

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXX.—No. 8.]

AUGUST, 1922.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

## 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 ship-building 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 Unemployment 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 £490,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,360,000 workpeople and in an increase of nearly £13,000 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 £3,200,000 in the wages of 7,350,000 workpeople, and a net increase of nearly £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.*

## PRINTING TRADE DISPUTE.

A 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 reached. The employers had posted notices of a reduction, and a stoppage of work was imminent, when, on a suggestion by the Chief Labour Adviser of the Ministry, the parties 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 Typographical 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:—

"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.

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 recognised 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 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 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 accordingly broken by the employers.

The Bench found that the representatives of the Typographical Association acted within their authority in submitting the question 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 registered, 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 department at the end of 1920 was 1,391, and their total membership 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.

	1920.	1919.
Number of Unions on the Register at end of year	620	609
Membership at end of year	7,091,721	6,692,571
Income:—		
From Members	11,411,474	8,648,736
From Ministry of Labour (Unemployment Insurance)	315,689	35,518
From other sources	1,235,375	1,041,002
Expenditure:—		
Unemployed, Travelling and Emigration Benefit	1,609,037	972,689
Dispute Benefit	3,275,087	2,179,549
Sick and Accident Benefit	752,808	695,963
Funeral Benefit	303,293	311,363
Other Benefits (including Superannuation and Grants to Members)	718,967	654,615
Payments from Political Fund†	185,859	112,639
Payments to Federations, Grants to other Societies, &c.	1,685,169	662,955
Management and other Expenses	4,352,723	3,038,104
Total Funds:—		
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 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 £123,000, expenditure of £106,000, 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 employers 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.

	1912.	1914.	1916.	1918.	1920.
Unions on Register	683	690	674	692	726
Membership	2,598	3,261	3,703	5,428	7,145
Total Income	3,866	4,893	5,022	7,220	13,091
Expenditure:—					
Unemployed, &c., Benefit	632	885	120	225	1,609
Dispute Benefit	1,659	677	92	312	3,275
Other Benefits	1,180	3,385	1,301	1,615	1,788
Political Fund	—	21	32	134	186
Payments to Federations & Societies	167	196	167	398	1,692
Management, &c., Expenses	932	1,208	1,365	2,189	4,441
Funds at end of year	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 £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 into operation on the 20th July, amends section 4 of the Unemployment 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, subject 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' "uncovenanted" benefit\*\* has been 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.

† In some instances E. returns were received from Unions removed from the Register during the year. The total number of Returns received for 1920 was 624.

‡ 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 under rules relate, however, to registered Trade Unions only.

§ This sum is stated to include £317,000 Funds transferred to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, but not brought into account in the Return of that Union for 1920.

¶ See preceding Note §.

\*\* 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 Parliament, 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 Industrial Councils and 1 meeting of an Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee. A number of meetings of District and Provincial Councils and Sub-Committees were also reported.

## WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Reductions in wages have been agreed by the Industrial Councils 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 Reconstruction Committee for the *Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam* Industries, and by the *Shipbuilding* Trades and *Miscellaneous* Trades Joint Councils (Government Industrial Establishments). 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 continued, but that the agreement be reconsidered when the index figure falls to 60, 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 overtime up to a maximum of 8 hours per week subject to agreement being reached between firms and their employees. Permission for overtime in excess of 8 hours per week must be obtained from the Executive Committee of the Union concerned. All sections of the National Maritime Board have adopted a clause for insertion in Articles of Agreement opened on or after the 17th July, whereby any wages variation made by agreement of the Board or a Panel thereof shall take effect from such date as the Board may decide, notwithstanding the amounts stated in the Articles. A similar provision was accepted with regard to alteration of printed clauses in the Articles of Agreement, when the alterations were adopted by the Board during the currency of the agreement.

A reduction of wages was agreed by the Industrial Reconstruction 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, in the event of a certain establishment again coming under German control, every effort should be made to prevent the introduction 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, Gas, Tramways, Water Works* and the *Non-Trading Services of Local Authorities* set up a Co-ordinating Committee, which recommended that each of the National Joint Industrial Councils concerned 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 affecting 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.

Wages questions were also discussed by the Negotiating Committee 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 Industrial 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.

## 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 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 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 reinstate 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 time.

## OTHER TOPICS.

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 Services (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 arrangements 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 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 detailed 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 Research, 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 overtime 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.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

## 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, 53,153 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 17,319 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 accepted 40,174 terminated training and 4,494 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 28th June, 1922, were 39,647 and 5,019.

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.

## RURAL INDUSTRIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

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 provide 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 chairmanship 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 production, 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, &c.

(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 half-finished 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 choose; 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 proportion of those undergoing 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.

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 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 £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-operative 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.)

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 Manchester had been working four and a half months, and had done work to the value of £6,000. Three Guilds in the tailoring 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 recommend the alternative method of specifying standards of illumination 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 it 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 question 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 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 beginning of July, 1921, in consequence of the coal dispute; the total number in receipt of relief at the end of the dispute being 1,363,121, 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, 1865, 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.

† Cmd. 1685, price 9d. net.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921, page 523.

§ Cmd. 1713, price 6s. net.

## 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.

	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	912,323	961,153	1,090,488
Average number of other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, but not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the wives and dependent children of those persons, who received relief in their own homes	65,281	63,512	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.

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 the encouragement of, the building of houses by local authorities, such houses to be let at a reasonable rent; (b) other necessary steps for the erection of sufficient houses of the artisan type to relieve the present congestion; and (c) the further extension of the Rent Restriction Act.

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 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 repatriated from the vice-consular district each quarter on the ground of distress.

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 about one-half of that of 1921.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 248.

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 unemployment benefit; but, in spite of the fact that in November 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 Unions to nearly one in ten in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Pontypridd; one in ten in South Shields and Stockton; one in nine in Middlesbrough; one in eight in Sheffield and Bedwelty; one in seven in Crickhowell; and one in six in Poplar. Other areas in which the rate of pauperism has at some time within recent months been higher than one in ten comprise Auckland, Bootle, Guisborough, Hartlepool, Neath, Sedgfield, Walsall, Warrington, 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 accounted 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 necessary the charge for relief. The highest figure reached at any time by the sanctions given was £5,819,258, sanctioned in 111 Unions.

*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 was £21,412,793. The works thus assisted included roads and footpaths, sewers and sewage disposal, and various gas, water, electricity, and tramway schemes, and the like.

*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 (Unemployed) 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 Metropolitan 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.

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 cent. over the total for the previous year.

### 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.

**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN GERMANY.\***

THE method of collective bargaining has made remarkable progress 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 remarkable.

Scope of Agreement.	Percentage of total number of Workers covered by Agreement at end of Year	
	1913.	1920.
One firm .. .. .	30.4	12.2
One locality .. .. .	17.9	9.7
One district .. .. .	46.1	56.5
The whole country .. .. .	5.6	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 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 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.†**

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 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).

Mining District.	Hewers and Trammers.		Other Underground Workers.		Men Surface Workers.	
	Average Earnings per Shift, 1st Qtr., 1922.	Increase over 1913.	Average Earnings per Shift, 1st Qtr., 1922.	Increase over 1913.	Average Earnings per Shift, 1st Qtr., 1922.	Increase over 1913.
	Marks.	Per cent.	Marks.	Per cent.	Marks.	Per cent.
<b>Coal—</b>						
Upper Silesia ..	135.47	2793	103.77	2965	104.29	3269
Lower Silesia ..	107.72	2805	97.51	2854	97.51	3156
Dortmund ..	134.52	2081	109.87	2420	113.95	2626
Aix-la-Chapelle ..	123.18	2192	104.53	2414	99.72	2450
Rhine, Left Bank ..	137.86	2178	107.58	2065	113.93	2607
Bavaria ..	85.94	1783	77.27	2017	77.30	2196
Saxony ..	111.06		101.57		97.69	
Average ..	131.54	2185	106.86	2538	109.19	2777
<b>Lignite—</b>						
Elbe, Right Bank ..	102.43	2422	94.49	2652	92.67	2695
Elbe, Left Bank ..	102.06		95.32		94.06	2993
Rhine, Left Bank ..	121.12	2534	118.53	2712	118.31	2993
Saxony ..	93.54		94.58		95.42	
Thuringia ..	109.82	2387	92.44	2389	90.92	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 Praxis*, 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 23 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 coordination 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 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 Copenhagen, 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 professions 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.

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

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 countries of which they are nationals.

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 agricultural workers generally. Persons not insured compulsorily 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 attendance, medicines and surgical appliances, and also maintenance 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.

Accident benefits are payable not only if a worker sustains injury at his employer's establishment, but also if he is injured on the way to or from that place. Sickness from cholera, industrial 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 surgical appliances, and maintenance allowance not exceeding ten weeks at the rate of two-thirds of the daily wage, and a pension so 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 sixteen 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 question 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. Considerable 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 estimated 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 municipalities, 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 of 7th October, 1921, the excess cost of winter construction was to 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.

**EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES FOR SEAMEN IN JAPAN.\***

A LAW regulating employment exchanges for seamen was promulgated on 11th April. By the terms of this Act, which applies 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 work, if thought advisable, or it may require welfare institutions or other bodies to do so; for this purpose a subsidy will be granted.

