the per hour for the full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for the full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for the full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for the full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for the full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for the full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for the full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for the full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for hour full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for hour full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for hour full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for hour full hourse, the full matteries of the per hour for hour full hourse, the full hourse of the per hour for hour full hourse, the full hourse of the full hourse, the full hour full hourse of the full hour full hourse of t		FURNI	FURE AND WOODWORKING TRA	DES-(continued).
Three barefetter, altreit 10 June Jaburers. Wookstutting machinits and saryers and District Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. D. S. J.). Amendez, Sarta 1.3 June Dock earriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. D. S. J.). Amendez, Sarta Thinkey yards Dock earriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. D. S. J.). Amendez, Sarta Thinkey yards Dock earriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. D. S. J.). Amendez, Sarta Thinkey yards Dock earriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. D. S. J.). Amendez, Sarta Thinkey yards Workpoole entry of the sawnills and bary wards Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. S. J.). Machinits, savyers, and doal carriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. S. J.). Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. S. J.). Machinits, savyers, and doal carriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. S. J.). Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. S. J.). Sociand June Machinits, savyers, and doal carriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. L. S. J.). Sociand June Machinits, savyers, and doal carriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. G. D. J.). Sociand June Machinits, savyers, and doal carriers Decrease of L. per Aour. (D. B. D.).	Clineman	lst full pay in	Furniture trade operatives	Decrease* of 1/2 per hour for timeworkers, and of 21 per cent. for
Mandhaler, sallord 1 July Birmingham Pay day Birmingham Pay day Birmingham 1 July Anothesize Sallowers, Linkies of the second secon	West Riding of York- shire [‡]	19 June 1 July	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change : foreign timber section, 1s, 7d, † : home grown section, 1s, 51d
Nottinghum 1 June Piymouth and District 16 June Machinist, savyers, and deal cartiers Piymouth and District 16 June Machinist, savyers, and deal cartiers Piymouth and District 16 June Woodcutting and box-making machinist and awyers, big deal per hour (b, 2d, to U, 2d), inducer, and id, per hour for senitive machinists. Oracliff, Barry, New, Jord and Shanase Woodcutting machinists. Decrease of dia per hour (b, 2d, to U, 2d). Soctiand Jaty py Woodcutting machinists. Decrease of dia per hour (b, 2d, to U, 2d). Jondon 25 July Puly qualified male adults Decrease of dia per hour (b, 2d, to U, 2d). Jondon 25 July Laborrers Information of the change in packing asses makers Decrease of dia per hour (b, 2d, to U, 2d). So ot 1 and (except Int pay day Packing case makers Decrease of dia per hour (b, 2d, to U, 2d). Aberdeen 22 June Packing case makers Decrease of dia per hour (b, 2d). Aberdeen 22 June Packing case makers Decrease of dia per hour (b, 2d). Jondon, Rotton, Gam, Heigh, Pay day Malee cmployed in the athletic Decrease of dia per hour (b, 2d). Befast. Id pay in Malee cmployed in the explositestrad	Manchester, Salford and District	1 July Pay day	Timber yard labourers, slingers, and power driven crane drivers Workpeople employed in sawmills and	2½ per cent, for pieceworkers. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: timber yard labourers, 1s. 1½d.; slingers, 1s. 1¾d.; crane drivers, 1s. 2d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers and
Production and numbers 16 June Woodcutting and hox-making machines and supers, semilable and subtracts. And the supers, semilable and subtracts. And the supers, semilable and subtracts. And the superstand supersteverest superstand superstand superstand super	and the second second second	7 July 1 June	Machinists, sawyers, and deal carriers	Decrease [*] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change : machinists and sawyers, 1s, 7 ¹ / ₂ d. : deal carriers, 1s, 4 ¹ / ₂ d
port and Swannes ending list pary did y Modentifing machinists	and a series of period	16 June	ists and sawyers, semi-skilled men and labourers employed in timber	Decrease of 1d. per hour for skilled men, and 1d. per hour for semi- skilled men and labourers. Rates after change machinists
Sociand lst pay Jujy Woodentiting machinists	port and Swansea	ending		Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.).
London 25 July Labourers	Scotland	1st pay day in		Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 53d.
So ot land Jernales Increase of J. per hour, escept for those 20 to 20 years, for whom the second stress and wood outting the second stress and second stress and wood outting the second stress and wood outting the second stress and wood outting the second stress and wood working trade Aberdeen 22 June Packing case makers Decrease of 14, per hour (18, 70, 10, 18, 64, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	London	25 July	Labourers	borers, and ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for other classes. Rates after change: saw doctors, ls. 8/ ₂ d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), ls. 7 ³ / ₂ d; other classes, ls. 5d. to ls. 7d. Increase [#] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (ls. 2 ³ / ₂ d. to ls. 3d.). Increase [#] of ¹ / ₂ d. or ¹ / ₂ d. per hour
Addreshed 22 June Packing case makers	Aberdeen		Females Packing case makers and wood outting machinists employed in packing	Increase* of ±d. per hour, except for those 20 to 20½ years, for whom there was no change. Decrease* of ±d. per hour for journeymen, and ±d. for apprentices. Rates after change : packing case makers, Glasgow, 1s, 5±d. : Edin-
London, Bolton, Cam bridge, Nottlincham Horbury and LeedsJune June Workpeople employed in the athletic woodworking tradeBonus of 85 per cent, previously paid on list prices reduced* to 75 per cent.Great Britain31 July Great BritainCAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, Males employed in the explosives trade MalesETC., TRADES.Great Britain31 July MalesMales employed in the explosives trade MalesDecrease of 5s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and over, and 2s. 9d. per week for those 10 and over (54s. 6d. to 55s.), and of amounts varying from 5d. to 2s. per week for those under 21. Decrease of 28. 6d. per week for those and over (54s. 6d. to 55s.), and of amounts varying from 5d. to 5s. 3d. per week for those under 21. Decrease of 24. per hour (as. 11d. to 1s. 9d.).BirminghamPay day in week g JulyPhymouth30 June (Base embosers, painters and fret lead diasersBirmingham8 July (Ist pay atter atter of chemical fertilizers Ghase brokers, painters and tret lead diasersBirmingham8 July (Ist pay atter atter of chemical fertilizers Ghase brokers, painters and tret lead diasersBirmingham8 July (Ist pay atter atter of chemical fertilizers Ghase brokers, painters and tretlead glazersBirminghamPay day if sup atterBecrease of 24. per hour for adult male timeworkers (1s. 2d. to 1s.), and proportionate decreases of 2d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 2d. to 1s.), and proportionate decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworkers.BirminghamBirminghamPeterborough and DistrictAnd Multax, Harrogate, for boys. Rates after change : fitters, 1s. 5d. ; t				Decrease* of 74 per cent in nercentage naughle on pre-war rates
CHEMCAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, Males employed in the explosives tradeETC., TRADES.Great Britain31 JulyMales employed in the explosives tradeDecrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and over, and 2s. 9d. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 2s. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 2s. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 2s. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 2s. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 2s. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 2s. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 2s. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 2s. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 52. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 52. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of mounts varying form 6d. to 52. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying form 6d. to 52. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of thematics employed in the mamp facture of chemical fertilizers Glass bevellers, sliverers and otters.Decrease of 2d. per hour for adult male timeworkers (1s. 2d. to 1s.), and proportionate decreases of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.Peterborough DistrictSluy yek in yek week in JulyPer week in the sec of 5 per cent. on rates paid previous to May, 1922, for adult (making a total reduction of 10 per cent.), and of 1s. 6d. per week	London, Bolton, Cam- bridge, Nottingham,	June 1st pay day	Workpeople employed in the athletic	Bonus of 85 per cent. previously paid on list prices reduced* to 75 per
Great Britain 31 July Males employed in the explosives trade per week for those 16 years and over, and 2s. 9d. per week for those under 18. Great Britain Ist pay day in July Ist pay day in July Males Males Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over (5s. 6d. to 5s.), and of amounts warying from 6d. to 2s. per week for those under 12. Birmingham Pay day in Mubers employed in chemical works Females Decrease of 2d. per week for those 21 and over (2s. 6d. to 2s.), and of amounts warying from 6d. to 2s. per week for those under 21. Birmingham Pay day in Mubers employed in chemical works Plumbers employed in chemical works Decrease of 2d. per hour for adult male timeworkers (1s. 2d. to 1s.), and of amounts warying from 2d. to 5s. 3d. per week for those under 21. Birmingham S July Workpeople employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.). Glasgow and District 8 July Ist pay after Glass embossers, painters and fret lead glasters Decrease of 5 per cent, for timeworkers (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.), and of 5 per cent, for toweworkers (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.), and of 5 per cent, for those 2 and of 10 per cent, in add of 2s. 6d. per week for thades after change : fore-hands, 73s. 6d. ; doughmakers and oonersmen, 68s. 6d. ; tublehands, 65s. 6d. Bradford, Dewsbury, Haifax, Harrogate, ending	norbury and needs	CHEMI	CAL. GLASS. BRICK. POTTERY	ETC., TRADES.
Great Britain Ist pay day in July Males Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those 1 and over (5ds. 6d. to 52s.), and of anounts varing from 6d. to 5s. per week for those under 21. Birmingham Pay day in week ending 3 July Females Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over (2s. 6d. to 5s. d. per week for those under 21. Plumbers employed in chemical works address output of mounts varing from 6d. to 5s. per week for those under 21. Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.). Plymouth 30 June adter 15 July Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of chemical fertilizers Glass embosers, painters and fertiled glaziers Decrease of 2d. per hour for adult male timeworkers (1s. 2d. to 1s.), and proportionate decreases for shift and pieceworkers. Peterborough District Ist pay after 15 July Pressed brickmakers Decrease of 5d. d. to 1s. 6d.), and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Peterborough District Pay day hi week in week ending 30 June Adult males employed by private traders Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: fore- hands, 7s. 6d. ; doughmakers and oversmen, 68s. 6d. ; tablehands, 6s. 6d. ; doughmakers and oversmen, 68s. 6d.), and of is. per week for females and juniors.	Great Britain	IS AN IL SECTION. DOM:		Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and over, and 2s. 9d.
Diffing main Pay day in week ending atter 30 June (alasgow and District 3 July (blasgow and District (blasgow and District (clasgow and District (clasgow and District	Great Britain	day in {	Femaler	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over (54s. 6d. to 52s.), and of amounts varying from 6d. to 2s. per week for those under 21. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over (50s. 6d. to 28s.) and
Glasgow and District 8 July Bature of chemical fertilizers Glass embossers, painters and fret lead glaziers and proprionate decreases for shift and pieceworkers. Between the formation of the proprion of the p		in week ending 8 July	Plumbers employed in chemical works	Decrease of 2a. per nour (1s. 11a. to 1s. 9a.).
Glasgow and District Ist pay after 16 July Peterborough District and Peterborough District Pressed brickmakers Peterborough District Pressed brickmakers Pressed brickmakers Pressed brickmakers Peterborough District Pay day shire§ Pay day in week ending 24 June Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Wakefield Adult males employed in the baking and confectionery trades by Co- operative Societies Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adult males (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and of 1s. per week for females and juniors. Pay day Yorkshire and North Pay day in week Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades by Co-	Plymouth		facture of chemical fertilizers Glass embossers, painters and fret lead	ana proportionate decreases for shift and nieceworkers
Peterborough District and District Ist pay week in July Pressed brickmakers Decrease of 5 per cent. on rates paid previous to May, 1922, for adults (making a total reduction of 10 per cent.), and of 1s. 6d. per week for boys. Rates after change : fitters, 1s. 34d.; labourers, 11d. Certain towns in York- shres Pay day shires Adult males employed by private traders Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change : fore-hands, 73s. 6d.; doughmakers and ovensmen, 68s. 6d.; tablehands, 63s. 6d. Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Wakefield Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades by Co-perative Societies Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adult males (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and of 1s. per week for adults (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and of 1s. per week for inviews. Operative Societies Males : decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adults (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and of 1s. per week for inviews.	Glasgow and District	after	Glass bevellers, silverers and cutters	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.), and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.
Certain towns in York- shires Pay day in week ending 24 June Adult males employed by private traders Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change : fore- hands, 75s. 6d. ; doughmakers and ovensmen, 68s. 6d. ; tablehands, 63s. 6d. Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Wakefield Workpeople employed in the baking 30 June Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades by Co- operative Societies Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult males (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and of 1s. per week for females and juniors. Males : decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adults (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and in week Pay day and confectionery trades by Co- perative Societies Males : decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adults (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and 1s. per week for juniors.		1st pay week in	Pressed brickmakers	(THUKTHU a LOLAL TEALCHON OF 10 ner cent) and of 10 6d more analy
shires shires in week ending 24 June Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Leeds, 30 June Yorkshire and North North Week ending 24 June Workpeople employed in the baking Yorkshire and North North North North North North N				•
Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, and Wakefield Week ending 30 June Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades by Co- operative Societies Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult males (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and of 1s. per week for females and juniors. Pay day Yorkshire and North Pay day in week Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades by Co- in week Males : decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adults (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and 1s. per week for juniors.		in week ending	Adult males employed by private traders	nanas, 158. 6d.; doughmakers and ovensmen, 68s, 6d. • tablehands
Certain towns in South Yorkshire and North Derbyding And confectionery trades by Co- 1s, per week for adults (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and	Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Leeds,	Week ending	and confectionery trades by Co-	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult males (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and of 1s. per week for females and juniors.
Contain torne in SUJUNE SUJUR 21 years and	Certain towns in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire	in week beginning 30 June	and confectionery trades by Co- operative Societies	Males: decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adults (66s. to 63s. 6d.), and 1s. per week for juniors. Females: decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change at 21 years and over: skilled, 39s.; unskilled, 34s. 6d.
North - East Lanca-	North - East Lanca-	and the second		Decrease of 5s per week in the minimum rate (71s. to 66s.).
Liverpool, Birken- head, and Wallasey (1 July) Adult males Increase* of 2s. per week (68s. to 70s.).	head, and Wallasey	Marth Construction of the		
Birming ham and Midland District ^{**} 29 July Second confectionery trades Adult males Workpeeple employed in the bread baking and confectionery trades Adult males Decrease of 28. 4d. per week for adults (61s. to 58s. 8d.), and pro- portionate decreases for juniors. Increase* of 2s. 4d. per week for adults (58s. 8d. to 61s.), and pro- portionate increases for juniors.	Birmingham and Midland District**	29 July	baking and confectionery trades	Increase* of 2s. 4d. per week for adults (58s. 8d. to 61s.), and pro- portionate increases for juniors
Leicester	Leicester	after 3 July	Youths and deliverers under 21 years Adult males	Decreases" of 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 7d. for those 18, 19, and 20 years respectively.
Certain towns in North Staffs and Cheshireit Ist pay day in July Addit males	North Staffs and	1st pay day in	Youths and deliverers under 21 years	Increases" of 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 7d. for those 18, 19, and 20 years respectively.

• The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c. † Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, and Tyne Dock. ‡ Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, and Leeds. At the smaller centres the rates are 2d. or 3d. less than those quoted

above. § Including Bradford, Barnsley, Bridlington, Doncaster, Dewsbury, Hull, Halifax, Huddersfield, Harrogate, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield and York. # The rate quoted refers to table-hands. # Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Chorley, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Nelson and Southport. ** Including Brierley Hill, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Coventry, Darlaston, Dudley, Leamington, Rugby, Smethwick, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, †† Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries District (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).

August, 1922.

non-trading services.

