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# EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES, AND PRICES IN MARCH.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during March, though still bad generally, showed a further slight improvement on the whole, not-withstanding the adverse effect of the engineering dispute on employment in that industry and in the iron and steel trades. Among industries showing an improvement were iron mining, pig iron manufacture, the building trades, the cotton and wool textile industries, and the clothing trades.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received was 16.3 at the end of March, the same as at the end of February. The percentage unemployed among the twelve million work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 14.6 at 27th March, as compared with 15.2 at 28th February. The percentages for males and females at 27th March were 16.7 and 9.3 respectively.

The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 27th March was approximately 1,740,000, of whom 1,359,000 were men and 285,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 28th February the number on the live register was 1,837,000, of whom 1,411,000 were men and 318,000 were women.

In addition to those unemployed, 132,000 males and 91,000 females were registered on 27th March as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 28th February the corresponding figures were 155,000 males and 105,000 females.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 27th March was 17,600, of which 4,200 were for men and 11,200 for women, compared with 18,000 at 28th February.

### WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in March, in the industries covered by the statistics, resulted in a reduction of over £223,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,350,000 workpeople and in an increase of £800 a week in the wages of about 10,000 workpeople.

Coal miners in Northumberland, Yorkshire, the East Midlands, Lancashire, Cheshire, North Staffordshire, North Wales, and Scotland sustained reductions varying in amount from under 2 to over 8 per cent. on current rates of wages; in the Forest of Dean and the Radstock District, on the other hand, there were increases equivalent, respectively, to nearly 1 per cent. and over 8 per cent. on current rates. In the merchant shipping service the rates of pay of ordinary seamen were reduced by 25s. a month, and those of other men by 30s. a month; for men on weekly rates the reductions ranged from 8s. to 10s. 6d. per week. There was a general reduction of 1s. per day, or 6d. per half-day, in the time rates of wages of dock labourers, with corresponding reductions in piece rates. Men in the heavy chemical trade sustained a reduction of 1s. 6d. per week.

Among other large groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced were iron puddlers and millmen in the

North of England and the West of Scotland; ship repairers in South Wales; electrical cable makers; wire drawers; lead smelters; textile warehousemen in London; and rubber workers in Lancashire.

Minimum rates of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced during the month in the following trades: brush and broom; hair, bass and fibre; coffin furniture and cerement making; pin, hook and eye, and snap fastener making; linen and cotton handkerchief making; and for male workers in the laundry trade. In the boot and floor polish and waste reclamation trades minimum rates were fixed for the first time under the Acts.

Since the beginning of 1922 changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of £1,210,000 in the weekly rates of wages of nearly 5,900,000 workpeople and a net increase of about £3,400 in the wages of 20,000 workpeople.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 48. In addition, 53 disputes, which began before March, were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all these disputes (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 280,000, as compared with 33,000 in the previous month and 45,000 in March, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during March was about 3,500,000 working days, as compared with 316,000 days in February, 1922, and 839,000 days in March, 1921.

The principal disputes were those in the engineering

The principal disputes were those in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, which are estimated to have involved about 240,000 workpeople; particulars of these disputes are given on page 156.

### RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st April 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 82 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st March was 86 per cent., and that for 1st April, 1921, was 133 per cent. The highest point reached by the figure was 176 per cent. above the pre-war level, in November, 1920. Apart from a slight interruption in the summer of 1921, there has been a continuous decline since that date, and the figure now recorded is lower than that for any date since October, 1917.

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 161.

## DISPUTES IN THE ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES.

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ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING.

The events leading up to the lock-out of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union employed by members of the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations, which took effect at stopping time on the 11th March, were described in the Labour Gazette for March (page 106). Despite continuous efforts to bring the two sides again into direct negotiation, the lock-out remains in operation, although it has not been extended to members of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the Federation of General Workers and the National Union of Foundry Workers, who were, until the 14th April, engaged in negotiations with the employers on an agreed basis.