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.**

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 Supreme Court that the Federal Child Labour Law of 1919 was unconstitutional. The Children's Bureau is an office for research, 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 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 16,360. 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:—

Category.	Earnings.		
	1914.	1920.	1922.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Male Workers—</b>			
Card tenders and strippers ..	8.17	23.53	21.37
Drawing frame tenders ..	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
<b>Female Workers—</b>			
Drawing frame tenders ..	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 LABOUR 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. 238, for "April, 1922," in paragraph 2, line 3, read "April, 1914."

\* *Industrial and Labour Information*, 30th June, 1922.

RETAIL PRICES at 1st AUGUST, 1922.

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

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.

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 :-

Table with columns: Article, Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) for July 1914, 1st July 1922, 1st August 1922, and Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Aug., 1922, as compared with July, 1914.

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 :-

Table with columns: Article, Average Percentage Increase at 1st Aug., 1922, as compared with July, 1914, and Corresponding figure for 1st July, 1922.

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, 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.

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.

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 of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices.

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 :-

Table showing Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.) by month from 1915 to 1922.

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.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SUMMARY FOR JULY.

GENERAL POSITION.

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.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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 workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, numbering approximately 11,900,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th July was 12.3, as compared with 12.7 at 26th June, and with 16.2 at the beginning of January.

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 an improvement and was fair on the whole. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd July was 1,082,710, a 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.

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 6.5 per 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.

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.

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.

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

Textile Trades.—In the textile trades generally there was a further slight improvement. In the weaving section of the cotton trade employment was again better than in the previous month, though it was still very irregular; in the spinning section little change was reported.

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.

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.

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 at several centres overtime was worked.

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.

Agriculture and Fishing.—The supply of agricultural labour in England and Wales was everywhere sufficient, but 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.

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and exclude the Irish Free State.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

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.

Table with columns: Trade, Membership of Unions reporting at end of July, 1922, Unemployed at end of July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a, Month ago, Year ago.

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 industries 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.

Table with columns: Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a, Month ago, Year ago, Days Worked per week by Mines, Days, Days, Furnaces in Blast, Mills Working, Shifts Worked (one week), Per cent., Per cent.

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, Week ended 22nd July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Month ago, Year ago, Week ended 22nd July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Month ago, Year ago, Per cent., Per cent., £, Per cent., Per cent.

\* 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. ¶ Owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry, almost all the iron mines were closed. \*\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

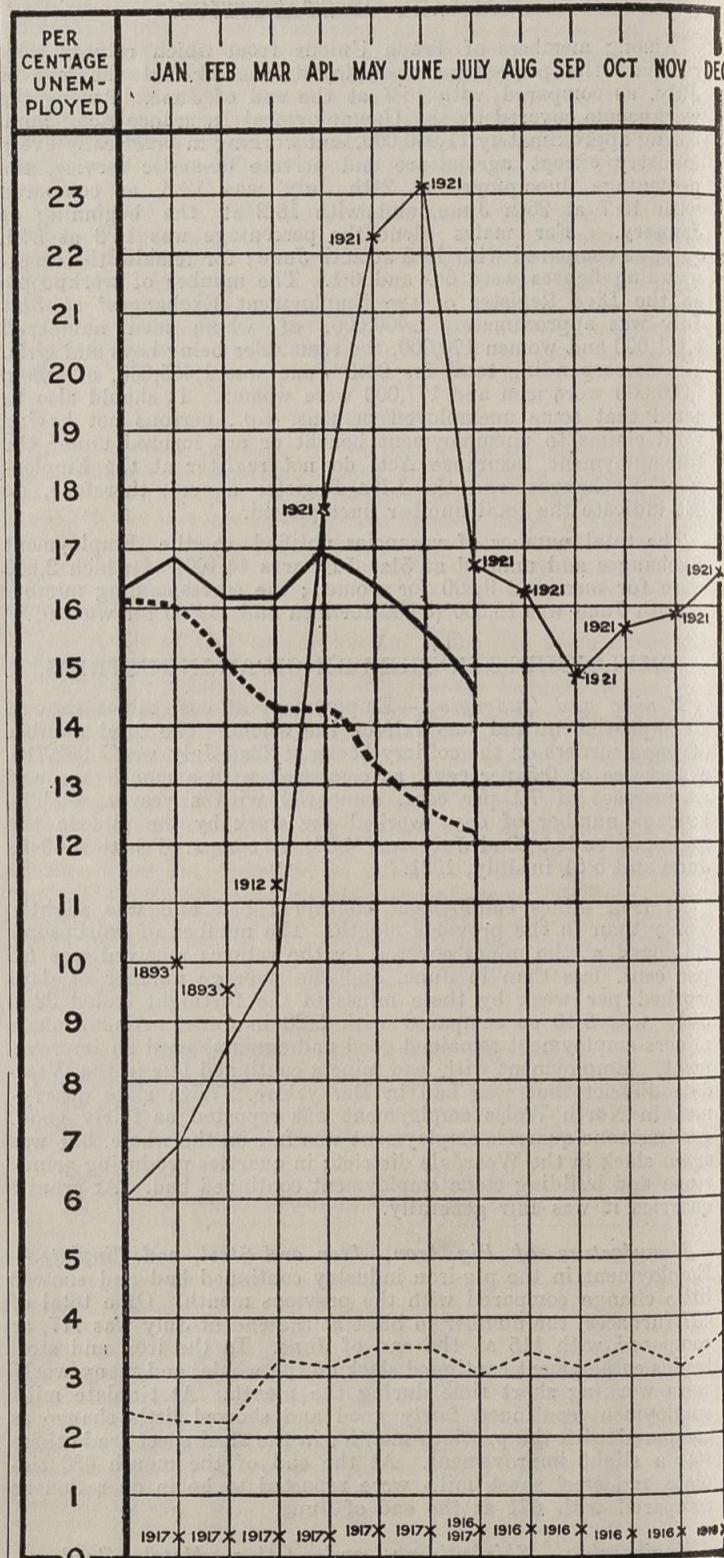
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

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 UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT:—

Thick Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1922.



NOTE.

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

The figures for insured workpeople relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Free State. Detailed figures are given on page 336.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

The following Table shows, for the principal districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books, and the average number of days worked by the collieries, as indicated by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Table with columns: Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at, Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a, Month ago, Year ago, Fort-night ended 22nd July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a, Month ago, Year ago.

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 22nd July was 1.09 days, of which 0.30 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 fortnight 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.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted in 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 the persons employed worked every day the mines were open. † Including Cannock Chase.

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:—

Table with columns: District, Total Number of Furnaces, Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July on a, Month ago, Year ago.

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 unemployment 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:—

Table with columns: Works, Number of Works Open, Number of Mills in Operation, At end of July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Month ago, Year ago, At end of July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Month ago, Year ago.

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

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

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 :-

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Aggregate number of Shifts, Week ended 22nd July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a, etc.

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 experienced 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 conditions 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.

Table with columns: 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.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

Table with columns: 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.

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, especially on the Wear, but showed a slight improvement compared 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 decided to recommend spinners of American cotton to close their mills during August for 48 hours (a full working week) in addition 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 :-

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, Week ended 22nd July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, etc.

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

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 :-

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, Week ended 22nd July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, etc.

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 445,609,900 square yards, as compared with 311,907,300 square yards in the previous 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, permission was given for 60 firms to work overtime until the end of September.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.6 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 some firms owing to pressure of orders. The shoddy and mungo trade at this centre, however, though somewhat improved, was still depressed. In the Scottish tweed trade there was little unemployment, though the operatives were not all fully employed. Employment in the flannel trade at Rochdale was fairly good, though it was not continuous for all the operatives.

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

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, Week ended 22nd July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, etc.

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

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 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.

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 autumn, 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 better than in July of last year, and at some centres (particularly at Norwich, at Bristol and Kingswood, and in the Rossendale Valley) the improvement on last year was marked.

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

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, Week ended 22nd July, 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, etc.

\* 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 10½ hours a week.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing trade, as indicated by the unemployment 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 Employment 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 slack 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 Unemployment at 24th July, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th June, 1922.
<b>Building Trade.</b>			
Carpenters .. ..	11,658	8·6	+ 0·4
Bricklayers .. ..	6,506	10·0	- 0·2
Masons .. ..	2,085	8·6	- 0·3
Plasterers .. ..	1,157	6·6	+ 1·9
Painters .. ..	12,941	11·1	+ 1·5
Plumbers .. ..	3,633	10·7	+ 0·3
All other occupations ..	73,465	21·0	- 0·3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>117,495</b>	<b>15·2</b>	<b>+ 0·1</b>
<b>Construction of Works.</b>			
Navvies .. ..	9,496	26·3	+ 0·2
All other occupations ..	14,485	18·9	- 0·8
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>23,981</b>	<b>21·3</b>	<b>- 0·5</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>141,476</b>	<b>16·0</b>	<b>+ 0·1</b>
<b>Divisions.</b>			
London .. ..	32,095	17·0	+ 0·8
South-Eastern .. ..	14,235	11·1	+ 0·8
South-Western .. ..	14,512	13·9	+ 0·3
Midlands .. ..	17,762	18·4	- 0·4
North-Eastern .. ..	15,402	16·3	- 0·5
North-Western .. ..	19,991	16·8	- 1·4
Scotland .. ..	14,242	16·9	+ 0·4
Wales .. ..	6,248	16·9	+ 0·8
Northern Ireland ..	3,989	28·8	- 1·9
Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. ..	141,476	16·0	+ 0·1
<b>Males .. ..</b>	<b>141,169</b>	<b>16·1</b>	<b>+ 0·1</b>
<b>Females .. ..</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>4·1</b>	<b>+ 0·1</b>