August, 1922.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of chauge. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.
	March 16 Barry	() and ()			A MARK
Martin Martin		1034139821316	, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADE		and the second second
Baking and	Nottingham	Pay day in week ending	Males and females	(67s. to 64s.†), and proportionate decreases for women and juveniles.	
Confectionery Trades (continued.)	Eastbourne	15 July 1st week	Adult males	Decrease* of 1s. per week (59s. to 58s.†).	General Wast
(Certain towns in	in July 1 July	Brewery workers	Decreases* of 2s. per week for men 19 and over (60s. to 58s.), of 1s. 6d.	Materials Reclamation
	Lancashire [†]	1st pay	Males	per week for women, and 1s. per week for youths. Decrease* of 2s. per week for adults and from 6d. to 1s. 10d. per week for those under 21. Standard rate after change for labourers, 57s.	
	Burton-on-Trent	day in July	Females	Decreases ^k of from 4d. to 9d. per week. Standard rate after change for those 21 and oper. 35s.	
Brewing	Bristol	28 July	Brewery workers	Decreases in minimum rates of 3s. per week for men over 21, of 2s. per week for women over 21, and of 1s. per week for boys and youths under 21 and females under 21. Minimum rates after change for	and the second
	Certain towns in	lst pay	Males 21 and over employed in	inside workers: men 21 and over, 59s.; women 21 and over, 35s. Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Grade A,	and the second
	Derbyshire and Not- tinghamshire§	day in July	breweries	61s. ; Grade B, 57s. ; Worksop, 59s.	Made-up Te tiles Trade
		(Males	Decreases in minimum rates of 2s. per week for those 18 and under 20, and of 2s. 6d. per week for those 20 and over; the rates for those under 18 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change:	
Cocoa and Chocolate	Great Britain	3 July	The Charles Barris	under 15, 12s., increasing to 32s. at 18 and under 19, and to 57s. 6d. at 21 and over.	Landard Contract
Confectionery	Janes President Barrier and		Females (except learners)	Decrease in the minimum rates of 2s. per week for those 18 and over; the rates for those under 18 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates	Jun - altres
Sugar Confectionery	Great Britain	10 July	Workpeople employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving	after change : under 15, 12s., increasing to 32s. at 18 and over. Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. per hour (or 2s. per week) for timeworkers, and of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time-rate. Minimum time-rates after	Other Miscellaneous
and Food Preserving Trade	C. C. Y. C. S. L. S.	2.2.2.2	trade	change, males and certain classes of females 24 and over, 18, 1d,	Trades.
		Denden	All market and there where	other females 18 and over, 7d. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.) Decrease* of 2s. per week for men 21 and over, and of 1s. per week	
Seed Crushing and Oil	Great Britain	Pay day in week beginning	All workpeople (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the engineering and other trades)	for women and youths.	and the property
Milling Industry	Hull	3 July 31 July	Enginemen and firemen employed in	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.	and the second second second
Slaughtering	Birkenhead	1 July	seed and oil mills Lairage by-product workers Males	Decrease of 1d. per hour for men, women and boys. Rate of 14s. per week fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for those of	
	and a fair and the event		Males	14 and under 15, and new scale fixed for others resulting in decreases of 3e As or 6s per neek; and decrease of 1d, per hour	
				in the piecework basis time-rate. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers 21 and over, 54s. (See Order on p. 315 of July	Electricity Undertakings
Aerated Waters Trade	England and Wales	3 July	Females	GAZETTE.) Rate of 14s. per week fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for those of 14 and under 15, and new scale fixed for others resulting in decreases	and the second second
				of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week; and decrease of ½d. per hour in the mecenork basis time-rate. Minimum rate after change for time-	And Anna Chail States
			Males 21 years of age and over	workers 18 and over, 29s. (See Order on p. 315 of July GAZETTE.) Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 3s. 6d., 3s. and 2s. 6d. per week for scales A, B and C respec-	and the second
	The Alesander		Males under 21 years of age	tively. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.)	
Milk Distributive	England and Wales	2 July	males under 21 years of age	resulting in decreases of from 6d. to 3s. per week. (See Order on n. 316 of July (AZETTE.)	
Trade	Ingland and thats it	Collin Series	Females 21 years of age and over (except roundswomen)	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1s. 6d. per week. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.) New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts	Waterworks Undertakings
			Females under 21 years	resulting in decreases of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.)	
	No. 1 Acres Market		MISCELLANEOUS TRAD		and the second
Saddlery	Leeds, Bradford, Hali- fax, Huddersfield,	3 July	Saddlers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 5d.	
Basket Making	and Dewsbury Basford	1st full pay in July	Cane and wicker workers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on earnings.	
	tell's energy to have a filler	ſ	Male workers 21 years of age and over with three years' experience in cer-	Decrease* in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 24d, per hour (1s. 44d, to 1s. 2d.)**	Part - Alexandra
	when a signa the part of the	an the set of	tain occupations, and those of all ages who have served at least five	Realized Involver Market Mark	Local Authority
			years' apprenticeship All other males	Decrease* in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from \$\frac{1}{2}d. to 2\frac{1}{2}d. per hour.**	Services
	Angela and and share and	24,253	Male apprentices	General minimum time rates, piece rates, guaranteed time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts in proportion to those paid to ordinary workers.**	and sector
Brush and Broom	Great Britain	1 July	Certain classes of male and female pieceworkers	Decrease* in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 124 per cent., making a total reduction of 20 per cent.**	Contraction of Ad
Trade			Female pan hands	Decrease [*] in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 13d. or 2 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour for timeworkers; and decrease of 2d. per	
	and a set of an	Margara Margara	Females (other than pan hands and	hour in the piecework basis time rate.*** Decreases* in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from ½d. to 1d. per hour ; and decrease of 1½d. per hour in the	
	1. (1. (1.)) (1.) (1.) (1.) (1.)	The same 2004	learners)	piecework basis time rate. ** Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts	* Viz., Mach of ropes over 1 ¹ / ₂
	and has added a the other	1	Female learners Casual warehousemen (cotton, rubber,	of from \$d. to 12d. per hour.** Decrease of 6d. per day (of 8 hours) or 3d. per half-day. Minimum	(other than sten † The chang † The decrea
	Liverpool	8 July {	etc.) Permanent warehousemen	rate after change 11s. 6d. per day. Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 63s.	Midland Council non-trading serv
Warehousing	Manchester	3 July	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cot- ton etc.)	for females. Rates after change : males, 14 years, 10s. 6d., increas-	§ The princip by those agreed
Marine & Man	a stre where there and do		ton, etc.) Males	14 years, 10s., increasing to 29s. at 21 years.	Wales and Monn Excluding electrical contrac
(Acts of 1d. per hour for those 18 and under 20, 2d. for those 20 and under 21, and 3d. for those 21 and over, the rates for those under 18 remaining unchanged.**	¶ The above County of Londo
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain	17 July	Females	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d, ner hour for those 17 and under 18, and of 3d, for those	the next quarter ** See also u †† Under the
				18 and over, the rates for those under 17 remaining unchanged.**	

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

The rate quoted refers to tablehands.
 The rate quoted refers to tablehands.
 Viz., Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Barrow-in-Furness, Brierfield, Chorley, Cloughfold, Haslingden, Preston and Waterfoot.
 Grade A: Chesterfield, Derby, Daybrook, Ilkeston, Mansfield and Nottingham. Grade B: Kimberley and Shardlow.
 The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery

 ¶ For rates previously paid see p. 141 of March GAZETTE.
 ** See Order on p. 315 of July GAZETTE. and Jam Industries.

CHANGES IN WAGES.

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

1.6.5	sinada to ecoloria	Date from which	1	labarant
	Locality.	change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			MISCELLANEOUS TRADES-(co	additioned by
(Females in the woollen rag and woollen and worsted waste materials section	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in decreases varying from 2d. to 1d. per hour, and decrease
Section 1993	Great Britain	31 July	All other females	Jon Deceworkers cancelled. (See Order on p. 355.) New scale of minium time rates ford, under the Trade Boards Acts
			Males 21 years and over	and piecework basis time rate fixed at T&d. per hour. Guaranteed time rates for pieceworkers cancelled. (See Order on p. 355.) Decrease in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 14d. per hour (1s. 14d. to 1s.) for certain classes, and of 2d.
	Northern Ireland .	. 31 July	Males </td <td>per hour for other workers (1s, to 114d.) (See Order on p 355.) Decreases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2s. 6d. to 8s. per week. (See Order on p. 355.) New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts</td>	per hour for other workers (1s, to 114d.) (See Order on p 355.) Decreases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2s. 6d. to 8s. per week. (See Order on p. 355.) New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts
(Certain classes of workers*	Varying from 10s, at under 18 years to 20s, at 20 and over. (See Order on p. 355.) Decrease in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards
	Great Britain	10 July	All other workers (except learners)	Acts of 21d. and 3d. per hour for men 21 and over and women 18 and over respectively and in the piecework basis time rate for all workers. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.) New scales of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards
	Great Britain		to an and the second second second	Acts, resulting in decreases varying from $\frac{1}{4}d$. to $\frac{1}{4}d$. per hour for men, and of $\frac{1}{4}d$. or $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for vomen; and decrease of $\frac{1}{4}d$. and $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the piecework basis time rate for men and women respectively. (See Order on a 316 of table Chapter
-	London	1 July	Learners Gravediggers, gardeners, etc., em- ployed in certain non-municipal	Scales of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.) Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week for gravediggers (64s. 6d. to 63s.) and assistant gravediggers (51s. 6d. to 56s.) and qualified gardeners
	Leicester and other districts in England	lst pay day in	cemeteries Workpeople employed in the artificial stone industry	labourers (53s. to 52s.). Decreases in the minimum time rates of 4d, per hour for men and
	Glasgow	July 31 July	Boiler and pipe coverers and labo urers	4d. per hour for youths, with proportionate decreases for piece- workers. Minimum rates after change: labourers and makers, 1s. 24d.; finishers, 1s. 3d. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	Street, Street, Street,
	Great Britain: South Wales and Mon-		Workpeople employed at electricity supply undertakings (excluding) those whose wages are regulated by	Decreaset of 2d. per hour. Further decrease of 1s. per week.
	mouthshire Great Britain	in July J 1 July	movements in other trades)s Workpeople employed by railway com- panies, engaged solely in electricity generating stations and sub-stations	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for London: switch- board attendants, 1s. 73d. (up to 5,000 K.W.) and 1s. 114d (5,000 K.W. and over); turbine mechanics, 1s. 8d.; drivers, 1s. 64d.;
	West Midlands Area	17 July	and on high tension cables between generating stations and sub-stations Youths and apprentices employed at electricity supply undertakings	leading stokers, 18. 14d.; stokers, 18. 6d.; trimmers, 18. 44d. (plus in each case 1d. per hour for all time worked on shifts). Decrease of 1d. per hour for those between 19 and 21 years of age and 4d. per hour for those under 19 years, and new schedule of bourds.
	Northern Counties, Yorkshire and the Midlands	1 July	(rates adopted, varying according to Zone from $3\frac{3}{2}d$. or $4\frac{1}{2}d$. at 16 years to 11d. or 1s. at 20 years. Decreaset of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.
	Cheshire and Cheshire South Midlands Area	1 July 1st full	undertakings	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Decreaset of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week.
1	London	pay in July Com-	Metropolitan Water Board em-	
		mence- ment of lst pay week on or after	ployees : Men 18 years of age and over (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decreaset of 1s. 114d. per week, leaving the "cost of living" bonus at 27s. 5d. per week for men over 21 years, at 21s. 5d. for youths 18 to 21 years doing full men's work, and 15s. 8d. for other youths 18 to 21
	andan	1 July	Youths under 18 years	years of age. Decrease in bonus of 1s. per week for those 17 to 18 years of age (10s. to 9s.).
	London¶	1 May	Manual workers employed in non- trading departments	Half of the current "cost of living" bonus (amounting to 160 per cent. on basic rates, less 12ths of sum which this amount represents) to be commuted and added to basic rates, the remaining half of bonus to be subject to variations in accordance with a revised
	Vestmorland Vest Hartlepool	6 July 1 July	County Council employees	"cost of living" sliding scale. ¶ Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week*** (45s. to 42s. 6d.) Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, 1s. 2½d.; roadmen, 1s. 3½d. per hour.
	underland	lst full pay in July	Corporation employees in Highways and Cleansing Departments	Decreaset of 1s. per week. Rates after change : roadmen, 58s. ; street sweepers, 53s.
S	heffield	Making-up day in week ending 24 June	Corporation employees (excluding those whose wages are governed by Trade Union Rates)	Decrease in war bonuses and allowances of 6s. per week or 14d. per hour for men who received special advances in May 1920; of 5s. per week or 14d. per hour for other able-bodied men; of 2s. 6d. per week or 4d. per hour for old men; and of 2s. 6d. per week or 4d. per hour
L	ancashire and Cheshire††	1 July	Able-bodied male manual workers em- ployed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities	for women ; and a new scale of rates adopted for youths. 'Cost of living" bonus reduced from 115 to 95 per cent. on basic rates.††
4	1			

* Viz., Machinists (sewing), cutters, foremen and forewomen waterproofers and mixers, foremen and forewomen packers, all other foremen and forewomen, splicers of ropes over 1½ inches in circumference, palm and needle hands, ropers of tents and coal sacks, awl and needle stitchers (leather and canvas), and letter writers (other than stencillers).

(other than scenchers).
† The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
1 The decrease took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry; it was arranged by the East Midland Council that the decrease should not apply in that area in cases where it would reduce the rate below that for general labourers in local authorities'

§ The principal exceptions are engineers and also electrical fitters and wiremen in certain districts, variations in the wages of the latter being usually regulated by those agreed upon by electrical contractors in the following areas :- London, Yorkshire, East and West Midlands, West of England, Devon and Cornwall, South Wales and Monmouthshire.

by blose agreed upon by electrical contractors in the following areas: -London, Forkshire, East and West Midlands, west of England, Devon and Cornwall, South Wales and Monnouthshire.
Excluding electrical fitters, armature winders, plumber jointers, &c., engaged on the installation of new plant and other similar work ordinarily done by electrical contractors, and excluding other workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry.
The above alteration took effect from the date stated under an agreement, arrived at on 14th July, by the Joint Industrial Council for the Administrative County of London. Owing to the revision in the basis of the sliding scale, there was no actual change in the total rate of wages at 1st May or at 1st August, when the next quarterly revision was due to take effect under the old scale.
** See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.
if Under the "cost of living" sliding scale a decrease from 115 to 100 per cent. became due, but it was agreed by the Lancashire and Cheshire Provincial Council that a further reduction to 95 per cent. should take effect from the same date. The Authorities affected are as follows: Abram, Accrington, Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-on-Gresey, Ashton-under-Lyne, Aspull, Atherton, Bacup, Barrow, Billinge, Birkenhead, Backpool, Bollington, Bolton, Boote, Brierfield, Survaley, Chester, Chorley, Church, Clayton-le-Moor, Crewe, Dalton-in-Furness, Jarwen, Droylesden, Dukinfeld, Failsworth, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Glossop, Golborne, Great Harwood, Hale, Haslingden, Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Heywood, Horwich, Hurt, Hyde, Irlam, Lancaster, Lees, Leigh, Littleborough, Jonger, Standish-with-Langtree, Swinton, Trowden, Turton, Tyldesley, Urmston, Wallasey, Warrington, Nest Houshor, St. Annees-S-Sea, Saltord, Skelmersdale, Springhead, Stand

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

August, 1922.

August, 1922.