On the 14th March the General Council of the Trade Union Congress announced their decision to approach the Government with a view to the setting up of a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act to investigate the whole matter in dispute. After consulting with the representatives of all the Unions concerned on the following day, the National Joint Labour Council (representing the Trades Union Congress, the National Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party) appointed a deputation to interview Mr. Chamberlain, in the absence of the Prime Minister. Mr. Chamberlain, in the absence of the Prime Minister. Mr. Chamberlain, in the absence of the Prime Minister. Mr. Chamberlain, in the Court of Inquiry at that stage, as to do so would prejudge the decisions of the Unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who were engaged in taking a ballot of their members. He agreed, however, to a discussion in the House of Commons, and this took place on a motion for the adjournment on the 20th March. In the course of the debate further appeals were made by the Labour Party for the setting up of a Court of Inquiry. To these Dr. Maenmanra replied that he would have to defer his decision until the result of the ballots was known, and appealed to all to influence the parties to come together again.

On the 21st March a deputation from the

Workers and the National Federation of General Workers was announced. There had voted in favour of accepting the employers' memorandum 49,503, and against acceptance 164,759, showing a majority of 115,256 against. On the same day there was a temporary suspension of the informal negotiations between the mediating committee and Sir Allan Smith, as the latter, before proceeding, required an assurance that the committee was acting with the approval, not only of the two larger Unions and the two Federations concerned, but also of the five smaller Unions concerned. Negotiations were, however, resumed the same day, after the five smaller Unions had been communicated with, and on the following day it was announced that a basis for a conference between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and a Negotiating Committee representing all the on the following day it was announced that a basis for a conference between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and a Negotiating Committee representing all the Unions had been agreed upon by Sir Allan Smith and the mediating Committee. Clause I. of the memorandum embodying the basis for a conference affirmed the right of the employers to manage their own works and the right of the Unions to exercise the proper functions of Trade Unions. Clause II. provided that in the exercise of these rights the parties should have regard to the Provisions for Avoiding Disputes of the 17th April, 1914, amplified by the Shop Stewards and Works Committees Agreement of the 20th May, 1919, or to such other procedure as might be agreed upon. It further provided that notice should be given by the management to the workmen concerned, or to their representatives, of any material change in the recognised working conditions. The matter should thereupon be considered in accordance with the recognised procedure, and, in the event of failure to reach an agreement, the management should be entitled to give a decision, which should be observed pending further discussion of the matter through the proper machinery. In all other questions the instructions of the management should be observed, and discussion between the employers and the workmen or their representatives should follow the managerial act.

At a conference of all the Unions on the same day it was resolved to accept the principles of Clause I. of that memorandum and to accept Clause II. as a basis of discussion. The employers were also asked to suspend the posting of notices to the Unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union and to give consideration to the position of the latter Union. These last points were further pressed on the 27th and 28th March, when the Negotiating Committee met the employers. The employers, however, could only offer to suspend notices to the other Unions if the "Basis of Conference" memorandum were accepted in full. In the case of t

Smith, and the following new basis for negotiation, signed on the 1st April by Sir Allan Smith and Mr. Henderson, was prepared for submission to a conference of Union delegates: ion to a conference of Union delegates :-

"With a view to securing an immediate resumption of negotiations between the parties, it is jointly agreed to recommend as follows:

"This Conference of the Representatives of the Unions

declares its willingness to resume negotiations with the Employers on the basis of Conference of 24th March, 1922 and accepts the principles laid down in Clause I. thereof, which imply the right of the management pending negotia-"tions to give instructions, except where modified by agree-ment which may be entered into as a result of the negotia-tions which follow hereon.

"The Employers and the Negotiating Committee of the "Unions will endeavour to adjust mutually their ideas as "to the manner in which the principle of management and "the functions of Trade Unions will be applied to the actual circumstances of the cases to be discuss

After a meeting with the Prime Minister on the 4th April this document was accepted as a basis by all the Unions concerned, with the exception of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who rejected it as being inconsistent with the decision their members had given by ballot. On the following day the lock-out notices to the Unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which were due to expire on the 6th April, were suspended, and the employers agreed to devote the week commencing the 10th April to discussion with a Negotiating Committee, having a mandate of all the Unions concerned, and thereafter to allow fourteen days for a ballot on any agreement that might be reached. The negotiations so renewed on the 10th April continued until the early hours of the 14th April when a deadlock was again reached.