**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.

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.	Week ended 22nd July, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.*	
				£	Per cent.
China Manufacture ..	1,581	- 1·9	2,532	- 6·8	- 50·9
Earthenware Manufacture ..	8,503	- 0·6	15,510	- 5·9	- 24·8
Other Branches (including unspecified) .. ..	1,630	- 0·9	3,134	+ 5·5	- 32·7
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>11,714</b>	<b>- 0·7</b>	<b>21,176</b>	<b>- 4·5</b>	<b>- 30·4</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>					
Potteries .. ..	8,644	- 1·2	14,592	- 5·4	- 36·9
Other Districts .. ..	3,070	+ 0·6	6,584	- 2·5	- 9·9
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>11,714</b>	<b>- 0·7</b>	<b>21,176</b>	<b>- 4·5</b>	<b>- 30·4</b>

**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 19·6, as compared with 20·4 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:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
<b>Week ended—</b>					
1st July, 1922 .. ..	5,103	2,754	7,857	7,834	15,691
8th " " .. ..	4,775	2,365	7,138	7,903	15,041
15th " " .. ..	4,692	2,686	7,378	7,521	14,899
22nd " " .. ..	5,171	2,638	8,009	7,469	15,478
29th " " .. ..	6,195	2,932	9,147	7,633	16,780
<b>Average for 5 weeks ended 29th July, 1922 .. ..</b>	<b>4,987</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>7,666</b>	<b>15,372</b>
<b>Average for June, 1922 .. ..</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>16,375</b>
<b>Average for July, 1921 .. ..</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>15,993</b>

Tisbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in July was 340, 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.

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.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	July, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Year ago.		Seven months ended	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	July, 1922.	July, 1921.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES:</b>					
<b>East Coast—</b>					
Tyne Ports .. ..	2,185	+ 843	+ 134	11,548	8,140
Sunderland .. ..	195	+ 143	- 44	1,136	930
Middlesbrough .. ..	523	+ 256	+ 184	2,509	2,202
Hull .. ..	1,369	+ 452	- 287	8,614	7,181
Grimsby .. ..	63	+ 37	+ 63	165	26
<b>Bristol Channel—</b>					
Bristol .. ..	1,272	+ 217	+ 131	7,206	5,890
Newport, Mon. .. ..	688	- 92	+ 64	6,680	2,850
Cardiff .. ..	3,559	+ 1,118	+ 607	21,521	10,724
Swansea .. ..	609	- 24	+ 160	4,466	2,454
<b>Other Ports—</b>					
Liverpool .. ..	11,695	- 490	- 513	77,633	73,330
London .. ..	7,008	+ 406	+ 723	49,241	45,952
Southampton .. ..	8,755	- 2,054	+ 2,097	58,209	42,137
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith .. ..	519	+ 87	+ 44	2,493	2,126
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. ..	342	+ 125	+ 199	1,666	483
Glasgow .. ..	2,117	- 1,076	- 607	14,972	13,188
<b>IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast .. ..	214	- 14	- 70	1,831	1,508
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>41,159</b>	<b>- 66</b>	<b>+ 2,905</b>	<b>269,890</b>	<b>219,121</b>

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.  
‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

**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.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\***

The number of persons remaining on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from workpeople—at 31st July, was 1,400,231, of whom 1,151,459 were men, 45,424 boys, 169,663 women, and 33,680 girls. Compared with 26th June there was a decrease of 54,978, which was distributed as follows: Men, 54,737; women, 7,203; the juveniles Live Register showed an increase of 6,967.

During the five weeks ended 31st July, 58,261 vacancies were filled by Employment Exchanges, of which 29,305 were for men, 18,198 for women, and 10,758 for juveniles. At 31st July there were 14,141 unfilled vacancies on the books of the Exchanges, of which 2,763 were for men, 9,163 for women, and 2,215 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the five weeks ended 31st July, 1922:—

Week ended	Applications by Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
			From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers.
26th June, 1922 .. ..	14,987	12,596	1,455,209	16,538
3rd July, 1922 .. ..	14,182	12,300	1,439,060	15,458
10th " " .. ..	14,161	12,148	1,422,654	14,461
17th " " .. ..	13,752	10,894	1,420,175	14,809
24th " " .. ..	13,294	10,816	1,412,768	14,527
31st " " .. ..	14,226	12,103	1,400,231	14,141
<b>Total (5 weeks) .. ..</b>	<b>69,615</b>	<b>58,261</b>	<b>- 231</b>	<b>-</b>

Occupational details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not available, but complete statistics for the five weeks ended 10th July are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (22,454) during the five weeks ended 10th July showed an increase of 1,236, or 5·8 per cent., compared with the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 16,829, women for 3,764, and juveniles for 1,861—increases of 8·4 per cent., and 5·9 per cent., respectively in the case of men and juveniles, and a decrease of 4·3 per cent. in the case of women.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified during the five weeks ended 10th July was 2,409, as compared with 2,915 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,021 were for men, 935 for women, and 453 for juveniles—decreases of 25·0 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 notified for boys was 5,903, and 5,118 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls, 7,681 vacancies were notified and 6,197 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 14·0 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

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

Group of Trades.†	Men.			Women.		
	Live Register.†	Vacancies Notified.†	Vacancies Filled.†	Live Register.†	Vacancies Notified.†	Vacancies Filled.†
Building .. ..	105,835	5,804	5,004	289	15	14
Construction of Works ..	16,969	6,006	6,138	3	1	1
Engineering and Iron-founding .. ..	300,085	2,116	1,901	12,135	366	330
Shipbuilding .. ..	114,371	1,756	1,723	111	23	24
Construction of Vehicles ..	6,505	158	105	577	23	30
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	87,747	157	133	10,437	236	210
Domestic Service .. ..	11,751	752	532	29,855	17,128	11,579
Commercial and Clerical ..	22,354	1,684	1,354	11,278	1,188	916
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. ..	110,404	1,598	1,396	6,595	644	580
Agriculture .. ..	3,070	1,235	1,003	804	1,134	988
Textiles .. ..	30,860	454	349	42,027	1,869	1,448
Dress (including Boots and Shoes) .. ..	12,100	306	210	14,238	2,047	981
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings .. ..	13,887	353	285	7,696	1,193	1,078
General Labourers .. ..	100,125	4,933	4,789	3,651	285	251
All other Trades .. ..	196,952	3,325	2,993	30,270	1,914	1,313
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,133,006</b>	<b>30,637</b>	<b>27,915</b>	<b>169,971</b>	<b>28,043</b>	<b>19,723</b>

\* 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 103,200 juveniles at 10th January, 1922.

† 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 2,030.  
‡ Persons on short time are not included.





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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	£	£
Mining and Quarrying ..	137,000	363,000	2,700	59,200
Metal .. .. .	34,000	1,078,000	2,400	278,400
Textile .. .. .	136,000	48,000	5,500	7,600
Transport .. .. .	20,000	332,000	2,000	66,700
Other .. .. .	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 sustained a decrease of over 2½ 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 wages 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 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 engineers a decrease of ½d. or ¾d. per hour, and lead smelters, etc., a decrease of 1d. per hour. In the Birmingham brass trade there was an increase of ½d. 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 blast furnace workers were decreased, by amounts varying from about 2½ 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 Midlands 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.

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.)
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Construction of Works).</b>				
Building	Birmingham District* and Sutton Coldfield	Pay day in week ending 8 July	Plumbers .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.).*
	Bury St. Edmunds ..	8 July	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers .. .. .	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 4½d.).
	Dumfries and Galloway	1 July	Plumbers .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Inverness .. .. .	1st pay day in July	Carpenters .. .. .	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d.).
	London .. .. .	1 July	Carpenters and motormen employed by master builders .. .. .	Decrease of 5s. per week†
	London .. .. .	26 July	Stone carvers .. .. .	Decrease of 1d. per hour in the minimum rate (2s. 8d. to 2s. 7d.).
Building	London .. .. .	1 July	Glaziers and assistants .. .. .	Decrease of 3½d. per hour. Rates after change: glaziers, 1s. 7d.; assistants, 1s. 4½d.
	Belfast .. .. .	1 July	Glaziers .. .. .	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 radius of 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.

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, 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.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	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-building .. .. .	—	1,308,000	—	625,600
Other Metal .. .. .	—	341,000	—	147,100
Textile .. .. .	750	974,000	100	337,600
Clothing .. .. .	—	615,000	—	137,900
Transport .. .. .	100	983,000	15	432,900
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	—	161,000	—	38,500
Furniture and Wood-working .. .. .	—	91,000	—	38,700
Chemical, Glass, Brick, 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 in mental hospitals.