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

Trade	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	West Midlands (Shrop- shir ê, Worcester- shire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Herefordshire) [®] South Midlands (Ox- fordshire, Bucking- hamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight)] Kent, Surrey, East and	lst pay day in July lst pay day after 1 July lst pay day	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(co Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities (oxcluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades) Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments	ntinued). Decrease in minimum ratest of 1s. 34d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 1d., 1s., 11d., and 10d. per week for Zones Å1, A2, B1, B2, B3, C1 and C2 Authorities respectively, leaving the minimum rates of wages 54s. 24d., 52s. 9d., 49s. 10d., 46s. 11d., 44s., 40s. 1d., and 36s. 2d. respectively. Decreaset of 35th of original minimum basic rates.
Local Authority Services (continued)	West Sussex§	following 1 July	blocal Authorities :	Decreaset of 2s. per week for Grades V to II areas. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade V areas, 57s.; Grade IV, 54s. 6d.; Grade IIIA, 50s. 7d.; Grade III, 48s. 8d.; Grade II, 44s. 9d.§ Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week for Grades V to II areas. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade V areas, 68s. 6d.; Grade IV, 66s. 6d.; Grade IIIA, 62s. 7d.; Grade III, 61s. 2d.; Grade II, 57s. 3d.§
(continuea)	Gloucestershire, Som- erset and Wiltshire	1 July 1 July	Manual workers employed in non- trading departments of Local Authorities Labourers on repair of roads and	Decrease of 2s. per week, leaving minimum weekly rates after change : Grade A areas, 57s. ; Grade B1, 53s. ; Grade B2, 50s. ; Grade C1, 45s. ; Grade C2, 43s. ; Grade D, 38s. Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week (69s. 6d. to 66s.).
	Cornwall, Devon and Dorset¶	lst full pay week in July	severs Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading depart- ments of Local Authorities	Decreaset of 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change : Grade A areas, 55s. ; Grade B, 47s. ; Grade C, 40s. ; Grade D, 35s.
The second second	Dundee	3 and 14 July	Corporation carters and scavengers	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: Works Department, carters, 55s. 6d.; Cleansing Department: carters, 57s. 6d., scavengers, 55s.
	Edinburgh Glasgow	1 July 1st full pay in July	Corporation employees Corporation employees in non-trading departments whose wages are not regulated by agreements or Trade	Decreaset of 1s. per week. Rates after change: road labourers, 54s., and scavengers, 50s. to 55s. per week. Decrease of 2s. per week for unskilled and semi-skilled able-bodied males, and of 1s. per week for females and non able-bodied males. Rates after change: labourers, scavengers and sweepers, 59s.;
Omnibus Undertakings	London	4 July	Union conditions Drivers and conductors and garage inside staff	carters, 62s. 6d. War advances previously granted reduced† by ½d. per hour (or 2s. per week) for drivers; by ½d. per hour (or 1s. 6d. per week) for con- ductors; by ¼d. per hour for garage inside staff (except washers), and by 2d. per night for woshers.
Tramways Undertakings	Glasgow	1 July	Motormen, conductors, car cleaners, semi-skilled and unskilled men and women	Decrease of 2s. per week for men, and 1s. per week for women and for boys under 18 years of age. Rates after change: motormen and conductors, 61s. to 69s; car cleaners, 61s. to 63s. per week.
Hospital Services	England and Wales (excluding London Hospitals referred to	1 July	Nursing and domestic staff employed in Mental Hospitals of the London County Council and the Metro- politan Asylums Board Nurses employed in mental hospitals : Males in service previous to 17 July Male probationers entering service after 17 July	 Decrease in bonus of 2s. 6d. per week for male staff (22s. 6d. to 20s.), of 1s. 8d. per week for female nursing staff (15s. 4d. to 13s. 8d.), and of 1s. 6d. for other female staff (14s. to 12s. 6d.). Decrease of 3s. per week (38s. to 35s.) in minimum rate for Rural Areas, minimum for Urban Areas remaining at 40s.†† New scale of wages adopted starting at 33s. per week in Rural Areas, and 34s. in Urban Areas, and rising to maxima of 53s. and
	above)**		Females	58s, respectively.†† Wages fixed at 20 per cent. less than payments to male nurses.††

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY, 1922.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Authority Services Hospital Services	Westmorland England and Wales	29 May 17 July	County Council employees Nurses employed in mental hospitals	Summer hours increased from 50 to 52 ¹ / ₂ per week. ^{‡‡} Maximum working week, inclusive of at least 6 [‡] hours for meals, increased from 60 hours to 66 hours. ^{‡‡}

* The Authorities reported as affected are as follows: Zone A1: Birmingham; Zone A2: Burton-on-Trent, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton; Zone B1: Coseley, Kenilworth, Leamington, Nuneaton, Oldbury, Rugby; Zone B2: Brierley Hill, Brownhills, Leek, Lichfield, Kidsgrove, Lye and Wollescote, Sedgley, Shrewsbury, Walsall R. D.C., Warwick; Zone B3: Amblecote; Zone C1: Cannock R.D.C.; Zone C2: North Bromsgrove U.D.C., Shifnal R.D.C.
¹ This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour Index number of retail prices, etc.
¹ The Authorities reported as affected are as follows: -Grade A1: Bournemouth, Oxford, Southampton; Grade B1: Farnborough, Slough, Winchester; Grade B2: Christchurch, Marlow; Grade C1: Southampton County Council; Grade C2: Buckinghamshire County Council, Easthampstead R.D.C.
⁶ The Authorities reported as affected are as follows: -Grade V.: Croydon; Grade IV:: Barnes, Beckenham, Bromley, Carshaton, Chislehurst, Epsom, Mitcham, Northfeet; Grade II: Frimley, Leatherhead, Epsom R.D.C.; Grade II:: Godstone R.D.C. The minimum rates for Grade I. areas remain unaltered at 40s. 11d. for unskilled and 54s. 5d. for skilled me.
¹ This decrease is the final instalment of a decrease of 6s. per week agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. The Authorities reported as affected are as follows: -Grade A: Bristol (see separate entry for road labourers); Grade B I:: Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. The Authorities reported as affected are as follows: -Grade A: Bristol (see separate entry for road labourers); Grade B I.: Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. The Authorities reported as affected are as follows: -Grade A: Bristol (see separate entry for road labourers); Grade B I.: Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. The Authorities reported as affected are as follows: -Grade A: Bristol (see separate entry for road labourers); Grade B I.: Glouces

Grade D: Taunton R.D.C. ¶ The authorities reported as affected are as follows: Grade B: Barnstaple, Exeter, Ilfracombe, Newton Abbot, Paignton, Swanage, Tiverton, Torquay, ¶ The authorities reported as affected are as follows: Grade B: Barnstaple, Exeter, Ilfracombe, Newton Abbot, Paignton, Swanage, Tiverton, Torquay, Weymouth; Grade C: Axminster, Budleigh Salterton, Falmouth, Fowey, Launceston, Sidmouth; Grade D: St. Ives (partly), Plympton St. Mary R.D.C. *** The new conditions took effect under an agreement made between the Mental Hospitals Association and the National Asylum Workers' Union. ** The above rates are subject to bonus additions which vary with the cost of living, and also to deductions for board and lodging, where provided. See also

under Changes in Hours of Labour. If See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions reported as having been agreed upon to take effect in August: coal miners in Durham and Yorkshire and the East Midland area; iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands: steel melters; work-people employed in the engineering industry; ship repairers in South Wales; corset makers (under Trade Board Order); coal trimmers; furniture removers; coopers; seed crushers; explosives workers; cement workers; leather belt makers; gas workers.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE. THE results of recent ascertainments of the selling prices of iron are given below :-

and the second	Price acc last A	ording to udit.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on		
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
Pig Iron: Cleveland (No. 3) Cumberland Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire West of Scotland	. AprJune AprJune	s. d. $87 11_{4}^{8}$ 99 5 101 5 $74 9_{2}^{1}$ $77 4_{4}^{1}$ 92 6	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ -0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 11 \\ + & 2 & 0 \\ - & 3 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 3 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 8 & 10 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Manufactured Iron : North of England . (Bars and angles.)	. May-June	228 01	+ 2 2	-155 8	
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops,	. May-June	226 6	- 6 9 3	-165 10	

Pig Iron.—The decrease in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended June warranted a reduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, but as it was reduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, but as it was agreed to increase the standard selling price, upon which the sliding scale is based, from 54s. to 61s. 6d. per ton, the total decrease from 2nd July amounted to $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates. The May ascertainment for Cumberland resulted in an increase in the wages of limestone quarrymen of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per shift, while blastfurnacemen had their wages increased by $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates. The June ascertainment resulted in an increase of 2d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron ore miners, while limestone quarrymen had an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift and blastfurnacemen an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates. The Northamptonshire ascertainment of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per shift and blastfurnacemen an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates. The Northamptonshire ascertainment for the quarter ended June warranted a decrease of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., but owing to an agreed reduction in the standard selling price, upon which the scale is based, from 47s. 6d. to 40s. per ton, the net effect was an increase of 5 per cent. on standard rates in the wages of blastfurnacemen and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in that county. In Nottinghamshire the wages of blast-furnacemen and in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were reduced by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for seven weeks from 26th July, and a further reduction of 5 per cent. for the remaining portion of the quarter. The West of Scotland ascertainment resulted in a decrease of 8 per cent. on standard rates. Particulars of these changes are shown on pages 339 and 340.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages of puddlers and millmen were increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, while in the West of Scotland there was a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Particulars of these changes are shown on p. 340.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Society and Department.	Sa	les t in the Quarter c	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with			
	1922.	1921.	1917.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.	
GLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY :	£	£	£			
stributive Departments oductive ,,	15,452,282 5,057,237		14,129,266 4,884,511	-27.4 -33.2	+ 9·4 + 3·5	
ottish WHOLESALE Society:	4,175,832 1,410,558	6,457,874 2,295,726	3,964,543 1,616,797	- 35·3 - 38·6	+ 5.3 - 12.8	
GLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' OINT COMMITTEE :	105,509	102,729	85,242	+ 2.7	+ 23.8	
SH AGRIGULTURAL WHOLE- ALE SOCIETY :	249,698	405,552	181,579	- 38.4	+ 37.5	
tal Distributive Depart- nents	19,877,812	28,154,983	18,275,388	- 29.4	+ 8.8	
nents	6,573,304	9,965,513	6,586,550	- 34.0	- 0.2	
and Total	26,451,116	38,120,496\$	24,861,938	- 30.6	+ 6.4	

* Stated to the nearest farthing. No ascertainment was made for this period. The figures given for Productive Departments represent Sales and Transfers the Distributive Departments. § Revised figures.

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 July, 1922, in the thirty-one selected areas named below-corresponded to a rate of 588 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 95 per 10,000 on the previous month and an increase of 275 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with June, 1922, the total number relieved decreased by 163,924 (or 13.8 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 292 (or 0.2 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients decreased by 163,632 (or 15.4 per cent.). Two districts showed increases, and every other district showed a decrease. The grantest decreases were in the Cectbuilder and a decrease. The greatest decreases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (365 per 10,000), in the Manchester district (298 per 10,000), and in the Wolverhampton district (285 per 10,000). Compared with July, 1921, the total number relieved increased by 478,270 (or 88:0 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients increased by 4,356 (or 3.8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 473,914 (or 110.9 per cent.). One district showed a decrease, while every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie The greatest increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (1,012 per 10,000), in the Glasgow district (1,002 per 10,000), and in the Stockton and Tees district (932 per 10,000). Ten districts showed increases ranging from 253 to 489, and seventeen districts showed increases ranging from 39 to 240.

Andrea, Weatte	Numb of poc	pr-law r	ersons in elief on 11y, 1922.	one day	Decrea in ra	se (+) or ase (-) te per
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor	Out-	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Popula comp	00 of tion as bared bh a
				mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. Metropolis.	Mar		1	1.1164	and a la	North .
West District	9,040 9,876 2,614 9,582 18,978	12,036 26,019 3,288 51,921 90,484	35,895 5,902 61,503	259 -357 444 970 577	$ \begin{array}{r} - 23 \\ - 18 \\ - 21 \\ - 46 \\ - 36 \end{array} $	+ 86 + 94 + 98 + 355 + 253
TOTAL, Metropolis _	50,090	183,748	233,838	522	- 30	+ 197
West Ham	4,052	66,084	70,136	952	- 60	+ 446
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees Dis-	2,544	30,586	33,130	681	-182	+ 444
trict Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax and Hudders-	1,129 3,763 1,717 8,494 9,533 1,687	42,959 7,227 18,972 33,549 76,986 5,975	20,689 42,043	1,677 141 477 416 732 209	+130 30 84 293 93 18	$ \begin{array}{r} + 932 \\ + 49 \\ + 260 \\ + 93 \\ + 489 \\ + 57 \end{array} $
held Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District	1,181 2,344 930 2,617 1.833 1,928 2,058 1,128	4,415 11,146 9,908 66,082 14,786 9,456 10,837 4,124	5,596 13,490 10,838 68,699 16,619 11,384 12,895 5,252	148 281 347 1,365 536 282 282 282 282 224	$\begin{array}{r} - 32 \\ - 64 \\ - 67 \\ - 190 \\ - 52 \\ - 30 \\ - 51 \\ + 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 39 \\ + & 123 \\ + & 165 \\ + & 72 \\ + & 129 \\ + & 117 \\ + & 135 \\ + & 88 \end{array}$
Wolverhampton Dis- trict	3,151 6,922 2,516 2,190	36,534 73,681 12,840 15,545	39,685 80,603 15,356 17,735	566 876 379 384	285 184 49 34	+ 221 + 436 + 240 - 92
Total "Other Districts"	57,665	485,608	543,273	538	-114	+ 222
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	4,612 751 1,537 705 505 394	116,700 10,766 15,492 4,074 6,222 12,498	121,312 11,517 17,029 4,779 6,727 12,892	1,253 602 405 232 423 1,270	-186 -124 -69 -144 -58 -365	+1002 + 441 + 259 + 83 + 269 +1012
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	8,504	165,752	174,256	852	-151	+ 648
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in July, 1922	120,311	901,192	1,021,503	588	- 95	+275

* These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Ireland more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham and West Ham districts: and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district. † Exclusive of 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 relief. ‡ The numbers included for the Middlesbrough and Sheffield Unions do not cover changes which have taken place since the 24th June and the 8th July respectively.

August, 1922.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.*

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during July, 1922, was 194, as compared with 149 in the previous month and 131 a year

The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades in Great Britain is as follows :--

trades in Great Britain is as 10	nows :
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued) :
Guards	Engineering and Machine
Engine Drivers 1	Making
Firemen	Boiler Making, Construc- tional Engineering 4
Guards (Passenger)	Locomotives, Railway &
Permanent Way Men 8	Tramway Carriages,
Porters 3	Motors, Aircraft 4
Shunters 1	Other Metal Trades 3
M. J.	Shipbuilding 7
	Wood I
11	Gas 2
a stand and a stand a	Electric Generating Sta-
Contractors' Servants	tions
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 15	Chemicals, etc 7
MINES.	Food and Drink
Underground 91	Paper, Printing, etc
Surface 6	Tanning, Currying, etc
	Rubber Trades
TOTAL, MINES 97	Other Non-Textile Indus-
	tries 1
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	
—	TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS 67
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Cotton 2	Docks, Wharves, Ware- houses, etc., s. 104 (
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1	100000,0000,00 202 00
Other Textiles	Buildings, s. 105 9
Textile Printing, Bleach-	TOTAL 82
ing and Dyeing 1	
Metal Extracting and	Accidents reported under
Refining 6	Notice of Accidents Act,
Metal Conversion, inclu-	1894
ding Rolling Mills and	
Tube Making 7	Total (excluding Sea-
Metal Founding 6	men) 19

* Based on Home Office, Mines Department and Ministry of Transport Returns.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Work-

shop Act during July, 1922, was 32. Two deaths due to lead poisoning, one each in lead works and in the pottery industry, and two to anthrax, one each in the wool and handling of horsehair industries, were also reported during the month.