### SHIPBUILDING.

As reported in the Labour Gazette for March (page 106), the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation had given notice of their intention to discontinue the payment of war bonus to the extent of 16s. 6d. on the 15th March, and that a decision would be reached later as to the date for withdrawing the remaining 10s. This notice was, however, suspended, in view of the resumption of negotiations, which continued until 17th March. On the 16th March the employers had made a final proposal for withdrawing 10s. 6d. on the 29th March and 6s. at the end of April. The employers asked that this offer should be submitted to a ballot of the Unions with the recommendation of the leaders, but to this the delegates could not agree, nor did they accept a later proposal, put forward after discussions with the Minister of Labour, that neither the leaders nor the delegates should use their influence against acceptance. Negotiations accordingly broke down on the 17th March.

On the 20th March the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation decided to adhere to their amended proposal of dividing the reduction of 16s. 6d., which was originally due to have taken place on the 15th March, into a reduction of 10s. 6d. on the 29th March and 6s. on the 26th April. Notices of these reductions were accordingly posted on the 22nd March, and on the following day the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades decided to ballot their members on the acceptance or rejection of these terms. The employers were, however, unable to agree to a request that notices should be suspended until the result of the ballot was known. The Delegate Conference of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades accordingly decided that their members should cease work on the 29th March. The ballot papers not being returnable until the 5rd April. On the 4th April it was announced that 26,451 had voted in favour of acceptance of the employers' terms and 87,026 against. No Union had shown a majority in favour. The National Joint Council thereupon decided to offer their ser

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT 1921.

The work of Employment Exchanges during the year 1921 in connection with the Unemployment Insurance Acts and the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme is summarised below. The number of claims received and the amount of benefit paid out during the period under review were wholly unprecedented. The situation was such as to require legislation on no less than three occasions. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921 (see Labour Gazette, March, 1921), which came into operation on 3rd March, was followed on 30th June by the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921 (see Labour Gazette, July, 1921), and on 10th November by the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921 (see Labour Gazette, November, 1921).

The average weekly number of persons wholly unemployed THE work of Employment Exchanges during the year 1921 in cor

The average weekly number of persons wholly unemployed and drawing unemployment benefit or Out-of-Work Donation during the year was 1,487,000. In addition short-time workers who qualified for benefit or donation under the rules

which permit short spells of unemployment of not less than two days in certain circumstances to rank for benefit, averaged each week 627,000. The number of contributors insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1921, was about 12,000,000. The average weekly number of unemployment books lodged in respect of workpeople wholly unemployed was 1,630,000, or 13.5 per cent. of the total number insured. The corresponding percentage in respect of contributors on short time was 5.2. The mean weekly percentage of total unemployment during 1921 was 16.2, taking into account the fact that people claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time are unemployed on average about three days per week. The previous highest recorded figure was in 1879, when the mean annual percentage unemployed among Trade Unions was 11.4; to find any analogous (though not of course comparative) figure, it is necessary to go back to the year 1815, when 1,300,000 persons out of a total population of eleven millions were in receipt of Poor Law Relief.

The movement of unemployment during the year is summarised in the following Table, which shows for males and females respectively the percentage wholly unemployed or on short time at the end of each month.