[NOTE.—The above statistics exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, 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—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Construction of Works)—(continued).</b>				
Construction of Works	Great Britain .. .. .	1st pay after 15 July	Men employed on civil engineering constructional works	Increase* of ¾d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 4½d.; Class I districts, 1s. 4d.; Class II, 1s. 3d.; Class III, 1s. 2d.; Class IV, 1s. 1d.; Class V, 1s. †
	London (Metropolitan Police Area)	1st pay in July	Men employed by public works contractors	Decrease* of ¾d. per hour. Rates after change in City and County of London: granite masons, 1s. 9½d.; blacksmiths, fitters, sett dressers, kerb fitters, paviors, street masons, and flag dressers, 1s. 8½d.; steam roller drivers, 1s. 8d.; scaffolders, 1s. 7d.; platelayers, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; drain-layers, joiners, pneumatic pick operators, rammer-men, screeders, timbermen and wood block layers, 1s. 5d.; concrete levellers, tarpit men and labourers, 1s. 4d. Rest of district: not more than 1d. less than above rates.
	London .. .. .	1 July	Asphalte workers .. .. .	Decrease* of ¾d. per hour. Rates after change: spreaders, 1s. 5½d.; potmen and labourers, 1s. 2½d.; apprentices (starting rate), 6½d.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>				
Coal Mining	Durham .. .. .	1 July	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines other than those workpeople 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. 8½d. per day. Decrease of 10.65 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 53.78 per cent. above the standard of 1911.
	Yorkshire and East Midland Area †	1 July	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 0.82 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 29.81 per cent. above the standard of 1918.
	Radstock .. .. .	29 June 27 July	Colliery clerks .. .. .	Decrease of 7.81 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages at the minimum of 22 per cent. above the standard of 1918.
Coke and By-Products	Lancashire and Cheshire	1 June	Colliery clerks .. .. .	Decreases of 1s. 6d. per week for those 22 years of age and over, of 5s. 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.
	Durham .. .. .	1 July	Coke and by-product workers .. .. .	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 workers receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 8½d. per day. Decrease of 10.65 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 53.78 per cent. above the standard of 1911.
Fireclay Mining	South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire	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 1½d. per shift for those under 18.
	Cleveland .. .. .	24 July	Ironstone miners, etc. .. .. .	Decrease of 5½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 85 per cent. above the standard.
Iron Mining, etc.	Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	24 July	Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	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.).
	Iron ore miners .. .. .	24 July	Iron ore miners .. .. .	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½d. per shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9½d.).
	West Cumberland .. .. .	10 July	Winding enginemen .. .. .	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½d. per shift for men and of ¾d. per shift for boys under 16.
Quarrying	Furness .. .. .	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 ¾d. per shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 3½d.) in the minimum wage; of 1d. per shift for surfacemen, and of ¾d. 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 43½ per cent. above the standard.
Quarrying	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire	26 July	Ironstone quarrymen .. .. .	Decrease of 5½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 17½ per cent. above the standard.
	West Cumberland .. .. .	10 July	Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	Increase under sliding scale of 1½d. per shift for men and of ¾d. per shift for boys under 16. (See p. 302 of July GAZETTE for rates previously paid.)
	Clee Hill District .. .. .	5 July	Roadstone quarrymen, settmakers, stonebreakers, labourers, etc.	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on present earnings.
Quarrying	Thames and Medway District	Pay week commencing 5 July	Chalk quarry workers .. .. .	Decrease of 1½d. per hour for day workers and of 12½ per cent. for pieceworkers.†† Rates after change for labourers: 1s. 0¾d. and 1s. 1¼d. per hour.
	South Wales .. .. .	1 July	Limestone quarry workers .. .. .	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, etc., 1s. 4d.; labourers 1s. 3d. per hour.
	North Wales .. .. .	24 July	Slate quarrymen .. .. .	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 quarrymen, rock labourers and labourers respectively: letting standard, 10s. 1d., 8s. 7d., 8s. 4d.; day wage, 9s. 1d., 8s. 7d., 8s. 4d.; minimum wage, 7s. 3d., 6s. 11d., 6s. 9d. per day.
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.</b>				
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham	2 July	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	Basis of sliding scale revised§§ and a decrease of 8½ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, under the sliding scale, leaving wages 26½ per cent. above the standard (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus).
	Tees-side .. .. .	2 July	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 39½ per cent. above the standard of 1919, in some cases, an output bonus  , and subject to a minimum wage of 38s. per week for adults.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	2nd full pay in July	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces (except bricklayers and joiners, and mechanics on maintenance work)	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 64 per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment for keepers, helpers and slaggery (varying according to the tonnage output), and a war bonus of 3d. to 7d. per shift for daymen.
Pig Iron Manufacture	North Staffordshire	1st make-up day in July	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
	South Staffordshire ..	31 July	Loco. drivers, shunters, firemen, shedmen and cleaners employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Decrease of 7½ 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¶¶, the addition to basis rates being reduced under the revised scale from 30 per cent. to 21 per cent.

\* This change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
† By an agreement made in June, 1922, by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board, two new Classes (IV and V) were set up for "districts in which the general economic conditions are more favourable to the operatives than those to which Class III rates are properly applied," it being provided that wages should not be reduced in consequence "below the current agreed rate for labourers engaged in similar work under similar conditions in other industries. Slight revisions were also made in the schedule of rates applicable to classes other than navvies and labourers, involving reductions of 2d. and 1d. per hour for tunnel miners and labourers respectively and of 1d. per hour for timbermen and pipe layers and joiners employed on certain classes of work.  
‡ Viz.:—Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.  
§ In the case of West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st July was 52.12 for the Eastern Area and 48.78 for the Western Area.  
|| This reduction is not to operate to reduce a pikeman's wages below 7s. per day.  
¶ The actual reduction due under the agreement was 15.1 per cent., but it was agreed to reduce wages by 5 per cent. only.  
\*\* It was agreed to alter the basis price of iron, upon which the scale is calculated, to 40s. per ton (instead of 47s. 6d.), thus increasing the percentage payable on standard rates by 9½. The reduction in the ascertained price of pig iron for the quarter ended June warranted a decrease on the old basis of 4½ per cent., the net adjustment being thus an increase of 5 per cent.  
†† The decrease under the sliding scale amounted to 2½ per cent. plus 8 per cent. brought forward from the previous ascertainment, making the decrease under the scale 10½ per cent., but the employers agreed to make a reduction of 5½ per cent. for 7 weeks and a further 5 per cent. for the remainder of the quarter.  
‡‡ The daywork rates for pieceworkers are reduced to the minimum daywork rate for general labourers.  
§§ It was agreed to raise the standard price in the sliding scale from 54s. to 61s. 6d. per ton for the purpose of regulating the percentage payable on the basis rates. The reduction due on the old standard amounted to 3 per cent., but by the above arrangement the workpeople sustained an additional 7½ per cent., making in all a reduction of 8½ per cent.  
¶¶ The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggery, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 76½ in the Workington area and 71½ in the Furness area.  
||| The additions to basis rates are now varied by 1 per cent., instead of 1½ per cent. for each 1s. variation in the price of pig iron per ton.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING, and OTHER METAL TRADES.

\* See note †† on previous page. † See note † on previous page. ‡ This reduction took effect from the pay period beginning nearest 1st 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 25th July. A further reduction of 3s. is also to take effect in September. ‡‡ Including fitters, turners, smiths, ironmoulders, brassmoulders, and machinists. Patternmakers receive a slightly higher rate. §§ 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.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for OTHER METAL TRADES and various manufacturing trades.

\* 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. ¶ 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, Staffordshire and Worcestershire not included above; and Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff and Bristol.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for OTHER METAL TRADES, TEXTILE TRADES, and TRANSPORT TRADES.

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

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for TEXTILE TRADES, CLOTHING TRADES, and TRANSPORT TRADES.

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. † Certain classes whose wages had already been reduced to the standard basis rates were not affected by the above reduction.

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

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

\* 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.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Furniture and Woodworking Trades, Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, Etc., Trades, Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades.

\* 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.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES and MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

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

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for MISCELLANEOUS TRADES, PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES, and Local Authority Services.

\* Viz., Machinists (sewing), cutters, foremen and forewomen waterprooferers and mixers, foremen and forewomen packers, all other foremen and forewomen, splicers of ropes over 1 1/2 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 stencilers). † The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. ‡ The 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' non-trading services. § 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. ¶ Excluding electrical fitters, armature winders, plumber joiners, &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. †† 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, Brierley Edge, Atherton, Burnley, Bury, Chester, Chorley, Church, Clayton-le-Moor, Crewe, Dalton-in-Furness, Darwen, Droylesden, Dukinfield, Fallsworth, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Fulwood, Glossop, Golborne, Great Harwood, Hale, Haslingden, Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Heywood, Horwich, Hurst, Hyde, Irlam, Lancaster, Lees, Leigh, Littleborough, Little Hulton, Liverpool, Longridge, Lytham, Macclesfield, Manchester, Middleton, Milnrow, Morecambe, Mossley, Nelson, Newton-in-Makerfield, Norden, Northwich, Oldham, Ormskirk, Padiham, Preaton, Preston, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Raytenstall, Rishton, Rochdale, Royton, St. Annes-on-Sea, Salford, Skelmersdale, Springhead, Standish-with-Lantrise, Swinton, Trowden, Turton, Tyldesley, Urmoston, Wallasey, Warrington, West Houghton, Whitefield, Wilnes, Wigan, Withnell, Worley, Cheshire and Lancashire County Councils, and R.D.C.s of Blackburn, Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Leigh, Limehurst, Ulverston, West Lancashire. The Authorities in italics, while not paying the scheduled rates, follow the percentage variations of the sliding scale.