Three cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during July, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below :-

1 0	
a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF
Among Operatives engaged in-	POISONING.
Smelting of Metals	Mercurial Poisoning-
Plumbing and Soldering 3	Barometer and Ther-
Printing 1	mometer Making
	Other Industries
File Cutting and	Phosphorus Poisoning
Hardening	Arsenic Poisoning
Tinning of Metals	Toxic Jaundice—
Other Contact with	Arseniuretted Hydrogen
Molten Lead 1	Gas
White and Red Lead	Other
Works	Epitheliomatous Ulcera- tion—
+Pottery 5	Denstra
Vitreous Enamelling	Pitch 3
Electric Accumulator	Tar
Works 2	Chrome Ulceration 1
Paint and Colour Works 3	-
	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF
Indiarubber Works	POISONING 4
Coach and Car Painting	
Shipbuilding	(c) CASES OF ANTIIRAX-
Paint used in other In-	Wool 2
dustries 3	Handling of Horsehair 2
Other Industries 5	Handling and Sorting
	of Hides and Skins
	(Tanners, Fellmongers,
TOTAL OF ABOVE 23	&c.) 1
	Other Industries
HOUSE PAINTING AND	
PLUMBING 3	TOTAL ANTHRAX 5
· Grass include all attacks reported to	the Home Office during the month and

• Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. † Of the 5 persons affected in the Pottery industry 4 were females.

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 of statis-nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.-FOOD.

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

		Perce	ntage 1	Increas J	e as co uly, 19	ompared 14.•	l with
Country.		July,	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	Latest avai	figures lable.
		1918.	1919.	1320.	1321.	Rise.	Date.
Super- and such		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1922.
UNITED KINGDOM		110	109	158	120	75	August
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			7431531			1999	
Austria (Vienna)		-			9,320†	328100	July .
Belgium:				359	310	281	July
Czechoslovakia			110	153	1,246	1,314	March
Denmark		87	112	153 882	136	97 992	Januar May
Finland		106	161	273	206	197	July
France (Paris)		144	1880	288	2501	215	2nd Qt
Germany					1,391	6,736	July
Holland (The Hague)				143	113	82	May
, (Amsterdam)		76	110	117	85	40	May
Italy (Rome)		103	106	218	302	354	June
" (Milan)		225	210	345 313	406 350	392 373	July June
" (Florence)	••	198 179	178 189	219	195	133	July
Norway	••	Contraction of the	CONTRACTOR IN	4254	45,555	101358	May
Sweden §		168	210	197	132	79	July
Switzerland			129	135	113	53 -	June
United States		64	86	115	45	38	June
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS		1. 2.		actual.	Pape Con	The second	1.7.4
Australia		31	47	94	61	46	June
Canada		75	86	127 .	48	38	July
India (Bombay)		::	::	88	74	60	July
New Zealand		39 34	44 39	67 97	64 39	43 18	June
South Africa		34	39	91	09	10	Julie

• 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, Jønuary, 1914; South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in July the increase for all working-class families ranged from 280 to 284 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 REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY,

	Items on	Pe			rease a July, 1		pared			
Country.	which Computa- tion is based. *	July,					July, 1921.		Latest figures available.	
		1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Rise.	Date.			
	A, B, C, D, E	Per cent 100-	Per cent. 105-	Per cent. 152	Per cent. 119	Per cent. 81	1922 August			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES Austria (Vienna) Belgium Denmark Finland France (Paris) - Germany Italy (Rome) Norway Poland Switzerland United States OVERSEAS DOMINIONS,	$ \begin{array}{c} A, B, C, D, E\\ A, C, D\\ A, B, C, D, E\\ \end{array} $	105 82 97 186 158 119 	110 111 105 180 180 157 138 77 \$	353 162 811 263 213 341 202 \$ 170 145 117 \$	9,700§ 279 1,512 137 1,039 195‡ 1,02‡ 287 394 202§ 25,609 136 14 80]	264400 286 2,265 112 987 191 4,890 325 388 151 63,814 90 55 67	July July February January May Ist Qtr. July July July July May July July June March			
ETC. Australia Canada Egypt (Cairo) India (Bombay) New Zealand South Africa	A, B A, B, D A, D A, B, C, D A, B, D A, B, D	22 ‡ 46 27 16	33 56 32 25	67 ‡ 90 89 49 62	46 52 93 - 77 57 30	37 46 86 65 46 21	1st Qtr. July May July April June			

• A=Food; B=House-Rent; C=Clothing; D=Fuel and Light; E=Other or Miscellaneous Items. † Exceptions to this are: France, 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.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of ITALY. Unemployment at the end of May.—According to a report from H.M. Commercial Secretary at Rome, 410,127 persons were reported to be totally unemployed at the end of May, as com-pared with 432,372 at the end of the preceding month. In addi-tion, 113,782 persons were partially employed at the later date, and 135,964 at the end of April. At the end of May the number of totally unemployed in receipt of benefit was 104,254, as com-pared with 105,537 at the end of April. employment abroad, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fuctuations 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. 329-330 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the tries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv-xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statis-tics 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.] NORWAY.* Trade Union Unemployment in June.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of June in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of statistics was 15.2⁺, as compared with 16.3 at the end of the preceding month, and 17.1 in June, 1921. FRANCE.*

Unemployment in July.—The total number of unemployed re-maining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 29th July, 1922, was 11,388 (7,661 men and 3,627 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 9,103 (5,211 for men and 3,892 for women). During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 24,316 persons (19,263 men and 5,053 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 2,567 foreign immigrants. Out of Work Benefit in July .- According to the latest returns, five departmental and 51 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 4th August, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 4,906. Of this total 1,282 were resident in the Seine department, including 602 in Paris.

GERMANY.

Employment in June.—The issue for 31st July of the official journal, Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, in its summary relating to the state of employment in June, states that during that month conditions in the labour market were similar to those prevailing during previous months, and that on the whole were again satisfactory. It stated, however, that the rate of improvement which had then continued for the previous six months markedly declined during June. To some extent there was less demand for female workers, but there was a perceptible scarcity of skilled men. In consequence, changes of occupation took place in some

Returns from Trade Unions show that out of a total member-ship of 6,239,397 in the organisations supplying particulars, 36,350, or 0.6 per cent., were out of work on the last day of June. The corresponding percentage for the end of May was 0.7, and for June, 1921, 3.0.

Traine	Member- ship reported	Percenta	ge of Me nemploye	mbershij ed.
Unions.	at end of June, 1922.	June, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1921.
All Unions making Returns	6,239,397	0.6	0•7	3.0
PRINCIPAL UNIONS : Building (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) Painters (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Hirsch-Duncker) Textile (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) Bootand shoe " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Soc. Dem.) Printing Bookbinding Woodworking (Soc. Dem.) Glass (Soc. Dem.) Porcelain Barewing and confectionery (Soc. Dem.) Brewing and corn-milling Factory workers (irrespective of trade) Factory and transport work- ers (Christian) Municipal and State workers	534,636 60,144 59,448 1,606,169 240,215 113,211 715,645 133,828 108,194 566,447 76,810 96,431 419,944 75,465 67,895 86,398 84,542 128,482 724,869 125,388 280,495	0.6 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.7 0.1 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.7 1.5 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	3.1 0.5 0.9 3.8 2.3 1.5 2.6 1.6 2.8 1.7 4.4 4.4 3.7 3.2 7.1 1.4 3.4 2.7 1.3 1.7

The statistics of the sickness insurance societies for the month under review show that the number of persons under obligation to insure (and, therefore, assumed to be in work) in the 5,547 societies making returns, rose from 12,876,326 on 1st June to 12,903,592 on 1st July, or by 0.2 per cent. SWITZERLAND. Statistics based on returns from the Employment Exchanges Unemployment in June.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland on the basis of show decreases (5.0 per cent.) in the number of situations offered by employers during June and (8.4 per cent.) in the number of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of applicants for employment remaining on the "live register" of the exapplications for employment. The total number of applications for employment was 749,940 (as against 818,819 in May), and that of vacancies notified by employers 726,526 (764,899 in May). For each 100 situations offered there were thus in June 103 appli-* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics. † Provisional figure. ‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 19th July, 1922. Copenhagen. § Sociala Meddelanden, No. 8. 1922. Stockholm. [] Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th July, 1922. Berne. cations (as against 107 in May) ...

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th August, 1922. Paris.

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EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

Unions.	M	embersl	nip.	ercenta; nemploy		
0110115.	June 30, 1922.	May 31, 1922.	June 30, 1921.	June 30, 1922.	May 31, 1922.	June 30, 1921.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Carpenters Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania)	859 788 530 6,216† 737 2,371 708 553 539	863 828 550 6,466 757 2,364 731 590 566	917 1,130 598 9,091 868 2,589 845 720 550	$\begin{array}{c} 8.1 \\ 12.7 \\ 0.6 \\ 21.2 \\ 12.8 \\ 6.0 \\ 18.6 \\ 25.3 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$	9.8 22.1 0.5 19.1 10.2 11.2 19.6 32.7 8.0	3·3 15·9 — 21·0 12·8 9·0 26·4 33·1 6·2
Total	13,301†	13,715	17,308	15.2†	16.3	17.1

DENMARK.‡

Unemployment in June .- Out of a total of 269,063 workpeople covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Depart-ment by Trade Unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, 13.2 per cent. were unemployed on 30th June, as compared with 16.1 per cent. at the end of May, and 16.8 per cent. at the end of June, 1921.

	Number of Workpeople	Percent	age Unen	nployed.
Groups of Trades.	included in Returns for 30th June, 1922.	30th June, 1922.	26th May, 1922.	30th June, 1921.
Copenhagen	. 109,676	15.7	17.7	19.6
Provinces	159,387	11.5	15.0	14-9
Total	269,063	13.2	16.1	16.8

SWEDEN.§

Unemployment in May.—The percentage of unemployed mem-bers of Trade Unions on 31st May was 23.3, as compared with 28.6 at the end of the preceding month and 25.1 on 31st May, 1921

in anti- a house of the sec	Membership	Percent	tage Unen	ployed.
Unions.	reporting on 31st May 1922,	31st May, 1922.	30th April 1922.	31st May 1921.
All Unions making Returns	128,248	23.3	28.6	25-1
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:- Iron and steel workers Engineering workers Electrical workers Electrical workers Boot, shoe and leather workers Brewery workers Food trade workers Cobacco workers Sawmill workers Ager workers Paper workers Faper workers Huncipal workers Feneral and factory workers (trades not specified)	$\begin{array}{c} 9,787\\ 2,413\\ 31,717\\ 2,274\\ 4,083\\ 2,684\\ 4,463\\ 3,360\\ 4,855\\ 3,132\\ 7,227\\ 7,742\\ 4,678\\ 4,936\\ 12,888\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22.4\\ 49.8\\ 34.7\\ 27.9\\ 5.0\\ 3.55\\ 28.3\\ 7.0\\ 8.7\\ 2.5\\ 23.2\\ 41.4\\ 10.7\\ 2.7\\ 28.8\end{array}$	27.9 53.1 41.0 30.2 5.3 10.7 22.6 8.5 10.8 2.8 30.6 4.9.8 18.0 4.1 32.8	$\begin{array}{c} 21.8\\ 30.7\\ 26.2\\ 22.6\\ 29.8\\ 12.2\\ 25.6\\ 5.0\\ \hline \\ 7.7\\ 43.4\\ 30.6\\ 33.6\\ 1.7\\ 39.6\end{array}$
commercial employees	6,384	11.9	12.0	9.3

changes on 30th June was 59,456, as compared with 71,100 at the end of May, and 54,039 at the end of June, 1921. Of these, 22,356 were employed on relief works, leaving 37,100 entirely without work. Among the applicants for employment were 11,016 normally engaged in the watch, clock and jewellery trades; 9,789 in the building trades, 8,825 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades; and 4,895 in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 30,629 were reported as only partially employed, including 11,441 in the metal, en-gineering and electrical trades, and 10,142 in the textile trades. The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled on the same date numbered 2,186.

UNITED STATES.*

Employment in June .- The following tabular statements, showing the volume of employment in representative establishments in twelve industries in the United States in June, 1922, as compared with (a) the preceding month, and (b) June, 1921, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics .--

(a)	June,	1922,	as	compared	with	May.	1922.	

Industry.	Num- ber of		umber orkpeop		Earnings.			
	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-)	1022	May, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-)	
				Per cent.	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent.	
Iron and steel Railway and tram- car building and	106	137,170	144,426	+ 5•3	6,415,178	6,847 ,174	+ 6.7	
repairing Automobiles Cotton manufac-	61 44	54 , 258 100 , 800	58,025 108,012	$+ \frac{6.9}{+ 7.2}$	3,147,377 3,349,569	3, 481,629 3,608,569	+10.6 + 7.7	
turing Cotton finishing Hosiery and	55 17	44,811 10,641	45,173 10,778	+ 0.8 + 1.3	685,602 214,418			
underwear Silk Men's ready-made	63 45	30,199 14,007	30,050 13,697	- 0.5 - 2.2	494,665 501,863			
clothing Boots and shoes Cigars Leather Paper	45 81 56 31 58	25,688 60,220 15,542 9,656 23,401	27,845 60,611 15,709 9,758 23,827	+ 8.4 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.8	616,544 1,288,664 277,362 200,419 551,548	1,319,576 292,508 212,007	+ 2.4 + 5.5 + 5.8	

The above figures show that in June there were increases in the number of persons employed in ten industries and decreases in two. The greatest increases are shown in men's ready-made clothing (8.4 per cent.), automobiles (7.2 per cent.), and railway and tramway car building and repairing (6.9 per cent.). The two

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.

decreases are 2.2 per cent. in silk and 0.5 per cent. in hosiery and underwear. Eleven of the twelve industries show an in-crease in the aggregate earnings. The most important increases are 20.1 per cent. in men's ready-made clothing, 10.6 per cent. in railway and tramway car building and repairing, and 7.7 per cent. in automobiles. A decrease of 1.6 per cent. appears in hosiery and underwear.

August, 1922.

(b) June, 1922, as compared with June, 1921.

	Num- ber of Estab-		umber orkpeor		Earnings.*			
Industry.	lish- ments report- ing.	June, 1921.	Jnne, 1922.	Iuc.(+) or Dec.(-)	1021	June, 1922.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)	
and the second				Per cent.	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent.	
Iron and steel Railway and tram- car building and	110	110,572	146,087	+ 32.1	4,907,968	6,906,566	+ 40.7	
repairing Automobiles Cotton manufac-	61 44	44,462 94,729	58,025 114,836	+ 30.5 + 21.2	3,057,619 3,062,563	3,481,629 3,817,773		
turing Cotton finishing Hosiery and	60 17	60,318 12,652	45,173 10,778	-25.1 -14.8	1,052,707 283,398			
underwear Silk	63 45	26,654 16,983	31,122 13,697	+ 16.8 - 19.3	438,490 761,743			
Men's ready-made clothing	43 80 54 32 58	26,880 59,319 16,741 10,109 20,011	27,362 59,922 15,395 11,577 23,827	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1.8 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 8.0 \\ + 14.5 \\ + 19.1 \end{array} $	804,699 1,415,462 321,110 226,824 499,660	1,307,252 287,367 259,410	-7.6 -10.5 +14.4	

A comparison of the figures for June, 1922, with those for June, 1921, shows increases in the number of persons employed in eight of the twelve industries. The largest increases were 32.1 per cent. in iron and steel, 30.5 per cent. in car building and repairing, and 21.2 per cent. in automobiles. Six industries show increases in the aggregate earnings, the greatest being in iron and steel (40.7 per cent.).