Unemployment in Insured Industries at the end of each month during 1921

			1				
	M	Males.		males.	То	Total.	
	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Short-Time Workers claiming Benefit.	Wholly Unemployed.	Short-Time Workers claiming Benefit.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Short- Time Workers	
January February March April* May* June* July August September Octobert November December	Per cent.  8 9 11 17 19 20 16 14† 14† 14† 17 18 18	Per cent.  3 4 4 7 7 8 6 3 2 2 2 2 2	Per cent. 9 10 12 15 17 16 11 10† 9† 10 11 11	Per cent. 11 13 14 17 10 8 6 4 3 3 4	Per cent  8 10 11 16 18 19 15 13† 12† 15 16 16	Per cent. 5 6 7 10 11 8 4 3 3 2 2 3	

The Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act referred to above introduced a new feature into State Insurance against unemployment in this country in the form of supplementary benefit of 5s. and 1s. per week respectively, payable in respect of the dependent wives and children of contributors in receipt of benefit. During the period 11th November to 30th December, the average weekly number of dependants' grants was, in respect of adult dependants, 462,700, and in respect of children, 762,700, a total of 1,225,400. The number of contributors in receipt of benefit who qualified for the supplementary grants was 772,600. lementary grants was 772,600.

The volume of work falling upon the Exchanges during the vear in connection with the unemployment recorded above may be indicated by the following Table relating to the payments made under various headings during the year ended 31st December, 1921:—

Unemployment Unemployed	nt Benefit Workers'	Dependants		mount paid § £57,500,000 1,100,000	
			The little	050 600 000	

The number of individual payments made during the year as about 88,000,000.

The income of the Unemployment Fund and the Unemployed Vorkers' Dependants Fund together during the year amounted to £31,600,000, made up as follows:—

Contributions of Employers Contributions of Workpeople Contributions of Service Dep	•	ents u		211,750,000 10,750,000
0. 41 UI 1920 ACT				1,500.000
State Contribution				6,500,000
Interest on Investments				1 100,000
				-
			(	71 600 000

This sum was insufficient to meet the cost of benefit shown bove and the administrative expenditure, and the difference was met to the extent of £22.700.000 from the accumulated palance of the Unemployment Fund, and as to £7.600.000 by the Exchequer. This loan is repayable with interest.

For April, May and June the figures given in the Table relate to industries ther than coal mining, a general stoppage of work having been in progress in his industry. The unemployment figures given as for the end of June relate to

† This figure is affected by the unavoidable exclusion of those unemployed sured persons who had removed their insurance books from the Employment xchanges after the exhaustion of their right to benefit.

† The figures given for October relate to 5th November, when those insured ersons who had previously exhausted their right to benefit had become eligible or a further period of benefit.

\$ Exclusive of £500,000 expended in Out-of-Work Donation.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1922.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1922.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1922, amalgamates the rates of contribution and the rates of benefit under the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921, and the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921; and makes emergency provision for the payment of unemployment benefit until June, 1923. It was introduced in the House of Commons at the act of have come into operation on the 6th April, and it is abased on the assumption that (a) up to the end of June, 1923, unemployment will not exceed on the average 1,900,000, and 1922, unemployment will not exceed on the average 1,900,000, and the payment of insured persons unemployed will not be more average unimber of insured persons unemployed will not be more about time at half their full number.

The Minister of Labour, in moving the Second Reading of the Bill on the 29th March, explained that the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, † as subsequently amended, made provision for the Unemployment Insurance Acts); and that this unemployed will not be active to the 1921, and 1921, to June, 1922. For many persons, however, the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921, to June, 1922. For many persons, however, the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921, would come to an end on the 9th May, when the additional and Amendation and the subshand and als. weekly for each child of persons in receipt of benefit would be exhausted on the 5th May, when the additional and also weekly for each child of persons in receipt of benefit would be exhausted workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921, would come to an end on the 9th May, when the additional and also weekly for each child of persons in receipt of benefit would be exhausted for the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921. The weekly and 1921, and under the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921. The weekly and 1921 and under the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Prov

The rights of persons entitled to "covenanted" benefit (i.e. whose qualification is derived from the payment of the number of contributions required under the permanent provisions of the Acts) are not affected, but will be determined in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921.

Acts, 1920 and 1921.

The power of borrowing from the Treasury is increased from £20,000.000 (or £19.000.000, if the amount due to Ireland be deducted) to £30,000,000.