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.)
Local Authority Services (continued)	<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued).</b>			
	West Midlands (Shropshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Herefordshire)*	1st pay day in July	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease in minimum rates of 1s. 3d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 1d., 1s., 11d., and 10d. per week for Zones A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, C1 and C2 Authorities respectively, leaving the minimum rates of wages 5s. 2d., 5s. 9d., 4s. 10d., 4s. 11d., 4s. 1d., and 3s. 2d. respectively. Decrease of 1/3rd of original minimum basic rates.
	South Midlands (Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight)†	1st pay day after 1 July	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities	
	Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex‡	1st pay day following 1 July	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities— Unskilled and semi-skilled... Skilled...	Decrease of 2s. per week for Grades V to II areas. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade V areas, 5s.; Grade IV, 5s. 6d.; Grade IIIA, 5s. 7d.; Grade III, 4s. 8d.; Grade II, 4s. 9d. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for Grades V to II areas. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade V areas, 6s. 6d.; Grade IV, 6s. 6d.; Grade IIIA, 6s. 7d.; Grade III, 6s. 2d.; Grade II, 5s. 3d.
	Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire§	1 July	Manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities	Decrease of 2s. per week, leaving minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A areas, 5s.; Grade B1, 5s.; Grade B2, 5s.; Grade C1, 4s.; Grade C2, 4s.; Grade D, 3s. 11d.
	Bristol	1 July	Labourers on repair of roads and sewers	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week (6s. 6d. to 6s.).
	Cornwall, Devon and Dorset¶	1st full pay week in July	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Local Authorities	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A areas, 5s.; Grade B, 4s.; Grade C, 4s.; Grade D, 3s. 5s.
	Dundee**	3 and 14 July	Corporation carters and scavengers	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: Works Department, carters, 5s. 6d.; Cleansing Department: carters, 5s. 6d., scavengers, 5s.
	Edinburgh***	1 July	Corporation employees	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: road labourers, 5s., and scavengers, 5s. to 5s. per week.
	Glasgow****	1st full pay in July	Corporation employees in non-trading departments whose wages are not regulated by agreements or Trade Union conditions	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, 5s.; carters, 6s. 6d.
Omnibus Undertakings	London	4 July	Drivers and conductors and garage inside staff	War advances previously granted reduced by 1/4d. per hour (or 2s. per week) for drivers; by 1/2d. per hour (or 1s. 6d. per week) for conductors; by 1/4d. per hour for garage inside staff (except washers), and by 2d. per night for washers.
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 15 years of age. Rates after change: motormen and conductors, 6s. to 6s.; car cleaners, 6s. to 6s. per week.
Hospital Services	England and Wales (excluding London Hospitals referred to above)¶¶	17 July	Nurses employed in mental hospitals—Males in service previous to 17 July	Decrease of 3s. per week (3s. to 3s.) in minimum rate for Rural Areas, minimum for Urban Areas remaining at 40s.††
			Male probationers entering service after 17 July	New scale of wages adopted starting at 3s. per week in Rural Areas, and 3s. in Urban Areas, and rising to maxima of 5s. and 5s. respectively.†††
			Females	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	Westmorland	29 May	County Council employees	Summer hours increased from 50 to 52 1/2 per week.‡‡
Hospital Services	England and Wales	17 July	Nurses employed in mental hospitals..	Maximum working week, inclusive of at least 6 1/4 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: Cosley, 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.  
 † This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
 ‡ 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.  
 § The Authorities reported as affected are as follows:—Grade V: Croydon; Grade IV: Barnes, Beckenham, Bromley, Carshalton, Chislehurst, Epsom, Mitcham, Northfleet; Grade IIIA: Brighton, Eastbourne, Dartford R.D.C. (partly); Grade III: Bexhill, Gravesend, Maidstone, Margate, Ashford, Weybridge, Woking, Dartford R.D.C. (partly); Grade II: Frimley, Leatherhead, Epsom R.D.C.; Grade I: Godstone R.D.C. The minimum rates for Grade I areas remain unaltered at 40s. 11d. for unskilled and 54s. 6d. for skilled men.  
 ¶ 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 B1: Gloucester, Taunton, Kingswood; Grade B2: Weymouth; Grade C: Axminster, Budleigh Salterton, Falmouth, Fovey, 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.  
 ††† 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; workpeople 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.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
		Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
Pig Iron:					
Cleveland (No. 3)	Apr.-June	s. d. 87 11 1/2	s. d. - 0 6 1/2	s. d. - 39 0	
Cumberland	May	99 5	+ 0 11	†	
Northamptonshire	Apr.-June	101 5	+ 2 0	†	
Nottinghamshire	Apr.-June	74 9 1/2	- 3 6 1/2	- 69 11 1/2	
West of Scotland	Apr.-June	77 4 1/2	- 3 6 1/2	- 95 9	
Manufactured Iron:					
North of England (Bars and angles)	May-June	228 0 1/2	+ 2 2	- 165 8	
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	May-June	226 6	- 6 9 1/2	- 165 10 1/2	

Pig Iron.—The decrease in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended June warranted a reduction of 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 1/4 per cent. on standard rates. The May ascertainment for Cumberland resulted in an increase in the wages of limestone quarrymen of 3/4d. per shift, while blastfurnacemen had their wages increased by 1 1/2 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 1/2d. per shift and blastfurnacemen an increase of 2 1/2 per cent. on standard rates. The Northamptonshire ascertainment for the quarter ended June warranted a decrease of 4 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 blastfurnacemen and in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were reduced by 5 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 1/2 per cent. on standard rates, while in the West of Scotland there was a decrease of 5 per cent. Particulars of these changes are shown on p. 340.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Society and Department.	Sales† in the First Quarter of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with	
	1922.	1921.	1917.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY—					
Distributive Departments	15,452,232	21,291,557	14,129,266	- 27.4	+ 9.4
Productive	5,057,237	7,567,058	4,884,511	- 33.2	+ 3.5
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY—					
Distributive Departments	4,175,832	6,457,874	3,964,543	- 35.3	+ 5.3
Productive	1,410,558	2,295,726	1,616,797	- 38.6	- 12.8
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE—					
Productive Departments	105,509	102,729	85,242	+ 2.7	+ 24.8
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY—					
Distributive Departments	249,698	405,552	181,579	- 38.4	+ 37.5
Total Distributive Departments	19,877,812	28,154,933	18,275,388	- 29.4	+ 8.8
Total Productive Departments	6,573,304	9,965,513	6,586,550	- 34.0	- 0.2
Grand 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 to the Distributive Departments.  
 § Revised figures.

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 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 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 459, and seventeen districts showed increases ranging from 39 to 240.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief on one day in July, 1922.†			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District	9,040	12,036	21,076	259	- 23	+ 86
North District	9,376	26,019	35,395	357	- 18	+ 94
Central District	2,614	3,288	5,902	444	- 21	+ 98
East District	9,382	51,921	61,503	970	+ 46	+ 355
South District	18,978	90,484	109,462	577	- 26	+ 253
<b>TOTAL, Metropolis</b>	<b>50,090</b>	<b>183,748</b>	<b>233,838</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>- 30</b>	<b>+ 197</b>
<b>West Ham</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>66,084</b>	<b>70,136</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>- 60</b>	<b>+ 446</b>
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District	2,544	30,586	33,130	681	- 182	+ 444
Stockton and Tees District	1,129	42,959	44,088	1,677	+ 130	+ 932
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	5,763	7,227	10,990	141	- 30	+ 49
Wigan District	1,717	18,972	20,689	477	- 24	+ 280
Manchester District	8,494	33,549	42,043	416	- 23	+ 83
Liverpool District	9,533	76,986	86,519	732	- 93	+ 489
Bradford District	1,687	5,975	7,662	209	- 18	+ 57
Halifax and Huddersfield	1,181	4,415	5,596	148	- 32	+ 39
Leeds District	2,344	11,146	13,490	281	- 64	+ 123
Barnsley District	930	9,908	10,838	347	- 67	+ 165
Sheffield District	2,617	66,082	68,699	1,365	- 190	+ 72
Hull District	1,833	14,786	16,619	536	- 52	+ 129
North Staffordshire	1,928	9,456	11,384	282	- 30	+ 117
Nottingham District	2,068	10,837	12,905	282	- 51	+ 135
Leicester District	1,128	4,124	5,252	224	+ 1	+ 88
Wolverhampton District	3,151	36,534	39,685	564	- 285	+ 221
Birmingham District	6,922	73,681	80,603	876	- 184	+ 426
Bristol District	2,516	12,840	15,356	379	- 49	+ 240
Cardiff and Swansea	2,190	15,545	17,735	384	- 34	- 92
<b>TOTAL "Other Districts"</b>	<b>57,665</b>	<b>485,608</b>	<b>543,273</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>- 114</b>	<b>+ 222</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Glasgow District	4,612	116,700	121,312	1,253	- 196	+ 1002
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	751	10,766	11,517	602	- 124	+ 441
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,537	15,492	17,029	232	- 69	+ 259
Dunfermline	705	4,074	4,779	232	- 144	+ 83
Aberdeen	505	6,222	6,727	423	- 58	+ 269
Coatbridge and Airdrie	394	12,498	12,892	1,270	- 365	+ 1012
<b>TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts</b>	<b>8,504</b>	<b>165,752</b>	<b>174,256</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>- 151</b>	<b>+ 648</b>
<b>TOTAL for above 31 Districts in July, 1922</b>	<b>120,311</b>	<b>901,192</b>	<b>1,021,503</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>- 95</b>	<b>+ 275</b>

\* These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Scotland 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 Board; 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.