CANADA.+

Unemployment in May .- Returns relating to unemployment at the end of May were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,423 labour organisations, representing 150,505 members. For all trades reporting, 7.4 per cent. of the members were unemployed, as compared with 10.4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 15.5 on 31st May, 1921.

* The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, railway and tramcar building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases. † Employment, 1st July, 1922. Ottawa.

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. (1) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

RECORDING AN AGREEMENT-REGISTRAR'S POWERS-ACCEPTANCE OF LUMP SUM IN SETTLEMENT.

THE case of a workman who had agreed to accept a lump sum in settlement of his claim under this Act came before his Honour Judge Dobb on the 27th July last. The Registrar of the Court had referred the question of recording the agreement to the Judge under section 9 (d) of Schedule II. to the Act. This section is as follows :---

"Where it appears to the Registrar of the County Court, on any information which he considers sufficient, that an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability or to dependants, ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the sum or amount he may refuse to record the memorandum of the agreement sent to him for registration and refer the matter to the Judge

The workman was in the employ of shoe manufacturers, and in the course of his work met with an accident, in which he lost part of his index finger. The workman gave evidence, showing that his wages were now £2 10s. per week, whereas but for the accident he should be receiving £3. Some time after the accident, and shortly after he had re-started work, he was interviewed by a representative of the Insurance Company, who offered him £25 in full settlement of his claim for compensation. At a later interview the workman said he asked for £30; but eventually it was agreed between the parties that the sum of $\pounds 27$ 10s. should be paid, and he signed a paper to that effect. He had now thought over the matter, and considered that this amount was insufficient. On behalf of the Insurance Company it was stated that the workman himself first suggested the figure of £25, and not the representative of the Insurance Company, and that before signing the papers the workman was asked if he fully understood what he was doing. His Honour had a con-sultation with the legal representatives and the parties concerned, and in consequence the Manufacturers gave an assurance that

the workman would be paid in future £3 per week, and on behalf of the Insurance Company leave was requested to withdraw the agreement, and it was stated that another agreement, giving a higher sum, would be substituted. This offer was accepted on behalf of the workman. His Honour said he was gratified that this matter had been referred to him by the Registrar. He was persuaded that the workman had not thoroughly understood the rights he was giving up when he agreed to accept the lump sum offered, and he was glad that the Insurance Company accepted this view and had undertaken to award the man a larger sum. His Honour said that he was satisfied that there had been nothing improper or unfair in the dealings of the Insurance Company's representative with the workman, but laid some stress on the importance that arrangements such as this should be carefully enquired into. At the present time enquiries leading up to such agreements had to be made privately, but it was his opinion that the interests of the public would be best served if they were required to be made publicly, so that workmen would fully understand what their rights were, and would not be led into signing agreements that were prejudicial to their interests.

(2) Trade Union Act, 1871.

UNION RULES-MEMBERS' INJUNCTION AGAINST THEIR UNION-CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME.

SECTION 4 of the Trade Union Act, 1871, provides as follows :-"Nothing in this Act shall enable any Court to entertain any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for breach of any of the following agreements, namely :--

"(1) Any agreement between members of a Trade Union as such concerning the conditions on which any members for the time being of such Trade Union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ, or be employed:

(2) Any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a Trade Union: "(3) Any agreement for the application of the funds of a Trade Union,—(a) to provide benefits to members. . . . But nothing in this section shall be deemed to constitute any of the above-mentioned agreements unlawful."

August, 1922.

The House of Lords heard an appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeal reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Eve on matters arising out of the construction of the terms of the section quoted above and upon certain Trade Union rules. The action was brought by members of a Trade Union against their Union and certain of their officials for an injunction to restrain the Union from expelling them in consequence of their participating in a co-partnership trust, which had been instituted for the benefit of persons in the service of Lever Bros., Ltd. The ditions of employment.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-ENGLAND AND WALES .- The following the behavior of persons in the service of Lever Bros., Ltd. The case for the Union rested on the section quoted above, supported by the rules of the Union as showing that this action could not be maintained. Mr. Justice Eve had held that the action was within the prohibition contained in section 4 of the Act of 1871, 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 Staffordas it was brought to enforce an agreement concerning the conshire, Rhymney, South Eastern and Chatham and Taff Vale v. National Union of Railwaymen, Federation of Engineering and The Court of Appeal held that the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief which they sought, the opinion being expressed that no breach of the rules of the Union had been committed. An Shipbuilding Trades, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and National Federation of General Workers. For some time prior to 1914 applications were injunction was accordingly granted. Against this decision the Union appealed to the House of Lords. Rule 32 of this Society provided that it should be competent made to the railway companies for the payment of district rates, and this was the basis of the claim made before the Court by the National Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives and cer-tain of the constituent unions of the National Federation of General Workers. The National Union of Railwaymen, supfor a managing committee, a district council, or a branch committee at a meeting to fine or expel any member from the Society upon proof being given that such a member was "working on a co-partnership system when such system makes provision for ported to some extent by the Workers' Union, claimed that rates the operatives holding only a minority of shares in the concern." Acting upon this rule the Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Union gave instructions that any member in the employment should be fixed for the railway industry without exclusive regard to the district rates of wages for similar classes of workers employed by other concerns, and, in fact, that railway service should constitute a separate industry. The companies' submis-sions were, in certain respects, intermediate between those of the craft unions and the National Union of Railwaymen. Their proof Lever Bros., Ltd., who was participating in the co-partnership scheme must be excluded from the societies in accordance with the rules. Two workmen, each of whom had been in the service of Lever posals included a grading system under which the railway shops were grouped into seven and the workpeople in sixteen classes. Decision .- The Court have endeavoured in their decision to secure a substantial measure of standardisation in rates of wages, and they have laid down common conditions of service for the whole of the companies concerned. With respect to occupations for which the range of rates is exceptionally wide, or for which, speaking generally, well recognised rates have not previously been fixed, they have assigned a range within which existing rates are to be brought. For most other occupations they as the Company determined, upon application made in writing. have divided the various places at which there are railway shops, running sheds or depots, into five classes, exclusive of London, which is treated separately, and have assigned a specific rate for each occupation in each class. In the case of labourers, definite rates are fixed for each place at which labourers are employed by the companies concerned. For certain occupations, including platers, riveters, coremakers and moulders, it was not found practicable to fix rates by classes, and the Court have laid down rates for the respective workshops in which these

Bros., Ltd., for many years, were members of a Trade Union; they were employed at Trade Union rates of wages and upon Trade Union conditions of work. By a trust deed, an arrange-ment was made by Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., to which none of the workers were parties, by which provision was made for the issue of certificates of £1 or multiples of £1, called "partnership certificates," to such persons in the employment of the Company This application required the application materin writing. "loyally and faithfully further the interests of Lever Bros., Ltd., its associate companies and co-partners." The conditions of the certificate provided that it should be cancelled for breach of this obligation. The certificate carried with it rights of dividend. These rights the employees were at liberty to take in cash or to invest in shares in the Company. Lord Buckmaster said that the question arose whether an Lord Buckmaster said that the question arose whether an action claiming an injunction to restrain the expulsion by the Union of employees who had participated in this scheme could be maintained. It was alleged that it could not, as the proceedings offended section 4 of the Act of 1871, the first reason put forward being that it was instituted with the object of directly enforcing an agreement between members of a Trade Union concerning the classes are employed. The rates laid down apply to men performing the ordinary and customary duties of their class. They do not apply to men who are inexperienced, and they are not intended to prejudice the conditions upon which they should be employed, and, secondly position of men possessing special qualifications or skill. The Court direct that future changes in the rates of wages, including the war wage or bonus, shall be the subject of previous negotiation between the parties as occasion arises. The Court's that it directly enforced an agreement to provide benefits to members. In his Lordship's opinion it did neither. The injunction which had been granted was not an attempt to enforce any such agreement as was contained in section 4, but was a declaration as to the construction of a rule of membership. decision is to take effect from 1st October, 1922, subject to the provision that any wage alteration exceeding 2s. in amount shall No attempt had been made to interfere with the application of take effect only to the extent of 2s. at that date. Issued 8th the Union funds. July, 1922. (728.)

With regard to Rule 32 of the Society, it seemed to him that the meaning of the words was that there must be a system which SLATERS-AVR DISTRICT.-Ayrshire Master Slaters' Associathe meaning of the words was that there must be a system which included as part of its terms the allotment of shares and also made no provision for the workmen holding more than a minority. His Lordship found some difficulty in giving an in-telligible meaning to the words "when such system makes pro-vision for the operatives holding only a minority of shares in the concern," for the words themselves seemed to him to the concern, that the system itself provided for some shares to he tion (South Centre) v. Ayr Branch of the Amalgamated Slaters' Society of Scotland. Decision.—The clauses in the working rules or bye-laws between the operatives and the employers, regarding country allowance and travelling time, shall read as follows :—Rule 6 : Country allowance to be 18s. per week or 4s. 6d. per day if not exceeding four days (when lodging), a week to begin on Monday and finish on Saturday, with liberty to work up extra time as may be arranged. Employers are at liberty to suggest that the system itself provided for some shares to be allotted. If that view was correct, then the present system made no provision for allotment of shares at all. The terms employ local men on any country job where the men require to of the workmen's employment had not created an obligation or lodge at the local rate of wages, men only to be required to right to a partnership interest, and in the absence of this it was lodge where workmen's travelling facilities are not available. A "local man" to be defined as one who has lived for four extremely difficult to see how the workmen could be said to be working on a system of co-partnership at all. Secondly, it was weeks in the district prior to starting on the job. Rule 7 said that this scheme was obviously within the object against which the rule was aimed. The rule could not be stretched so Operatives may be instructed to start work at 8 o'clock on all Operatives may be instructed to start work at 8 o'clock on all jobs within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the employer's yard without any extra payment. If instructed to start work beyond $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the employer's yard, travelling allowance to be at the rate of one hour's pay for each 3 miles beyond $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the em-ployer's yard. This rate to apply up to 6 miles : over 6 miles beyond the $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the yard to be a country job. Emto make it reach far enough to cover all the purposes which might have prompted its introduction. It must be construed as it was found, and regarded in that light it did not support the contention of the Union. The appeal was accordingly dis-missed.—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners and Others v. Braithwaite and Others, House of ployees when conveying from yard to job must be paid a sum capable of covering an equivalent distance on completion of day. Employees when instructed to bring cycles to proceed to a oneday job shall receive a sum equivalent to the above men-**RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION** tioned travelling allowances, and when instructed to take cycle to complete a journey from railway station to job the same rate CASES UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS will apply up to six miles, with an additional 4d. per mile over that distance, and when job is finished the same rate shall apply ACT, 1919. on the return journey. The above rules to take effect at the same time as the other rules agreed upon by the parties. Issued 25th July, 1922. (729.)

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

PRINTING INDUSTRY-ENGLAND AND WALES, &C .- Typograbical Association v. Federation of Master Printers, Newspaper Society. Decision .- Reduction in the wages of compositors, linotype and monotype operators and machinemen employed in England and Wales, outside a circle whose radius is 15 miles

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CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

from the General Post Office, London, and in Belfast of 3s. a week as from the beginning of the first pay week following 11th July, 1922; of a further 3s. as from the beginning of the first complete pay week in September, 1922; of a further 3s. as from the beginning of the first complete pay week in November, 1922; and of 3s. 6d. as from the beginning of the first complete pay week in January, 1923. Issued 7th July, 1922. (727.)

MASTER AND MATRON OF THE POOR LAW INSTITUTION-BRIGHTON BOARD OF GUARDIANS.-National Poor Law Officers' Association, Incorporated v. Brighton Board of Guardians. Decision .- Reduction of the master's salary by £50 a year and reduction of the matron's salary by £62 10s. a year, to take effect in both cases as from 1st October, 1922. Issued 25th July, 1922. (730.)

MUSICIANS, CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITIONS-SHEFFIELD. - Amal-gamated Musicians' Union v. Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association (Sheffield and District Branch). Under decision No. 91 the Court laid down minimum rates for musicians in cinema houses in Sheffield and district as follows :- The musicians concerned shall be paid a minimum wage of £3 a week of six nights' performance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours each, including an interval of 15 minutes between the performances in respect of twice-nightly halls. With regard to halls in which continuous performances take place, the minimum wages shall be as follows :-

Two 1	nours a	day fo	or six	days			week
Three		,,	,,	,,		51s.	"
Four	,,	,,	"	,,		68s.	"
Five					 	85s.	,,

The musicians claimed that an increase over the rates laid down by the Court was due, whilst the employers contended that a reduction should be made. Decision.—The Court decide that the rates of wages established by their decision No. 91 shall be reduced by 5 per cent. as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the present decision. The Court also decide that during performances of three hours or longer an interval of 15 minutes shall be allowed and paid for. Issued 28th July, 1922. (731.)

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

Apprentices and Smiths' Strikers, Iron and Steel Works : SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE. -South Wales and Monmouthshire Allied Engineering Trades Association v. South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association. Difference-To determine whether the employers are justified in asking for a further reduction in the wages of apprentices and strikers, or whether these workpeople shall continue at their present rates until 30th of September, 1922. Board of Arbitration-Mr. W. Addington Willis (Chairman), Mr. George Pate, O.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and the Right Honourable T. Richards, M.P. (Workpeople's Representative). Award—During the period 1st July to 30th Septem-ber, 1922 (both dates inclusive), the base rates of the workpeople concerned as existing on 30th June, 1922, should remain unaltered. Certain amounts as "make-up" should be added to the base rates during the months of July, August and September (as set out in detail in a schedule to the award). Issued 29th July, 1922. (I.R. 1097/2/1922.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

SPELTER WORKERS : LANDORE. -- Workers' Union v. Swansea Vale Spelter Co., Ltd., Landore. Difference-Concerning the dismissal of an employee in the furnace department of the above firm who had refused to do certain work, and also concerning the dismissal of the Works Secretary of the Union. Agreement The firm would reinstate the former man on a month's trial, and would meet representatives of the workpeople during the first week in August to consider the betterment of working conditions. Agreed 11th July, 1922. (I.R. 1154/1922.)

FARRIERS AND BLACKSMITHS: ROTHESAY.—Amalgamated Society of Farriers v. National Master Farriers' and Black smiths' Association. Difference—Proposal to reduce wages by 21d. per hour. Agreement-It was agreed to maintain the visions of the agreement made between the parties on 21st June (providing for a rate of 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour) until such time as a national policy shall have been arranged jointly between the employers and the operatives. Agreed 15th July, 1922. (I.R. 1026/1922.)

BEER BOTTLERS : LONDON.-Workers' Union, Transport and General Workers' Union and National Union of General Workers (Women's Section) v. London Beer Bottlers' Association. Difference—As to a basis for the future regulation of wages in the industry. Agreement-A reduction of 1s. per week for men and 6d. per week for women should be made on 1st October, and further similar reductions should be made on 1st December. The wages of juveniles should be reduced in proportion. As from the first pay day after 1st January, 1923, wages should be adjusted quarterly on the average of the "Cost of Living" index figures for the preceding three months. The minimum wage of 57s. per week for men and 29s. 6d. per week for women should correspond with the "Cost of Living" figure of 80 as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and for each complete rise or fall of 5 points above or below 80 there should be an increase or decrease of 1s. per week for men and 6d. for women, the wages of juveniles to be adjusted in proportion. The agreement would remain in force for 12 months, and would then be subject to three months' notice from either party, unless in the meantime the "Cost of Living" figure should fall below 50 or rise above 150 in any one month, in which event the agreement would automatically terminute and the parties would meet to consider a new agreement. Signed 17th July, 1922. (I.R. 1110/1922.)