Provision may be made by Order in Council under the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act. 1922, for applying the Act. with or without modifications, to Ireland exclusive of Northern Ireland.

A Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Bill, as it was introduced, has been published as a White Paper (Cmd. 1620: price 3d. net).

## HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURAN E. SPECIAL FUND FOR SEAMEN.

MASTERS, seamen, and apprentices to the sea service and the sea-fishing service who are neither domiciled nor have a place of residence in the United Kingdom are excluded from the National Health Insurance Acts under Part I. of the National Insurance

<sup>\*</sup> See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1921. page 570. † See LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, page 120.

Act, 1911. The employers of such masters, seamen or apprentices are nevertheless liable to pay the employers' share of contributions in respect of them at the current rate, unless the employment is on a ship engaged in regular trade on foreign stations. Similar provisions for the purpose of Unemployment Insurance were introduced by the Unemployment Insurance (Mercantile Marine) Special Order, 1921, which excluded seamen neither domiciled nor resident in the United Kingdom from Unemployment Insurance. That Special Order, while requiring the payment of employers' contributions in respect of such seamen in the same circumstances as in the case of Health Insurance, did not specify the purposes to which the funds so arising should be applied.

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be applied.

The Minister of Labour has now given notice of his intention to make a further Special Order under Section 39 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, providing that the contributions paid under the first Special Order shall be credited to the same fund as the corresponding Health Insurance contributions. This Special Fund for Seamen (commonly known as the "Lascar Fund") was constituted under Section 27 (1) (c) of the National Health Insurance Act, 1918. That section provided also for the constitution of a Governing Body to be charged with the management of the Fund; and further provided that the Governing Body so constituted should, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade and the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, prepare a scheme for the provision of benefits out of the Fund. The Governing Body, which was constituted in 1919, consists of three representatives of shipowners, nominated by the Board of Trade, and six representatives of insured persons selected as follows:—(a) three from sentatives of insured persons selected as follows:—(a) three from the Seamen's National Insurance Society; (b) two from the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union; and (c) one chosen from

National Sailors' and Firemen's Union; and (c) one chosen from among the members of the Hull Seamen and Marine Firemen's Approved Society, the Port of Hull Trawl Fishermen's Frotective Society, and the Trinity Provident Approved Sick Club.

The Scheme for Administration of Benefits, prepared by the Governing Body and approved by the Board of Trade and the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, makes provision for awarding each year 200 Pensions of 5s. a week to masters or seamen who have served in the sea service or the sea-fishing service, and who are members of Societies approved under the National Health Insurance Acts. These pensions are payable to persons between the ages of 65 pensions are payable to persons between the ages of 65 and 70 years, whose income from all sources is and is likely to and 70 years, whose income from all sources is and is likely to remain less than £2 a week; but for this purpose no account is taken of pensions received from H.M. Government, nor of payments from any source to which the applicant has himself made regular contributions. The Governing Body has power, under certain conditions, to reduce or to increase the number or the amount of pensions awarded in any year, and has, in fact, increased the value of the 200 pensions awarded on the 1st January, 1922, to 10s. a week each. Further pensions, notice of which will be published in June next, will be awarded as from the 1st January, 1923.\* The Governing Body also has power, in the event of a surplus, to allocate sums to Approved Societies to be applied by way of additional benefit to those of their members who are or have been masters, seamen or apprentices to the sea service or the sea-fishing service. In return for a contribution from the Fund towards the expenses of the Seamen's (Tuberculosis) Advisory Committee constituted under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1921, the Governing Body the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1921, the Governing Body has secured representation on that Committee.

The sums arising from Unemployment Insurance contributions credited to the Special Fund will, when the Special Order has been made, only be applied by the Governing Body for the provision of such of the above benefits, specified in the Scheme, as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and the Board of Trade.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

AT 28th March, 1922, the number of men in training was 23,039, and the number awaiting training 30,243. Since 1st August, 1919, 51,684 men have terminated training.

### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 29th March, 1922, 44,645 apprentices had been accepted

or to 29th March, 1922, 44,045 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,800 employers, as compared with 44,606 apprentices with 17,794 employers on 1st March, 1922.

The apprentices rejected up to 29th March, 1922, numbered 2,165, compared with 2,153 on 1st March, 1922. Of those accepted 37,606 terminated training and 7,036 were still in training; the corresponding numbers on 1st March, 1922, were 36,910 and 7,606 respectively.

and 7,696 respectively.

The number of apprentices who have received Institutional Training has been increased during the four weeks from 2,022 to 2,112.

### NATIONAL SCHEME.

Up to and including the 31st March, 1922, 30,257 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 352,906 disabled Ex-Service Men.

The following statement gives particulars of the number of Local Authorities in Great Britain of the categories referred to

\* Full particulars relating to the pensions may be obtained from the Secretary The Lascar Fund, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S. W. 1.

below who have enrolled under the scheme, and whose names are accordingly entered on the King's Roll: -

Authority.	Number on Roll.	Number not on Roll.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	lo inother to		
LONDON— County Council Corporation of the City of London Metropolitan Boroughs Boards of Guardians	. 27	- - 1 13	1 1 28 30
Total	46	14	60
PROVINCES— County Councils	80 155 373 134	30 2 92 419 514 499	62 82 247 792 648 613
Total	. 888	1,556	2,444
SCOTLAND			
Taran Carra ella	. 7 18 . 58	26 81 144	33 99 202
Total	. 83	251	334
Total for Great Britain .	. 1,017	1,821	2,838

### JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the five weeks from the 26th February to the 1st April, 18 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and five meetings of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Department. A number of meetings of District and Provincial Councils and Sub-Committees have also been held.

WAGES.

Reductions in wages have been agreed in the Clay Industry, the Needle and Fish-hook Manufacturing Industry, the Catering Branch of Maritime Workers, and the Cement Industry.

A new scheme of minimum rates has been agreed upon in the Asbestos Industry, and revisions of existing sliding scales have been made by the Welsh District Council of the Wool (and Allied) Trades Council, by the Provincial Council for the Southern Home Counties of the Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) (England and Wales) Council, and by the Carpet Joint Industrial Council. The Match Manufac twing Council has adopted new rates of wages for youths of 18 years and upwards. The Interim Reconstruction Committee for Sugar Refining discussed a proposal for the reduction of wages at their last meeting, but no agreement was reached for a national settlement. Since that meeting, some individual firms are understood to have arranged reductions locally, which have been accepted by the workpeople. A new proposed National Working Agreement was discussed and provisionally accepted at a meeting of the Scottish Baking Joint Industrial Council, but, as explained in the paragraph below dealing with organisation, the only employers' representatives present at this meeting were those of the Co-operative Societies

### Hours.

The hours of Wool Combers have been discussed at meetings of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council. The Council's Emergency Committee had given permission to 15 wool combing firms to work certain "protected" persons (i.e., persons coming within the provisions of the Factory Acts) overtime until the 31st March, 1922. This position was objected to by the representatives of the Wool Combers' Society. The Joint Industrial Council for Flectricity Sumply the reference of differences. dustrial Council for Electricity Supply has referred a difference between the two sides of the District Council for South Wales and Monmouthshire, arising from a claim of the employers for a reduction of wages, to arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act.

### ORGANISATION.

The Executive Committee of the Scottish Association of The Executive Committee of the Scottish Association of Master Bakers have intimated the withdrawal of their members from the Scottish Baking Council. The representatives of the Co-operative Societies, however, have not withdrawn, and since, in accordance with the constitution of the Council, ten form a quorum, it is still within the power of the Council to conduct business. The representatives of the Workers' Union have withdrawn from the Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Mantle Industria Mantle Industry

### TRADE PROBLEMS.

The Gas Mantle Joint Industrial Council has adopted a resolu-The Gas Mantle Joint Industrial Council has adopted a resolution drawing attention to the unemployment existing in the London area "owing to the importation of foreign mantles at prices less than the lowest possible costs of British production," and urged that tenders should be accepted by the London County Council only from firms manufacturing in Great Britain. It was announced that a case has been lodged with the Board of Trade under Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, which relates to the prevention of dumping. Reference was also made to a special case under Part I. of that Act, which relates to Key Industries. The Electrical Cable-making Council considered the position with regard to the Electricity Supply Bill, and also the electrification of the southern group of railways. The Joint Industrial Councils for Pottery and Waterworks have decided to support the Printing Trades Council in their representations for lower postal rates.\*

April, 1922.