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 ago.

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

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by trade and industry. Includes Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, and Factories and Workshops.

\* 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 Workshop 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:—

Table showing diseases of occupations categorized by type (Lead Poisoning, Anthrax, etc.) and industry.

\* 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.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries from July 1914 to July 1922.

\* Exceptions to this are: Belgium, in which comparison is with April, 1914; France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; Germany, average, 1913-14; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome, Milan, Florence, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Poland, January, 1914; South Africa, average, 1914.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Table showing percentage increase in all items for various countries from July 1914 to July 1922.

\* 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.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 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 unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv-xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July, 1922, and Studies and Reports, 1922, Unemployment Series, No. 1, issued by the International Labour Office.]

FRANCE.\* Unemployment in July.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 29th July, 1922, was 11,388 (7,761 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.

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 localities.

Returns from Trade Unions show that out of a total membership 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.

Table showing membership reported at end of June, 1922, and percentage of membership unemployed for various unions.

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.

Statistics based on returns from the Employment Exchanges 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 applications 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 applications (as against 107 in May).

\* Bulletin du Marche du Travail, 5th August, 1922. Paris.

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 compared with 432,372 at the end of the preceding month. In addition, 113,782 persons were partially employed at the later date, and 155,964 at the end of April. At the end of May the number of totally unemployed in receipt of benefit was 104,254, as compared with 105,537 at the end of April.

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.

Table showing membership and percentage unemployed for various unions in Norway.

DENMARK.‡

Unemployment in June.—Out of a total of 269,063 workpeople covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department 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.

Table showing number of workpeople included in returns for 30th June, 1922, and percentage unemployed for various groups of trades in Denmark.

SWEDEN.§

Unemployment in May.—The percentage of unemployed members of Trade Unions on 31st May was 25.3, as compared with 28.6 at the end of the preceding month and 25.1 on 31st May, 1921.

Table showing membership reporting on 31st May, 1922, and percentage unemployed for various unions in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.¶

Unemployment in June.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland on the basis of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of applicants for employment remaining on the "live register" of the ex-

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics. † Provisional figure. ‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 19th July, 1922. Copenhagen. § Sotials Meddelanden, No. 8, 1922. Stockholm. ¶ Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th July, 1922. Berne.



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, 22,556 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, engineering 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.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.		
		May, 1922.	June, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	May, 1922.	June, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Iron and steel ..	106	137,170	144,426	+ 5.3	6,415,178	6,847,174	+ 6.7
Railway and tram-car building and repairing ..	61	54,258	59,025	+ 8.9	3,147,377	3,481,629	+ 10.6
Automobiles ..	44	100,800	108,012	+ 7.2	3,349,569	3,608,569	+ 7.7
Cotton manufacturing ..	55	44,811	45,173	+ 0.8	685,602	694,969	+ 1.4
Cotton finishing ..	17	10,641	10,778	+ 1.3	214,418	219,395	+ 2.3
Hosiery and underwear ..	63	30,199	30,050	- 0.5	494,665	498,760	+ 1.6
Silk ..	45	14,007	13,697	- 2.2	501,853	504,605	+ 0.5
Men's ready-made clothing ..	45	25,688	27,845	+ 8.4	616,544	740,704	+ 20.1
Boots and shoes ..	81	60,220	60,611	+ 0.6	1,288,664	1,319,576	+ 2.4
Cigars ..	55	15,542	15,709	+ 1.1	277,362	292,538	+ 5.5
Leather ..	31	9,856	9,738	- 1.1	200,419	212,007	+ 5.8
Paper ..	58	23,401	23,827	+ 1.8	551,548	559,626	+ 1.5

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 increase 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.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.*		
		June, 1921.	June, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	June, 1921.	June, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Iron and steel ..	110	110,572	146,087	+ 32.1	4,907,968	8,906,566	+ 40.7
Railway and tram-car building and repairing ..	61	44,462	58,025	+ 30.5	3,057,619	3,481,629	+ 13.9
Automobiles ..	44	94,729	114,836	+ 21.2	3,062,563	3,817,773	+ 24.7
Cotton manufacturing ..	60	60,318	45,173	- 25.1	1,052,707	694,969	- 34.0
Cotton finishing ..	17	12,652	10,778	- 14.8	283,348	219,395	- 22.6
Hosiery and underwear ..	63	26,654	31,122	+ 16.8	438,490	505,261	+ 15.2
Silk ..	45	16,983	13,697	- 19.3	761,743	504,605	- 33.8
Men's ready-made clothing ..	45	26,880	27,362	+ 1.8	804,699	716,652	- 10.9
Boots and shoes ..	80	59,319	59,922	+ 1.0	1,415,462	1,307,252	- 7.6
Cigars ..	54	16,741	15,395	- 8.0	321,110	287,367	- 10.6
Leather ..	32	10,109	11,577	+ 14.5	226,824	259,410	+ 14.4
Paper ..	58	20,011	23,827	+ 19.1	499,560	559,626	+ 12.0

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 £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 consultation 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."

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 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, as it was brought to enforce an agreement concerning the conditions of employment.

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 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 for 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 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 of 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 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 arrangement 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 as the Company determined, upon application made in writing. This application required the applicant to agree that he would "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 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 conditions upon which they should be employed, and, secondly, 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. No attempt had been made to interfere with the application of the Union funds.

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 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 intelligible meaning to the words "when such system makes provision for the operatives holding only a minority of shares in the concern," for the words themselves seemed to him 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 of the workmen's employment had not created an obligation or right to a partnership interest, and in the absence of this it was extremely difficult to see how the workmen could be said to be working on a system of co-partnership at all. Secondly, it was said that this scheme was obviously within the object against which the rule was aimed. The rule could not be stretched so to 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 dismissed.—*Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners and Others v. Braithwaite and Others, House of Lords.*

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

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

PRINTING INDUSTRY—ENGLAND AND WALES, &c.—Typographical 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

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.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—ENGLAND AND WALES.—The following railway companies—Alexandra Docks, Barry, Cardiff, Great Eastern, Great Western, Hull and Barnsley, London and North Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and South Western, Maryport and Carlisle, Midland, North Eastern, North Staffordshire, Rhymney, South Eastern and Chatham and Taff Vale v. National Union of Railwaymen, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and National Federation of General Workers. For some time prior to 1914 applications were 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 certain of the constituent unions of the National Federation of General Workers. The National Union of Railwaymen, supported to some extent by the Workers' Union, claimed that rates 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' submissions were, in certain respects, intermediate between those of the craft unions and the National Union of Railwaymen. Their proposals 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 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 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 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 decision is to take effect from 1st October, 1922, subject to the provision that any wage alteration exceeding 2s. in amount shall take effect only to the extent of 2s. at that date. Issued 8th July, 1922. (728.)

SLATERS—AYR DISTRICT.—Ayrshire Master Slaters' Association (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 employ local men on any country job where the men require to lodge at the local rate of wages, men only to be required to lodge where workmen's travelling facilities are not available. A "local man" to be defined as one who has lived for four weeks in the district prior to starting on the job. Rule 7: Operatives may be instructed to start work at 8 o'clock on all jobs within 1½ miles of the employer's yard without any extra payment. If instructed to start work beyond 1½ miles from the employer's yard, travelling allowance to be at the rate of one hour's pay for each 3 miles beyond 1½ miles from the employer's yard. This rate to apply up to 6 miles: over 6 miles beyond the 1½ miles from the yard to be a country job. Employees 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 one-day job shall receive a sum equivalent to the above mentioned travelling allowances, and when instructed to take cycle to complete a journey from railway station to job the same rate 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 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.)

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.—Amalgamated 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 3½ 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 hours a day for six days	...	34s.	a 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. (751.)

### 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 September, 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 Blacksmiths' Association. *Difference.*—Proposal to reduce wages by 2½d. per hour. *Agreement.*—It was agreed to maintain the provisions of the agreement made between the parties on 21st June (providing for a rate of 1s. 7½d. 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 terminate 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 time-workers and pieceworkers when less than a full week is worked. Agreed 24th July, 1922. (I.R. 1187/1922.)

OPERATIVE GLAZIERS : LONDON AREA.—Operative Glaziers' and Assistants' Society v. the London Glaziers' Employers' Federation. *Difference.*—Reduction of 3½d. 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, 11½d. 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) 18 and under 19, 9½d. per hour, with lower rates for all male workers under 18 years of age. (B) Female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7d. per 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. 5½d., (B) 1s. 4½d. per hour, (ii) with less than five but not less than three years' experience, (A) 1s. 3½d., (B) 1s. 2½d. 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. 2½d., (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. 1½d. 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) 7½d., (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 1½d. per hour (b) in the case of female workers, the appropriate general minimum time-rate with 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

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 including 26th November, 1922, 1s. 2d. per hour; (ii) thereafter, 1s. 1d. per hour.

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

Order (D.B. 5) dated 21st July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) for female workers, and the cancellation of the guaranteed time-rates for female workers, and specifying 31st July, 1922, as the date from which the variation and cancellation are effective.