QUARRY WORKERS AND SETT MAKERS : HALTWHISTLE AND GREENHEAD. -- Amalgamated National Union of Quarry Workers and Sett Makers v. The Newcastle Granite and Whinstone Co. and the Northumberland Whinstone Co., Ltd., both of Newcastle. Difference-Reduction of 5s. per week in the wages of workpeople employed at the Cawfields Quarry, Haltwhistle, and the Greenhead Quarry, Greenhead. Agreement-Wages would be reduced by 5s. per week, such reduction to apply to a full working week. In the case of piece workers the 5s. would be deducted from actual earnings, irrespective of tonnage rates. Proportionate reductions would be made in the case of both timeworkers and pieceworkers when less than a full week is worked. Agreed 24th July, 1922. (I.R. 1187/1922.)

August, 1922.

OPERATIVE GLAZIERS : LONDON AREA.—Operative Glaziers' and Assistants' Society v. the London Glaziers' Employers' Federation. Difference—Reduction of $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour in the wages of glaziers. Agreement-It was agreed that wages should be reduced by 3½d. per hour, and that the revised rate of 1s. 7d. per hour should remain in operation until 31st March, 1923. Agreed 25th July, 1922. (I.R. 1150/1922.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

ORDERS.

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (D. 19, 20 and 21) dated 8th August, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and overtime rates, as varied or fixed, for male and female workers, for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure, as published each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and specifying 4th September, 1922, as the date from which the variation is effective.

[The rates confirmed are as proposed and set out in the Board's Notices (D. 16 and 18) dated 4th May, 1922, particulars of which will be found on pages 239-40 of the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.]

Button-making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (V. 8) dated 13th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers, and a piece-work basis time-rate for female workers, and specifying 1st August, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rates: (A) Male workers (a) employed in Stamping, Burnishing, Spinning (including Setting), Dipping, Staining, Sawing, Turning or Cutting (other than Cutting on Wet Lathes): (i) 20 and under 21, 113d. per hour; (ii) 19 and under 20, 9d. per hour; (iii) 18 and under 19, 8d. per hour; (b) all other male workers, (i) 20 and under 21, 11d. per hour; (ii) 19 and under 20, 10d. per hour; (iii) 10 and under 21, 11d. per hour; (iii) 19 and under 20, 10d. per hour; (iii) 18 and under 19, $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, with lower rates for all male workers under 18 years of (B) Female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7d. per age. hour, with lower rates for younger workers. Piece-work basis time-rate for female workers (other than home-

workers), 8d. per hour.

Corset Trade Board.

Order (K. 10) dated 26th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers, and specifying 14th August, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective, (A) to operate for a period of three months only, (B) to operate thereafter.

General minimum time-rates: (a) Male workers employed as Cutters, Markers-out (other than Process Workers), Hand Pressers, Matchers-up and Shaders (i) with not less than five years' experience after the age of 19 years in these operations (A) 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ (B) 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour, (ii) with less than five but not less than three years' experience, (A) 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ (B) 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour. (b) Male workers employed as Folders, Hand-Fitters, Parters, Separators and Makers-up with not less than three years' experience after the age of 19 years in these operations, (A) 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., (B) 1s. 2d. per hour. (c) Male workers of 22 years of age and over, (i) Warehousemen and Packers with not less than two years' experience as such, (A) 1s. 2d., (B) 1s. 1¹/₂d. per hour; (ii) all other workers, (A) and (B) 1s. 1d., (b) 15. 1_2 d. per hour; (ii) all other workers, (A) and (B) 1s. 1d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers. (d) Female workers (including Homeworkers), (A) 7_2 d., (B) 7d. per hour, with lower rates for learners.

Piece-work basis time-rates for the classes of workers specified above are (a) in the case of male workers, the appropriate general minimum time-rate with the addition of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (b) in the case of female workers, the appropriate general minimum timewith the addition of 1d. per hour.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (F.H. 15) dated 19th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for Reelers and piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for Male Hose-Pipe Weavers, and specifying 27th July, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours (or the

August, 1922.

number customarily worked, but not less than 44) for Female Reelers of 18 years of age and over (i) operative up to and including 11th September, 1922, 30s.; (ii) thereafter, 29s.; with lower rates for Female Reeling Learners. Piece-work basis time-rates for Male Hose-Pipe Weavers employed on Power or Hand Looms, (i) operative up to and in-cluding 26th November, 1922, 1s. 2d. per hour; (ii) thereafter, 1e. 1d. per hour,

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

General minimum time-rates :---(a) Male workers of 21 years of age and over, other than homeworkers, and other than workers Order (D.B. 5) dated 21st July, 1922, confirming general employed as pin makers, hairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, machine blackers or automatic machinists (including minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) for snap fastener machinists), blackers (other than machine blackers), female workers, and the cancellation of the guaranteed time-rates for female workers, and specifying 31st July, 1922, as the date electro-platers, whiteners or wire-straighteners : (A) 1s., (B) 114d. per hour, with lower rates for all workers under 21 years of age; from which the variation and cancellation are effective. female workers of 18 years of age and over; (i) em-General minimum time-rates: (a) female workers of 18 years ployed as charge hands and who are responsible for all work and of age and over (i) employed in the woollen rag and woollen and order in the particular section of which they have charge : (A) $7\frac{3}{4}$ d., (B) $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (ii) all other female workers : (A) 7d., worsted waste section of the trade, 7¹/₄d. per hour: (ii) all other female workers, 65d. per hour; with lower rates for younger (B) 6_{3}^{*d} . per hour, with lower rates for younger workers; (iii) workers entering the trade for the first time at or over 18 years workers in each case; (b) male workers of 21 and over (i) embloyed in the scrap iron and scrap metal section of the trade, 1s. of age, during the first two months of employment : (A) 6d., per hour; (ii) all other male workers 114d. per hour. (B) $5\frac{3}{4}d$. per hour.

Piece-work basis time-rates: (i) for female workers specified in (i) above, $8\frac{1}{4}d$. per hour; (ii) for all other female workers, $7\frac{5}{5}d$. Piece-work basis time-rates : (a) All female workers, other than Prece-work basis time-rates: (a) All female workers, other than those employed in carding, and workers of 18 years of age and over employed in carding (other than carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners), (A) $7\frac{3}{4}d$., (B) $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; (b) female workers employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners, of 18 years of age and over, $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (without subsequent varia-tion), with lower rates for younger workers. per hour. Nore .- No rates have been fixed for male workers under 21 years of age. Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (P. 9), dated 15th July, 1922, confirming general mini-Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain). mum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) for Order (R.B. 20), dated 12th July, 1922, confirming general minifemale workers, for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure, as published each month in the MINISTRY OF mum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers, and specifying 24th July, LABOUR GAZETTE, and specifying 1st August, 1922, as the date 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective. (a) For female workers of 20 years of age and over who have from which the variation is effective. The rates per week of 48 hours for the period during which completed not less than five years' total employment, including not

less than three years as an apprentice and/or learner on opera-tions other than packing and all other incidental operations : (i) the Cost of Living Index Figure is less than 91 but not less than 81 are as follows :-General minimum time-rate, $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; (ii) Piece-work basis time-rate, $10\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; (b) for all other femále workers (ex-General minimum time-rates: (a) Male workers, (i) machine tacklers, 23 years of age and over, 72s., with lower rates for younger workers; (ii) workers entering the trade for the first time cluding female indentured apprentices registered with the Trade t the age of 21 years or over as machine tacklers, 56s. 6d., 61s. 6d. Board on or after 10th October, 1921, and learners): General and 67s., during the first, second and third twelve months of minimum time-rate, 7¹/₂d. per hour; (c) for all female workers, employment respectively, and 72s. thereafter; (iii) paper bag including learners, but excluding the apprentices specified in (b) : Piece-work basis time-rate, 81d. per hour. cutters of 23 years of age and over, 65s., with lower rates for

ounger workers; (iv) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over as paper cutters, 58s., 59s. 6d., and 62s. 6d. during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively, and 65s. thereafter; (v) hydraulic Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain). Order (S.B. 5), dated 25th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers of 21 years of age and over, 57s. 6d., 58s. 6d., 60s. 6d. and 62s. during female workers and piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) for female workers, and specifying 1st August, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective. the first, second and third twelve months and subsequent employ ment in the same occupation respectively; (vi) workers other than General minimum time-rates: (i) For male workers of 21 and over employed as Superintendents of Packing Presses (Hand or those specified above, 58s., with lower rates for learners; (b) female workers, including home-workers, 32s., with lower rates Machine) or Press Foremen (Hand or Machine), Setters-up and for learners.

Piece-work basis time-rates for all female workers, including home-workers, 33s. 6d.

NOTE.—Each Cost of Living period is a period from the first day of the month following publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE of a Cost of Living figure within one of the ranges of percentages specified by the Board until the first day of the month following the publication of a figure within another such range.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (B. 10) dated 24th July, 1922, confirming general inimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers for periods de-pendent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure, as published each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and the cancellation of a piece-work basis time-rate for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 1st August, 1922, as the date from which the variaon and cancellation are effective.

The rates per week of 48 hours for the period during which the Cost of Living index figure is less than 93, but not less than

General minimum time-rates: (a) Male workers (i) die makers, General minimum time-rate for workers of 21 years of age and forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine) and machine-minders and head stock-keepers of 23 years of age and over, 1s. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers. Piece-work basis time-rates: 15 per cent. above the appropriate over, 71s. 6d., with lower rates for workers between 18 and 23 general minimum time-rate. years of age; (ii) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over in these occupations, 51s. 6d., i6s. 6d., and 62s. 6d., during the first, second and third twelve Flax and Hemp Trade (Northern Ireland). nonths of employment respectively, and 71s. 6d. thereafter; (iii) all other male workers 53s. 6d., with lower rates for learners; (b)A Special Order, dated 26th July, 1922, made by the Ministry of Labour, Northern Ireland, in pursuance of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 and 9 Geo. 5, ch. 32, Section 1 (3)), withdraws emale workers 32s., with lower rates for learners. Piece-work basis time-rates: (i) Male workers, other than the the Flax and Hemp Trade from the operation of the Trade ined in (c i) above, 60s.; (ii) female workers (in-Boards Act, 1909, as amended by the Trade Boards Act, 1918. cluding homeworkers), 34s.

The piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 34d. per hour in operation for all male workers is cancelled in its application to the classes of male workers specified in (a) (i) above. **NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.** Nore.-Each Cost of Living period is a period from the 28th NOTICES OF PROPOSAL to fix and/or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards :--day of the month of the publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE of a Cost of Living figure within one of the ranges of percentages specified by the Board until the 28th day of the month of the Buttonmaking Trade Board (Great Britain). publication of a figure within another such range. Proposal (V. 9), dated 21st July, 1922, to vary the general

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Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (O. 13), dated 19th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, piece-work basis time-rates for certain classes of female workers and general minimum piece-rates for homeworkers, and specifying 31st July, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective: (A) To operate for a period of three months; (B) to operate thereafter.

Operators of Branding Machines, 1s. 3¹/₄d. per hour; (ii) all other male workers, 1s. 04d. per hour for workers of 21 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger workers; (iii) female workers of 18 years of age and over employed as Examiners of Mended Work, Allocators, Forewomen, Hand Sewers on Heavy Twill Sacks and Bags of 10 porter and upwards, Selectors or Graders of Mixed Loads, or Setters-up on Branding Machines, $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; (iv) all other female workers, $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for workers of 18 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger workers.

Piece-work basis time-rates: (i) For all female workers employed on the operations specified in (iii) above, $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; (ii) for all other female workers, 71d. per hour

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (Q. 18), dated 8th August, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male workers other than workers who are employed as braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers, dippers who are also bronzers or as annealers or polishers, and specifying 2nd September, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

minimum piece-rates for female home workers employed on the Carding of Linen Buttons and Metal Trouser Buttons by an alteration in their application according to the method of collection and delivery of the work.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Froposal (C.W. 11), dated 22nd July, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general mini-mum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

I. Proposal (J. 22), dated 13th July, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to fix general minimum piece-rates and to vary overtime rates for certain classes of female workers employed in Hessian Weaving in the Municipal Burgh of Aberdeen and the County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness notice is issued in substitution for J. 12, dated 13th May, 1921.)

II. Froposal (J. 23), dated 13th July, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to fix a piece-work basis time-rate and to vary the overtime rates for all female weavers employed on piece-work in Great Britain outside the areas of Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Carnoustie, Dundee and Tayport.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (O.F. 3), dated 13th July, 1922, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers.

Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain)

Proposals (R.M. 18 and 19), dated 9th August, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and over-time rates for male and female workers, and to fix piece-work basis time-rates for certain classes of female workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain)

Proposals (W.M. 17 and 18), dated 9th August, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and over-time rates for male and female workers, and to fix piece-work basis time-rates for certain classes of female workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up.

Particulars of the minimum rates of wages referred to above, can 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 can be obtained from the Secretary, Office of Trade Boards (Northern Ireland), Upper Queen Street, Belfast.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920 TO 1922.

Decisions of the High Court on References made under Section 10 (1) of the 1920 Act. CONTRIBUTIONS NOT PAYABLE.

On the 7th July the Minister referred to the High Court for decision the question whether a person employed as-

Cleaner, mainly outside business hours, to sweep, dust and scrub departments, offices or workrooms, also to take turn

in cleaning floors of the restaurant department forming part of the business premises of a West End store

was, or was not, an employed person within the meaning of the Act of 1920. The Judge held that the employment of the person in question

was employment in domestic service, and was not employment in a business carried on for the purposes of gain, and that the employment was accordingly excepted under paragraph (b) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Act of 1920. The person in question was therefore not required to be insured.

CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE.

On the same date the Minister also referred for decision the question whether persons employed as-

Cleaner, inside and outside business hours, to clean generally, and also to clean windows in departments, offices, or workrooms forming part of the business premises of a West End store;

Cleaner, outside and during business hours, to dust, clean mirrors, remove wastepaper, etc., in departments, offices, or workrooms, forming part of the business premises of a West End store,

were, or were not, employed persons within the meaning of the Act of 1920.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

August, 1922.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

VOLUMES containing the collected decisions of the Umpire apointed under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 920, respecting disputed claims to benefit are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Cases after Number 2,000 will not be published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are printed in a pamphlet 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 made to His Majesty's Stationery Office, or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this Gazette.

The following are recent decisions of general interest :---CASES Nos. 2575 AND 2576, SECTION 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE— STOPPAGE OF WORK—WORK AND HOURS SO RE-ARRANGED AMONG REMAINING MEN THAT PRE-DISPUTE OUTPUT MAIN-TAINED-DISPUTANTS' PLACES NOT FILLED AND NOT FINALLY DISCHARGED.

The applicants, who were members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, had been employed in various capacities in the engineering shops of a firm of machine tool manufacturers, and on the 11th March, 1922, they lost their employment because they were locked out by their employers, who were members of the Engineering Employers' Federation. There were two separate works, A and B, and Case No. 2575 relates to the men employed at the A works. It was stated that shortly before their loss of employment on account of the lock-out the men at the A works had been reduced to working two days per fortnight. appeared that the firm employed 473 workmen at the works in uestion, and of these, 122 were members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and were locked out. A number of the remaining men, including the apprentices, were put to work five days per week. It was also stated that there were 30 skilled men who were put to working five days per week; the remainder were semi-skilled and unskilled men. It was difficult to get any clear measure of the effect of the dispute on output, but representatives of the employers intimated that, speaking generally, a

sentatives of the employers intimated that, speaking generally, an orders were being completed at the proper time. Any orders in which delay occurred might be regarded as trivial. It was contended on behalf of the applicants that although they were locked out in consequence of the dispute, there was no stoppage of work at the premises in view of the fact that the employers had re-arranged the work, and were able to cope with all the work which required to be carried out. The same conten tion was put forward with reference to the B works.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed. The Court found that owing to slackness of work immediately prior to the lock-out and to the re-arrangement of the work of the apprentices and the skilled men who remained at work, there was, in fact, no stoppage of work in consequence of the lock-out of the applicants.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees. In his opinion, in order to prove that there was no disqualification under Section 8 (1) it was necessary to show that the employers no longer required the services of the applicants—*i.e.*, that there had either been a permanent reduction of staff to the extent of the number of men locked out, or that the places of the men locked out, had been filled by corresponding additions to the staff. As it seemed clear that the applicants would be re-instated at the termination of the lock-out, the lnsurance Officer was of the opinion that the claims should b

disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1). At an oral hearing before the Umpure a representative of the employers stated that they had had no notice of the hearing before the Court of Referees, but were asked by telephone to send representatives, who had not had the opportunity to get the necessary information. It was stated that although orders were filled from stock, stocks were not replaced to the same extent after the dispute.

In view of the uncertainty as to facts the Umpire referred this case and the case with reference to the B works back to the Court of Referees

The result of the second hearing was given by the Chairman of the Court as follows :--

There are certain elements in common which I propose to deal with first. Both works are engaged on machine tool production, and specialise in that branch of engineering. The managers admitted quite frankly that any revival in the engineering trade generally would be felt last in their particular line, and that, though inquiries were on the up grade, orders were not, and the sudden and very substantial alteration of hours at the A works was due to the fact that orders expected for a particular type of machine had not been forthcoming. I cannot, therefore, attach any importance to the Insurance Officer's suggestion that the Court should hold that but for the lock-out there would probably have been an increase of orders during the lock-out period.

"The second point in common is that neither of the works wait for orders, but work to stock, and execute curr of stock, and then, as occasion demands work to replenish stock "The third point in common is that the stocks in hand on 11th March, 1922, have sufficed for the execution of all new orders and that repairs and sundries have been normally dealt with. I the sole test is the ability of this firm to execute its orders normally, then the evidence given at the first hearing on this point is confirmed, and if this constitutes 'no stoppage of work there is ample proof of it.

"The evidence given as to the firm's system of working to stock, however, compels the Court to consider the further ques-tion as to whether there was an appreciable stoppage of working to stock due to the trade dispute, and the difficulty which arises is that of distinguishing between the stoppage of such work due to depression of trade and overstocking, and that due to the lock-out. In this connection there are important differences between the two works :

(a) At the B works, two days' work a fortnight had been in force during the early months of 1922, while at the A works there had been a spurt of work lasting several weeks, and the machine shop was reduced from five days a week to two days a fortnight on 3rd March, 1922, and the manager told the Court that the stock was dangerously large.

(b) Again at the B works 158 A.E.U. men were locked out, and 92 others were stopped at the same time owing to the lock-out, whilst at the A works no one but A.E.U. men The applicant who had last been employed as a turner was a nember of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and lost his were suspended or discharged on 11th March, 1922, and in employment on the 11th March, 1922. His claim was disallowed the subsequent eight weeks the discharges amounted to only under Section 8 (1) on the receipt of a report from his em-ployers to the effect that he had been locked out. four skilled men, eleven unskilled men and eight boys, which The applicant contended that he was the only man who had might well occur in any fresh period of bad trade.

(c) It is admitted that simple machines have been combeen locked out by this employer, and that his place had been pleted and put in stock with the aid of apprentice labour, filled. Accordingly there had been no stoppage of work at the but that new and more complicated types of machines cannot be finished with the skilled labour now available. At the B firm. The employers reported, however, that in the department in which the applicant was engaged, nine men were usually works, the machine of this type was the No. 11 Hexagon employed, and three of these had been locked out. A foreman One or two of these machines were finished before the lockat the firm stated that the applicant was a key man, and that out and have gone away. The firm have not been able to all the other branches of work depended upon the work done in replace other machines in stock to take their place. At the A his department. He had, however, been replaced by a skilled works the No. 5 Auto Lathe was the new machine, but in man. this case no machine had actually been put on the market, Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for and in having no machine of this type in stock, they are no worse off than they were before the lock-out began. benefit should be allowed on the ground that there had been no appreciable stoppage of work.

(d) It follows from what has already been said that at the B works it is possible to make a fair comparison between output before and after the lock-out, while no fair com-The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees in view of the employers' statement that three out of nine in the department in which the applicant was parison is possible at the A works. The reduction of hours employed had been locked out. Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be disallowed. It is not clear that the applicant's in the machine shop at the A works from five days a week to two days a fortnight made on 3rd March, 1922, is equivalent to a reduction of output from 100 per cent. to 20 per place was filled at once by the engagement of a new man in his cent. independently of any result of the lock-out. The eviplace. He appears to have been suspended pending the settledence is that at the B works the output after the lock-out ment of the dispute, and his case is similar to No. 2504. If it be was only 40 per cent. of what it was before the lock-out. the case, however, that his place was filled by the engagement of a competent substitute from outside, benefit may be allowed from In my opinion the further evidence given to-day does make that date.'

it a new case as regards the B works, and there is now evidence hat there has been an appreciable stoppage of work for stock. ot due to trade depression, but due to the lock-out, and the B sorks cases should be disallowed. As regards the A works the vidence remains substantially what it was before, and the preus recommendation of the Court is confirmed. The Umpire's decision with reference to the A works, after a ims should be disallowed.

The applicants lost employment in connection with a trade rately from the work of the engineers, and that no men had been spute and the only question is whether there was a stoppage of locked out from the foundry up to the time they had lost employrk due to this dispute. The Court of Referees find that at the ment. It appeared, however, that on 25th April notices had been actory at which the applicants were employed, where there has posted at the firm intimating the employers' intention to lock-out een short time working before the dispute, it was possible for he management to maintain substantially the same output after the foundry men. These notices came into effect on 2nd May. Recommended, by the Court of Referees, that the claims for ne dispute as before, by having some of the men working longer benefit should be allowed on the ground that the foundry was covered by the second paragraph of Section 8 (1). ime than they had previously been working. The position ppears to be, however, that the applicants' places were not filled. The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recomthe sense that their services were no longer required. They mendation, contending that the case was covered by the decision ntinued to be in the position that there was work which they in Case No. 2370 would be doing but for the dispute, and in my judgment that nust be held to constitute a stoppage of work which was due to a Decision .- " On the facts before me my decision is that the claims should be disallowed. The applicants were at work after rade dispute." (Case No. 2575.) the posting of notices relating to the trade dispute in which they With reference to the B works, the Umpire agreed with the were directly concerned, and the case must be regarded as similar evised recommendation of the Court of Referees. to No. 2898 (O.W.D.) and 798."

Decision .- " On the facts before me my decision is that the aim should be disallowed.

1 agree with the revised recommendation of the Court of Referees. Apart from the question of diminution of output of lese works, the case is similar to Case No. 2575." (Case No. 2576)

CASE No. 2706, Section 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE—No Stoppage of Work—Disputant Finally Discharged and Place Filled.

The applicant had last been employed as a core-maker, and he became unemployed on the 13th March, 1922. His employers eported that he had been locked out in accordance with the ction of employers generally in connection with members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The applicant had been engaged on examining cores in the ylinder core shop. He was the only man in the shop who was s empowered to make Regulations for prescribing the manner in cked out, although 68 persons were engaged in that department. representative of the employers attended the Court of Referees which claims for unemployment benefit may be made : And whereas the Minister has made the Unemployment Innd stated that only four members of the Amalgamated Engineersurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1920 (b) (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations), for regulating the manner in which g Union had been locked out by the employers, but in each case places were immediately filled by others. such claims are to be made, and these Regulations have been Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for subsequently amended: nefit should be allowed. The Court were of opinion that there And whereas it is desirable further to amend the said Principal ad been no appreciable stoppage of work, and accordingly Sec-Regulations : n 8 (1) did not apply.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of Court of Referees, and appealed to the Umpire. Decision .- "On the facts before me my decision is that the

aim for benefit should be allowed. "The applicant in this case appears to have been definitely

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

discharged and his place filled by the engagement of a substitute. This, in my judgment, is to be distinguished from a case such as No. 2575, where work was seriously diminished by slackness of trade before the dispute occurred, and the rate of output thus diminished was maintained after the dispate only by improvised arrangements of a kind which could not possibly have been satisfactory as a permanent thing. The dispute in that case meant the temporary withholding from work of men whose employment at the firm in question was still, for economic reasons, desirable. I agree with the Court of Referees that in the present case the applicant is not disqualified for benefit under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Act."

CASE NO. 2765, SECTION 8 (1).-TRADE DISPUTE-STOPPAGE OF WORK-ONE MAN LOCKED OUT-DOUBT WHETHER COMPETENT SUBSTITUTE ENGAGED.

CASE NO. 2814, SECTION 8 (1).-TRADE DISPUTE, EMPLOYMENT LOST OWING TO-DISCHARGED PRIOR TO LOCK-OUT BUT AFTER NOTICES POSTED-DIRECTLY CONCERNED IN DISPUTE.

The employers reported that the applicants, who had been employed as iron moulders, lost employment on 28th April, 1922, owing to shortage of work caused by a lock-out of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and accordingly their claims to benefit were suspended under Section 8 (1). The appli-cants contended that their work was commonly carried on sepa-

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1922. No. 821.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

INCREASED RATES OF BENEFIT REGULATIONS, 1922. The Unemployment Insurance (Increased Rates of Benefit) Regulations, 1922, dated July 20th, 1922, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).*

Whereas by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister ")

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

* These Regulations, although statutory, are provisional only. Permanent Regulations will be made later.

"(1A) Where particulars have been furnished by any per-"(1A) Where particulars have been furnished by any per-"son in accordance with directions given by the Minister of "Labour, under sub-section 4 of section 1 of the Unemployed "Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921, "for the purpose of applying for a grant under that Act, "such particulars may be treated as if they had been fur-"writed for the purpose of applying the Minister to deside "nished for the purpose of enabling the Minister to decide "whether any addition under the Unemployment Insurance "Act, 1922, ought to be made to the weekly rate of benefit "in the case of a person claiming benefit under that Act."

2. Where by these Regulations any words are directed to be inserted in the Principal Regulations, copies of the Principal Regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Sta-tionery Office after these Regulations come into force may be and the Principal Regulations shall be construed as if they had at the time these Regulations come into force been made with such additions.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment In-surance (Increased Rates of Benefit) Regulations, 1922. Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour, this 20th day of July, 1922

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

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACT: COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The following have been appointed members of the Com-

mittee The Rt. Hon. Major Sir Henry Norman, Bart., M.P.

(Chairman). Lord Eustace Percy, M.P.

The Hon. Alexander Shaw, M.P. Lieut.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. Major H. Barnes, M.P. Lieut.-Col. G. C. H. Wheler, M.P.

Mr. Duncan Graham, M.P. Sir Aubrey Symonds, K.C.B., Ministry of Health. His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray. Mr. A. S. D. Thompson. Mr. T. White.

P. B. Moodie, Scottish Office.

Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. H. H. George, M.C. (Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1), to whom all communications should be addressed. The Committee held a preliminary meeting on the 2nd August.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Chemical Works Regulations, 1922.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1922 (page 150), contained a notice of revised draft regulations for manufactures and pro-cesses incidental thereto carried on in chemical works. These regulations, which may be cited as the Chemical Works Regula-tions, 1922,* were duly made on the 11th July, and will come into force on the 1st October, 1922.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—(1) Annual report of the Chief Inspector of factories and workshops for the year 1921. Home Office. [Cmd. 1705 : price 3s.] (2) Third report of the Depart, mental Committee on lighting in factories and workshops. Home Office. [Cmd. 1686 : price 9d.] HENTH AND LOCK COMPANYING SUPPORT

HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.—(1) Third annual report, 1921-2. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1713: price 68.] (2) Third annual report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1921. Cmd. 1697 : price 10s.]

MINING.—(1) Statistical summary of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coalmining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1921. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [Cmd. 1720 : price 2d.] (2) Summary for the quarter ended 31st March, 1922. [Cmd. 1726 : price 2d.] PENSIONS.—Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant for the pensions of soldiers disabled and the families of soldiers deceased in consequence of the Great War. Ministry of Pan

deceased in consequence of the Great War. Ministry of Pen

deceased in consequence of the Great war. Ministry of ren-sions. [Cmd. 1701: price 2d.] POLICE.—Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metro-polis for the year 1921. Home Office. [Cmd. 1699: price 1s.] POPULATION.—83rd annual report of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, 1920. [S.O. publication: price 20s.]

TRADE BOARDS .- Statement of the Government's policy in the administration of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, pending legislation dealing with the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the working and effects of the Acts. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 1712 : price 2d.]

TRADE UNIONS. Registered trade unions. Statistical sum-mary showing the operations of the years 1919-1920. Registry of Friendly Societies. [S.O. publication : price 6d.]

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1922; No. 731. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1922. ADMIRALTY.

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.) Badges, Embroidered: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Elsmere, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., Elsmere, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), S.W.; Elsmere, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; Geo. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; Magna & Co., Ltd., London, W.; R. Stevenson, London, E.C.; Stokoe & Co., London, S.W.; Virgo & Co., London, S.W.; War Service Legion, London, W.—Boots, Boys: Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Britannia Metal: Barker Bros. (Silversmiths), Ltd. Sheffield; J. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Gladwin, Sheffield; Martin, Hall & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Lee & Wigfull, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cables, Main and Service: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Tele-phone: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Under ground: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cables, Under deen.—Cooking Apparatus: Benham & Sons, Ltd., Aber-deen.—Cooking Apparatus: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cranksaft: T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Dynamometer: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—Dynamos: Laurence, Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.— Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Dynamometer: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—Dynamos: Laurence, Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.— Electro-Magnetic Chuck: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Evaporating and Distilling Plant: Caird & Raynor, London, E.—Files and Rasps: Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Jonas & Colver, Ltd., Sheffield.—Files, Re-cutting: G. Barnsley & Sons, Sheffield.— Gear, Hydraulic, Steering: J. Hastie & Co., Ltd., Careenock.— Gear, Hydroplane: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead, Edinburgh: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Gear, Planer: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Jams: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh: Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Gear, Planer: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Jams: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London.—Knives, Table: A. H. Bisby & Co., Sheffield; Boswell, Hatfield & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Lathes, Gap, Screwcutting: W. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Linen Goods: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.— Locomotive: A. Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.— Machine, Drilling and Facing: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, near Rochdale.—Machine, General Forging: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Milling: J. Parkinson & Son,

Shipley, Yorks.—Meat, Preserved: Yuills, Itd., London.— Medical Comforts: C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London; E. Lazenby & Son, Ltd., London; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London.—Motors, Propelling: General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.— Pumps, Water, Circulating: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ribbons, Hat: W. H. Grant & Co., Coventry.— Serge, Blue: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Buckfast-leigh; Wm. Edleston, Sowerby Bridge; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington — Skins. Champis: C. E. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leede: Wellington.—Skins, Chamois: C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. Kirkham & Sons, Nottingham.—Tea, Blended: Brooke, Bond & Travellers, Electric: Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Turntable, Wagon: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.