*General minimum time-rates:* (a) Male workers of 18 years of age and over (i) employed in the woollen rag and woollen and worsted waste section of the trade, 7½d. per hour; (ii) all other female workers, 6½d. per hour; with lower rates for younger workers in each case; (b) male workers of 21 and over (i) employed in the scrap iron and scrap metal section of the trade, 1s. per hour; (ii) all other male workers 11½d. per hour.

*Piece-work basis time-rates:* (i) for female workers specified in (i) above, 8½d. per hour; (ii) for all other female workers, 7½d. per hour.

*NOTE.*—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 minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) for female workers, for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure, as published each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and specifying 1st August, 1922, as the date from which the variation is effective.

The rates per week of 48 hours for the period during which the Cost of Living Index Figure is less than 91 but not less than 81 are as follows:—

*General minimum time-rates:* (a) Male workers, (i) machine takers, 23 years of age and over, 72s., with lower rates for younger workers; (ii) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over as machine takers, 56s. 6d., 61s. 6d., and 67s., during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively, and 72s. thereafter; (iii) paper bag cutters of 23 years of age and over, 65s., with lower rates for younger 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 pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers of 21 years of age and over, 57s. 6d., 58s. 6d., 60s. 6d. and 62s. during the first, second and third twelve months and subsequent employment in the same occupation respectively; (vi) workers other than those specified above, 58s., with lower rates for learners; (b) female workers, including home-workers, 32s., with lower rates 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 minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers for periods dependent 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 variation 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 81, are as follows:—

*General minimum time-rates:* (a) Male workers (i) die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine) and machine-minders and head stock-keepers of 23 years of age and over, 71s. 6d., with lower rates for workers between 18 and 23 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., 56s. 6d., and 62s. 6d., during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively, and 71s. 6d. thereafter; (iii) all other male workers 53s. 6d., with lower rates for learners; (b) female workers 32s., with lower rates for learners.

*Piece-work basis time-rates:* (i) Male workers, other than the classes specified in (a) (i) above, 60s.; (ii) female workers (including homeworkers), 34s.

The piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour in operation for all male workers is cancelled in its application to the classes of male workers specified in (a) (i) above.

*NOTE.*—Each Cost of Living period is a period from the 28th 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 publication of a figure within another such range.

#### 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.

*General minimum time-rates:*—(a) Male workers of 21 years of age and over, other than homeworkers, and other than workers employed as pin makers, hairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, machine blackers or automatic machinists (including snap fastener machinists), blackers (other than machine blackers), electro-platers, whiteners or wire-straighteners: (A) 1s., (B) 11½d. per hour, with lower rates for all workers under 21 years of age; (b) female workers of 18 years of age and over; (i) employed as charge hands and who are responsible for all work and order in the particular section of which they have charge: (A) 7½d., (B) 7½d. per hour; (ii) all other female workers: (A) 7d., (B) 6½d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers; (iii) workers entering the trade for the first time at or over 18 years of age, during the first two months of employment: (A) 6d., (B) 5½d. per hour.

*Piece-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) 7½d., (B) 7½d. per hour; (b) female workers employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners, of 18 years of age and over, 7½d. per hour (without subsequent variation), with lower rates for younger workers.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (R.B. 20), dated 12th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers, and specifying 24th July, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

(a) For female workers of 20 years of age and over who have completed not less than five years' total employment, including not less than three years as an apprentice and/or learner on operations other than packing and all other incidental operations: (i) *General minimum time-rate*, 9½d. per hour; (ii) *Piece-work basis time-rate*, 10½d. per hour; (b) for all other female workers (excluding female indentured apprentices registered with the Trade Board on or after 10th October, 1921, and learners): *General minimum time-rate*, 7½d. per hour; (c) for all female workers, including learners, but excluding the apprentices specified in (b): *Piece-work basis time-rate*, 8½d. per hour.

#### 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 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.

*General minimum time-rates:* (i) For male workers of 21 and over employed as Superintendents of Packing Presses (Hand or Machine) or Press Foremen (Hand or Machine), Setters-up and Operators of Branding Machines, 1s. 3½d. per hour; (ii) all other male workers, 1s. 0½d. 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, 7½d. per hour; (iv) all other female workers, 6½d. 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, 8½d. per hour; (ii) for all other female workers, 7½d. 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.

*General minimum time-rate* for workers of 21 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 general minimum time-rate.

#### Flax and Hemp Trade (Northern Ireland).

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 the Flax and Hemp Trade from the operation of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, as amended by the Trade Boards Act, 1918.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

#### Buttonmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (V. 9), dated 21st July, 1922, to vary the general

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).

Proposal (C.W. 11), dated 22nd July, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general minimum 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 (This notice is issued in substitution for J. 12, dated 13th May, 1921).

II. Proposal (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 overtime 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 overtime 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.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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 MAINTAINED—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. It appeared that the firm employed 473 workmen at the works in question, 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, all 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 contention 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 Insurance Officer was of the opinion that the claims should be disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1).

At an oral hearing before the Umpire 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 current orders out 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. If 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 question 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 were suspended or discharged on 11th March, 1922, and in the subsequent eight weeks the discharges amounted to only four skilled men, eleven unskilled men and eight boys, which might well occur in any fresh period of bad trade.

(c) It is admitted that simple machines have been completed and put in stock with the aid of apprentice labour, but that new and more complicated types of machines cannot be finished with the skilled labour now available. At the B works, the machine of this type was the No. 11 Hexagon. One or two of these machines were finished before the lock-out and have gone away. The firm have not been able to replace other machines in stock to take their place. At the A works the No. 5 Auto Lathe was the new machine, but in this case no machine had actually been put on the market, and in having no machine of this type in stock, they are no worse off than they were before the lock-out began.

(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 comparison is possible at the A works. The reduction of hours 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 cent. independently of any result of the lock-out. The evidence is that at the B works the output after the lock-out was only 40 per cent. of what it was before the lock-out.

"In my opinion the further evidence given to-day does make out a new case as regards the B works, and there is now evidence that there has been an appreciable stoppage of work for stock, not due to trade depression, but due to the lock-out, and the B works cases should be disallowed. As regards the A works the evidence remains substantially what it was before, and the previous recommendation of the Court is confirmed."

The Umpire's decision with reference to the A works, after a further oral hearing, was as follows:—

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

"The applicants lost employment in connection with a trade dispute and the only question is whether there was a stoppage of work due to this dispute. The Court of Referees find that at a factory at which the applicants were employed, where there has been short time working before the dispute, it was possible for the management to maintain substantially the same output after the dispute as before, by having some of the men working longer time than they had previously been working. The position appears to be, however, that the applicants' places were not filled, in the sense that their services were no longer required. They continued to be in the position that there was work which they would be doing but for the dispute, and in my judgment that must be held to constitute a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute." (Case No. 2575.)

With reference to the B works, the Umpire agreed with the revised recommendation of the Court of Referees.

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

"I agree with the revised recommendation of the Court of Referees. Apart from the question of diminution of output of these 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 reported that he had been locked out in accordance with the action of employers generally in connection with members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The applicant had been engaged on examining cores in the cylinder core shop. He was the only man in the shop who was locked out, although 68 persons were engaged in that department. A representative of the employers attended the Court of Referees and stated that only four members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union had been locked out by the employers, but in each case their places were immediately filled by others.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of opinion that there had been no appreciable stoppage of work, and accordingly Section 8 (1) did not apply.

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

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

"The applicant in this case appears to have been definitely

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 dispute 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.

The applicant who had last been employed as a turner was a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and lost his employment on the 11th March, 1922. His claim was disallowed under Section 8 (1) on the receipt of a report from his employers to the effect that he had been locked out.

The applicant contended that he was the only man who had been locked out by this employer, and that his place had been filled. Accordingly there had been no stoppage of work at the firm. The employers reported, however, that in the department in which the applicant was engaged, nine men were usually employed, and three of these had been locked out. A foreman at the firm stated that the applicant was a key man, and that all the other branches of work depended upon the work done in his department. He had, however, been replaced by a skilled man.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed on the ground that there had been no appreciable stoppage of work.

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 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 place was filled at once by the engagement of a new man in his place. He appears to have been suspended pending the settlement of the dispute, and his case is similar to No. 2504. If it be the case, however, that his place was filled by the engagement of a competent substitute from outside, benefit may be allowed from that date."

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 applicants contended that their work was commonly carried on separately from the work of the engineers, and that no men had been locked out from the foundry up to the time they had lost employment. It appeared, however, that on 25th April notices had been posted at the firm intimating the employers' intention to lock-out the foundry men. These notices came into effect on 2nd May.

Recommended, by the Court of Referees, that the claims for benefit should be allowed on the ground that the foundry was covered by the second paragraph of Section 8 (1).

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recommendation, contending that the case was covered by the decision in Case No. 2370.

"Decision.—On the facts before me my decision is that the claims should be disallowed. The applicants were at work after the posting of notices relating to the trade dispute in which they were directly concerned, and the case must be regarded as similar to No. 2898 (O.W.D.) and 793."

## 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") is empowered to make Regulations for prescribing the manner in which claims for unemployment benefit may be made:

And whereas the Minister has made the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1920 (b) (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations), for regulating the manner in which such claims are to be made, and these Regulations have been subsequently amended:

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

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

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

1. In Part II. of the Principal Regulations, after paragraph (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Principal Regulations, there shall be inserted as an additional paragraph the words following:—

"(1A) Where particulars have been furnished by any person in accordance with directions given by the Minister of Labour, under sub-section 4 of section 1 of the Unemployed Workers' Dependents (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 furnished 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 Stationery Office after these Regulations come into force may be printed with the words inserted as these Regulations require, 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 Insurance (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.

A COMMITTEE has been set up by the Minister of Health and the Secretary for Scotland, with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, and to advise what steps should be taken to continue or amend that Act."

The following have been appointed members of the Committee:—

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.  
Mr. 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 processes incidental thereto carried on in chemical works. These regulations, which may be cited as the Chemical Works Regulations, 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 5s.] (2) *Third report of the Departmental Committee on lighting in factories and workshops.* Home Office. [Cmd. 1636: price 9d.]

HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES.—(1) *Third annual report, 1921-2.* Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1713: price 6s.] (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 Pensions. [Cmd. 1701: price 2d.]

POLICE.—*Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolitan Police 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 1913, 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 summary 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., London, W.; Geo. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; Magna & Co., Ltd., London, W.; R. Stevenson, London, E.C.; Stoke & 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, Telephone:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cables, Underground:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Canvas, Sailcloth:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Cooking Apparatus:** Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Manlove, Allott & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crane, Airdriven:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cranksaft:** T. Firth & 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., Greenock.—**Gear, Hydroplane:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead, 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, Ltd., 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., Buxfist-leigh; Wm. Edlestone, Sowerby Bridge; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., 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 & Co., Ltd., London; Twining, Crosfield & Co., Ltd., London.—**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:** 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.—**Steel Rails, etc.:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Timber Sleepers:** Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., London, E.C., and Tilbury Dock, Essex.—**New Mess for Warrant Officers and Alterations to Existing Quarters:** Wakeham Bros., Plymouth.—**Portland Cement:** The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 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.

##### WAR OFFICE.

**Acid, Sulphuric:** Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., Silver-town, E.—**Battery, Secondary:** D. P. Battery & Co., Ltd., Bawe-well.—**Boots:** W. Lawrence, Ltd., Raunds.—**Clocks, Recorder:** Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electric Locomotive and Accessories:** The English Elect. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Felt Sheet:** Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Mitchells, Ashworth, Sheffield & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Feltwork:** F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Glazing:** Mellows & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Hides:** Tullibody Tanning Co., Tullibody.—**Incandescent Lighting Fittings (Various):** Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Cable Accessories, Ltd., Tividale; Gen. Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Kent, Burslem.—**Sheets, Cotton:** Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire; Thomas Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—**Steel Roof Trusses, etc.:** E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Surgical Instruments, Repair of:** General Surgical Co., Ltd., 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, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne; Lancaster: H. Warbrick, Lancaster; Fleetwood: T. Whitaker & 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., Leeds.—**Aeroplane Spares:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aeroplane, Overhaul, etc.:** The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Batteries:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blankets:** 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, S.W.—**Engine Tests:** Ricardo & Co. (Engineers), 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 Propellers:** D. M. Davies, London, N.—**Paint:** Cellon (Richmond), Ltd., London, W.—**Repairs to Buildings, Aldergrove Aerodrome Co., Antrim:** W. McVicker, Belfast.—**Salt for Water Softening:** Salt Union, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Soap, Coarse:** Chris. Thomas & Bros., Bristol.—**Steel Lockers:** Harvey & Co., Charlton.

##### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Axleboxes and Brasses:** The Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boiler Tubes:** The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Messrs. Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, near Birmingham.—**Boiler:** Messrs. Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, Scotland.—**Boilers, Vertical:** Messrs. W. W. Coltman & Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Crossings and Switches, Spare Parts:** The Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.—**Carriage Underframes:** The Birmingham Riv. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—**Cable:** Messrs. Hooper's Tel. & I.R. Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Chimney and Extension Flue:** Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Copper Ingots:** Messrs. R. M. Easdale & Co., Glasgow.—**Crane, Travelling:** The Anderson-Grice Co., Ltd., Carnoustie, Scotland.—**Car, 15 h.p.:** Messrs. Wolsley Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cod Liver Oil, etc.:** Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—**Cement:** Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Ship Canal Portland Cement Works, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Coal Tar:** Shields & Ramsay, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cotton Waste:** W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Canvas:** Pt. Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow.—**Drill:** A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Drugs, etc.:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—**Grabs:** Messrs. Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Greatcoats:** J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Lamps, etc.:** The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Locomotive Spares:** The North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Motor Road Roller and Spares:** Messrs. Barford & Perkins, Ltd., E.C.—**Outer Covers and Tubes:** The Michelin Tyre Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil, Lubricating:** C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.—**Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil, Engine:** Frank How & Co., London, E.—**Platelayers' Beaters, etc.:** Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Permanent Way Fittings:** Messrs. Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Planing Machine:** The Selson Engg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paper:** J. Gordon & Co., London, E.C.; C. Baker & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spalding & Hodge, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Printing Materials:** R. H. Stevens & Co., London, S.E.—**Reinforcing Materials for Fire Station:** The Br. Reinforced Concrete Engg. Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Rice:** Twigge & Crossfield, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Steel Plates:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Rails and Fishplates:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middles-brough.—**Steam Pumping Engine and Spares:** Merryweather &

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, Workington.—**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., London, E.C.—**Weighing Machines:** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Water Pipes:** The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—**Waist-belts:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—**Web Equipment:** M. Wright & Sons, Quorn Mills, near Loughborough.—**X-Ray Apparatus:** Watson & Sons, London, W.C.

##### POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone 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; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes, Battery:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** Enfield Edison 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.—**Casings and Cover:** Calder & McDougall, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Castings, Joint Box:** United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Messrs. Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellington.—**Cells, Dry:** Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.—**Cells, Porous, Leclanché:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Clothing, Uniform, Tailoring:** A. Berman, London, E.C.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester.—**Coats, Khaki, Dust:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Cords for Telephones:** Phenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Couplings, C.I.:** Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Ducts:** Mountford, Phillips & Co. (1920), Ltd., Llantrisant.—**Lamps for Switchboards:** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Lamps, Hand, Electric:** Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.—**Line, Sash:** J. T. Davis, Ltd., London, E.—**Motor Cycle Combinations, etc.:** Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Oil, Cylinder:** F. How & Co., London, E.—**Oil, Fuel:** Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pipes, Steel:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen, Birmingham.—**Plugs, Cable, Distribution:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott and Helsby.—**Pulleys, C. Lange, London, E.C.—Repair, etc., of Telephone Cases (Wood):** E. E. Preece, Birmingham.—**Saddles, Bicycle:** Gough & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screws, Coach:** F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Seals, Lead:** I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, N.—**Sleeves, Lead:** G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Sleeves, Paper:** S. O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton, Lancs.—**Solder:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Spindles, Insulator:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Staples, Copper:** Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—**String:** I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, E.—**Swivels, Stay:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Tape, Insulating, Adhesive:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tyres, Motor, etc.:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, Bronze:** R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—**Wire, Bronze, Insulated:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire, Copper:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakmoor; Electro Metals Co., Lydbrook, Glos.; Enfield Edison Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith & Co. (incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co., Ltd.), Salford, Manchester.—**Wire, Flameproof:** Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Wire, Galvanized Iron, Strand:** Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.—**Wire, Vulcanised India Rubber:** W. Geipel & Co., Wembley.—**Zincs, Rod, Leclanché:** Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conveyance of Mails:** J. Blake & Co., Liverpool; T. R. Nickson, Wallasey.—**Cable, Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing:** Newport-Pontypool, W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Conduits Laying:** Liss, A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Mile End-road, E.; A. Thomson & Co., London, W.C.; Aberdeen (Section III.), R. Thornburn & Son, Edinburgh; Chatham and Gillingham, C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd., Southwick, Sussex; Eastbourne (Section II.), C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd., Southwick, Sussex; West Bridgford (Notts), Hodsons, Ltd., Nottingham; Pontypool-Abergavenny, G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon.; Liverpool (Waterloo), J. W. Thornley & Sons, Kearsley, near Bolton; Walthamstow (Chingford-road), J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W.; East Ham (High-street), W. Jones & Sons, London, S.W.; Hop-Addiscombe Junction, H. Farrow, London, N.W.; Preston-Lancaster (Sections I., II. and III.), S. Jewett & Sons, Burscough, Ormskirk, Lancs.; Bolton-Bury-Heywood, G. P. Trenham, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Manholes Enlarging:** Birmingham-Liverpool, A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** St. Anne's-on-Sea, 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; Minorities, 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., London, S.E.—**Cord:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Calculating Machines:** Munroe Calculating Machine Co., Ltd., 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.—**Numbering Machines:** Edwards & Williams, 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 & Co., Ltd., Burnside; J. Wrigley & Son, Ltd., Bridge Hall; East Lancashire 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., Ramsbottom; S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Drawing Office Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Imperial Paper Mills, 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.—**Pencils:** Rowney, G., & Co., London, N.W.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Division IX.—Account Bookbinding, etc.. Letter Copying Books: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 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 & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Books A.B. 70, Books M.S. 95A: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.; Books D. 190: Swiss & Co., Devonport; 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 "Certificates Received," I.R. Books "Certificates Sent": S. Brighthouse, 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 & 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. Slater, Ltd., Bollington.

## 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. Firefighters, 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.

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

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