ADMIRALTY.

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

H.M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD.—Steel Oil Tanks: The Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Haverton Hill-on-Tees.—C.I. Pipes, Filters, Valves, etc.: The Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield.—Fencing: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge.—Steel Oil Tanks: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. PORTSMOUTH.—Timber: Gabriel, Wade & English, London, S.E.—Creosoted Pitch Pine: Punt Bauktor & Burnered Ltd. London F.C. Portland Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Portland Cement:** The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Granite Setts:** H. L. Cooper & Co., London, E.C.—**Glazed Bricks:** Scourse & Kingston, Bedminster, Bristol. DEVONPORT. CLYDE.-Oil Fuel Installation Superstructure for Pump and Boiler House: The Clyde Structural Iron Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow. HOLTON HEATH.—Railway Sleepers: Gabriel, Wade & English, Northam, Southampton. SHOREHAM. —Demolition of No. 2 Tower: Playfair & Toole, Northam Bridge Works, Southampton

August, 1922.

WAR OFFICE

Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchgear: The Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Rails and Fish-plates: The United Steel Companies, Ltd., Moss Bay, Working-ton.—Shorts: D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—Shirts: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., London, S.W.—Tyres, Pneumatic: The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tug-"Tracker," Overhaul and Alterations to: Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.— Telegraph Apparatus: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Train Lighting Spares: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tents: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—Typewriters: Underwood Typewriter Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Water Pipes: The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—Waist-belts: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—Web Equip-ment: M. Wright & Sons, Quorn Mills, near Loughborough.— X-Ray Apparatus: Watson & Sons, London, W.C. WAR OFFICE. Acid, Sulphuric: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Itd., Silver-town, E.-Battery, Secondary: D. P. Battery & Co., Itd., Bake-well.-Boots: W. Lawrence, Ltd., Raunds.-Clocks, Recorder: Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Itd., London, S.W.-Electric Locomotive and Accessories: The English Elect. Co., Itd., London, W.C.-Felt Sheet: Stansfield & Co., Branch of Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Manchester.--Feltwork: F. McNeill & Co., Itd., London, E.C.-Glazing: Mellowes & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Hides: Tullibody Tanning Co., Tullibody.-Incandescent Lighting Fittings (Various): Barton & Sons, Itd., Walsall; Cable Accessories, Itd., Tividale; Gen. Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Kent, Burslem.-Sheets, Cotton: Ashton Bros. & Co., Itd., Hyde, Cheshire; Thomas Briggs, Itd., London, E.C.; C. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manches-ter.-Steel Roof Trusses, etc.: E. Wood & Co., Manches-ter.-Steel Roof Trusses, etc.: E. Wood & Co., Manches-chester.-Surgical Instruments, Repair of: General Surgical Co., Itd., London, E.C.-Works Services: Maintenance Works: Carlisle: J. & R. Bell, Carlisle; Sandhurst: T. Carr, Halifax; Preston: H. P. Dallow, Warrington; Manchester: H. P. Dallow, Warrington; Bury: R. Holt, Bury; Chester: Lloyd, A., Chester; Blackdown and Deepcut: N. S. Long, Blackpool, Ash-ton-under-Lyne: J. Ridyard & Sons, Itd., Ashton-under-Lyne; Kon, Fleetwood.-Building Works and Services: Shornelife: T. Carr, Halifax.-Painting: N. Aldershot: Arundel (Painter) POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE. Apparatus, Telegraphic: Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Tele-phone Manfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd. (Peel-Conner Telephone Works), Stoke and Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Testing, Protective, etc.: British L.M. Ericsson Manfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.; General Electric Co., Ltd. (Peel-Conner Telephone Works), Stoke; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Boxes, Battery: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Boxes, Battery: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonis: Enfield Ediswan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Caps: R.Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—Casing and Cover: Calder & McDougall, Ltd., London, S.W.—Casing S.Joint Box: United Steel Companies, Ltd., Messrs. Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.— Cells, Dry: Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, S.M.— Cells, Porous, Leclanché: Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd, London, S.—Colthins, Uniform, Tailoring: A. Berman, London, F.C.; Brigss, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester.—Coast, Khaki, Dust: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth, Cocst Se Toleration. ancaster: H. Warbrick, Lancaster; Fleetwood: T. Whittaker Son, Fleetwood.—Building Works and Services: Shorncliffe T. Carr, Halifax.—**Painting:** N. Aldershot: Arundel (Painter), Ltd., Bradford; Dover (East) Division: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley, Yorks; Dover (West) Division: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley, Yorks; Mill Hill Barracks and Military Hospital: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford. AIR MINISTRY. Aeroplanes: The Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Keeds.—Aeroplane Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aeroplane, Overhaul, etc.: The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Batkeries: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Bankets: Priestley Bros., Halifax, Yorks.—Designing Engine: Ricardo & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.— Electric Fan Regulators: Mansell & Ogan, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Conversion of: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Conversion of: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Conversion of: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Conversion of: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Conversion of: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Conversion of: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Conversion of: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Conversion of: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine, Work and Tests on: E.L.S. Engine Syndicate, Kensington, W.—Metal Couplings: The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Metal Sheathing of Pro-pers: D. M. Davies, London, N.—Paint: Cellon (Rich-mond), Ltd., London, W.—Repairs to Buildings, Aldergiove Aerodrome Co., Antrim: W. McVicker, Belfast.—Sált for Water Softening: Salt Union, Ltd., Liverpool.—Soap, Coarse: Chris. Thomas & Bros., Bristol.—Steel Lockers: Harvey & Co., Charlton. AIR MINISTRY. Ida (Messrs, Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.— Gells, Dry: Bver Ready Co. (Great Britian), Ltd., London, N.— Gells, Porous, Leclanché: Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd, London, S.E.—Glothing, Uniform, Tailoring: A. Berman, London, P. C.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester.—Goats, Khaki, Dust: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Gords for Telepinones: Phemix Telepinone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.— Gouplings, Cl.: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Duots: Mountford, Phillips & Co. (1920), Ltd., Llantrisant.— Lamps for Switchboards: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, K.—Lamps, Hand, Electric: Ward & Goldstone, E.d., Pendleton, Manchester.— Line, Sash: J. T. Davis, Ltd., London, E.—Oll, Fuel: Asiatic Petro-leum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Piles, Steel: Stewarts & Lloyds, Utd., Halesowen, Birmingham.—Piugs, Cable, Distribution: British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot and Helsby.— Pulleyweights: C. Lange, London, E.C.—Repair, etc., of Tele-pinone Casses (Wood): E. E. Preece, Birmingham.—Saddles, Bivycle: Gough & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Serws, Coach: F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston., Scalis, Ledd: I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, N. –Sleeves, Ledd: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Sleeves, Paper: S. O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—Solder: Biustain: Ballers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Staples, Copper: Builash Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Spindles, Insulating, Adhesive; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, R. —Swivels, Stay: Bullers, Ltd., Cipton, Staffs.— Tape, Insulating, Adhesive; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tyres, Motor, etc.: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tyres, Motor, etc.: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tyres, Motor, etc.: Dunlop Rubber, Ltd., Manchester, Strong, Electron Metals Co., Lydbrook, Glos, Enfield Ediswan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bandley, Sator, F. Smith & Co. (incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Wire, Flameproof; Netan <text> CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Stoke, Coventry.—Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Accumulators; Crompton & Co., Chelmsford, for Motor Generator Set; Minories, General Electric Co., Ltd. (Peel-Conner Telephone Works), Stoke, Coventry.— Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Accumulators; Crompton & Co., Chelmsford, for Motor Generator Set.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Bags, Paper: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.-Boxes: Johns, Son & Watts, London. E.C. - Cards, Record: Spicers, Ltd., Watts, London. London, S.E.—Cord: Belfast. Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.— Calculating Machines: Munroe Calculating Machine Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Duplicating Accessories: D. Gestetner, London, London, W.C.—Duplicating Accessories: D. Gestetner, London, N.—Envelopes: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Pirie, Appleton & Co., London, W.C.—India Tags: Sensitive Homaq Co., Ltd., London, N.; Spickett & Downs, London, E.—Keyboards, Converting: Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Nottingham.—Millboards: Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.—Machines, Book Typewriter: Elliott-Fisher Co., London, E.C.—Portfolios: Waterlow & Sons, London, E.C.—Pens: J. Gillott & Sons, Birmingham.— Petrol: Alex. Duckham & Co., Ltd., Thames Haven.—Paper of Various Descriptions: Paper Cutting and Toilet Requisite Co., London, S.E.; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Wm. Nash, Ltd., Cray Valley Mill, Kent; R. Peebles & Co., Manchester; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh, near Edinburgh; Thomas & Green, Wolverton, Bucks; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen; James Cropper & Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh, near Edinburgh; Thomas & Green, Wolverton, Bucks; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen; James Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burneside; J. Wrigley & Son, Ltd., Bridge Hall; East Lancæshire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Collins & Sons, Ltd., Kelvindale; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Sunderland; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Henry Bruce & Sons, Ltd., Kinleith; Spicers, Ltd., Eynsford; Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Buckland; Olive & Partington, Glossop; Richardson, W. H. & A., Jarrow; Marsden, Chas., & Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Fourstones Paper Mills, Fourstones, Northumberland; Chas. Turner & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal; Ramsbottom Paper Co., Ltd., Gravesend; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Busbridge & Co., Ltd., East Malling, Kent; Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; Wm. Joynson & Sons, Ltd., St. Mary Cray.—Parallel Presses: Edwards & Williams, London, E.C.; 25,000 "Mines and Quarries," Form 42: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Division VIII.—Account Bookbinding, etc., 3,950 Savings Bank Ledgers, 5,000 C.I.D. Diaries, No. 24, 1,650 Cash Books, P. 1017, 4,000 Army Books 480, 3,530 Ledger Summaries, Customs and Excise Books, Guard Books: Waterlow Summaries, Customs and Excise Books, Guard Books: Waterlow Summaries, Customs and Excise Books, Guard Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Books A.B. 70, Books M.S. 95A: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.; Books D. 190: Swiss & Co., Devon-port; 5,000 Priced Vocabulary of Stores, Admiralty Rate Books: J. Adams, London, E.C.; Post Office Books: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; I.R. Books "Claims References"; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows; Post Office Pads: W. P. Griffith & Sons, London, E.C.; I.R. Books "Cer-tificates Received," I.R. Books "Certificates Sent": S. Brig-house Cherlton-on-Medlock.—Haulage. Hare-street: Contract house, Chorlton-on-Medlock.—Haulage, Hare-street: Contract for: Beck & Pollitzer, London, E.C.; Printing, Gp. 14 (1922), Scotland: A. Bryson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Seals: Edwards & Scotland: A. Bryson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Seals: Edwards & Williams, London, E.C.—Stencils: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Ellams Duplicator Co., Bushey, Herts.; Arnold, P. & J., Ltd., London, N.—Strawboards: W. & J. Jarvis, London, E.C.; Witting Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Silk Sheets: Ellams Co., Ltd., Bushey, Herts.—Typewriter Accessories: A. Low & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Tracing Cloth: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester; B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Allott, Jones & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Tickets: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Uniforms: Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, E.—Web Straps: Brockford Manufacturing Co., Elland, Yorkshire; Dubock, Jones & Co., Coventry.—Will Covers: H.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works, etc.: Bethnal Green Houses—Plastering: P. Harle, Sunderland. Broadmoor Asylum—Drainage: Pool & Sons, Hartley. Wintney. Alterations, etc.: Morris & Co., Sunningdale. Broughty Ferry Post Office—Alterations, etc.: J. B. Hay & Co., Dundee. Canning Town Employment Exchange—Erection: Douglass Halse & Co., Ltd., Woolwich. Congleton Houses—Plastering: Brammar & Patrick, Hanley. Deptford Houses—Plastering: Telling Bros., London, S.E. Holborn Telephone Exchange—Patent Glazing: The British Challenge Glazing Co., London, E. Perkinsville Houses— Plastering: P. Harle, Sunderland. Post Office Savings Bank— Glazing: A. Goldstein, Gillingham. Rock Ferry Telephone

Exchange—Alterations, etc.: A. W. Bevan, Birkenhead. South Kensington, New Science Museum—Erection: J. E. Johnson & Son, Ltd., Leicester. Sowerby Bridge Post Office—Erection: F. Butterworth, Manchester. Bricklayer: T. Campion & Son, Manchester. Mason: A. Halliwell, Manchester. Slater: The Manchester Stone & Slate Co., Ltd., Manchester. Plaster and Painter: J. & S. Howarth, Manchester. Plumber: A. Longworth & Son, Manchester. Steelwork: J. Webb & Sons, Bury. Waterloo (Liverpool) Telephone Exchange—Alterations, etc.: Haugh & Pilling, Liverpool. York Telephone Exchange—Alterations: H. E. Turner & Son, York.—Miscellaneous: Baking Ovens: Alfred Hunt, Ltd., Leicester. Fencing for Glyncorrwg: Girlings' Ferro-Concrete Co., Leeds. Firelighters, etc.: Certo, Ltd., Hampton Wick; J. B. Latham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Joinery: Avery & Vincent, Southall; W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes; H. Newsum, Sons, & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Railings, etc.: The General Iron Foundry Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Railway Wagon Repairs: W. R. Davies & Co., Liverpool. Refrigerators: F. R. Martin & Co., London, S.W. Removals: T. W. Davies & Son, London, S.W. Wood Block Flooring: Floorings, Ltd., Manchester. Writing Tables: E. A. Cooper, Ltd., Nottingham.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Accoutrements: Messrs. Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cloth: J. Banks & Sons, Ltd., Pudsey, Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; Greengates Worsted Co., Apperley Bridge, Yorks; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, near Leeds; J. J. L. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, near Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, near Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds; Joseph Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.—Coal and Coke: J. H. Beattie & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; G. Howlett & Sons, London, S.W.; E. & A. Shadrack, London, E.—Saddlery: Messrs. John Leckie & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Waste Paper: Messrs. A. Jacob & Co., London, S.E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WOODS.

Contractor: Albert Knowles, Bexhill-on-Sea and Cranbrook, Building Work on two farms at Bedgebury, Co. Kent.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Bacon: J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.—Canvas, Sail: D. Corsar & Sons, London, E.C.—Cheese and Margarine: J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cotton Materials: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Drugs and Sundries: Baiss Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Gas Mantles: Plaissetty Manufacturing Co., Leyton, E.—Leather: J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley, Worcs.—Oatmeal and Salt: G. T. Cox & Sons, London, E.C.; J. F. Percival, Ltd., London, S.E.—Soap, Hard Yellow and Carbolic: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—Uniform Boots: Stephen Walker, Walgrave, Northampton.—Weaving Materials for Cotton Goods, etc.: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Weaving Materials for Woollen Articles: Baxter & Thrippleton, Ltd., Kirkstall, Leeds.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.

Brushes, Supply of: I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin.—Chandlery, Supply of: Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin.—Cottages for Ex-Service Men: Killea Rural District: G. McNeill, Dooish, Ballybofey, Co. Donegal; Louth Rural District: J. Daly, Rahoney, Athboy, Co. Meath; Pembroke Urban District: G. & T. Crampton, Ballsbridge, Dublin; Waterford No. 2 Rural District: P. Cantwell, Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny.—Hoarding at Four Courts, Dublin: J. & P. Good, Ltd., Dublin.—Ironmongery Supplies, Dundalk: T. Williamson, Dundalk.—Painting and Glazing Works and Supplies, Dublin: T. Dockrell, Sons & Co., Ltd., Dublin.— Plumbing and Gasfitting Works and Supplies, Dublin: Brooks, Thomas & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

NOTICE.

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

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