### OTHER TOPICS.

OTHER TOPICS.

The Pottery Joint Industrial Council have agreed to appoint four representatives to a conference with the Local Education Authority upon the education of adults and adolescents. The Glovemaking Joint Industrial Council have considered the basis on which National Health Insurance contributions are paid in respect of certain piece-workers. They have decided to press for a reduction of the "Unit of Work" prescribed as the equivalent of a week's work for this purpose, the workers' side contending that the present unit prevents many piece-workers from obtaining insurance benefit. The Association of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Reconstruction Committees met the Chief Labour Adviser of the Ministry of Labour, on the 27th March, and discussed with him the question of obtaining statutory powers to enforce agreements reached by joint bodies.

## IRISH FREE STATE (AGREEMENT) ACT, 1922.

The Provisional Government (Transfer of Functions) Order, 1922, made under the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922, provides for the transfer, as from an agreed date, of certain specified functions in connection with the administration of public services in Southern Ireland to the Provisional Government established under Article 17 of the "Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland," dated the 6th December, 1921. Amongst the functions so specified is "the administration of services in connection with Labour, including functions hitherto performed by the Minister of Labour," which is to be transferred to the Ministry of Labour of the Provisional Government.

The day of transfer, for this purpose, agreed between the British Government and the Provisional Government, is the 1st April, 1922.

## AMENDMENT OF INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

COPY has been received from the India Office of a Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1911 by giving effect to certain obligations undertaken by the Government of India as the outcome of the International Labour Conference at Washington. This Bill was passed by the Indian Legislature on 23rd January, 1922, assent being given by His Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General on 25th January, 1922. The Act will enter into force on 1st July, 1922. n 1st July, 1922.

The following notes showing the principal amendments introduced are taken from the issue of the Official Bulletin of the International Labour Office for 15th March.

The definition of a "factory" is extended to establishments using mechanical power and employing not less than 20 persons, with option to the Local Government to extend the operation of the Act to factories employing not less than 10 persons, whether mechanical power be used or not. The distinction between "textile" and "non-textile" factories, being no longer justified by circumstances, is abolished circumstances, is abolished.

Exceptions in favour of certain classes of factories have been bolished, definite exemption from the operation of the Act being now limited to mines only.

The limitation of working hours to 60 per week, and 11 per day, applies to workpeople and not to machinery, so that factories may operate continuously day and night, provided that a suitable form of shift be adopted.

The principle of a weekly holiday has been embodied in the Act; every worker will now secure 52 holidays in the year, and no worker will go without a holiday for a longer period than 10 days.

As regards child labour, the minimum age for admission to industrial employment has been raised from 9 to 12, and child labour is restricted to 6 hours per day. The age at which children may be called to perform a full day's work is raised from 14 to 15.

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(1) Draft Conventions and Recommendations Adopted at

In the Labour Gazette for December, 1921, (page 627), a summary was given of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Third Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 25th October to the 19th November, 1921. The authentic texts of these Draft Conventions and Recommendations have now been published.

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1922, page 56.
† Cmd. 1612; price 9d. net.

(2) Agenda of Fourth Session.

The Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference will open at Geneva on the 18th October, 1922. The Agenda is as follows:—

I.—Revision of Part XIII. of the Treaty of Versailles, and the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

(a) With a view to the reform of the constitution of the Governing Body [of the International Labour Offices.]

Office.]
(b) With a view to modification as regards the periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference.

II.—Communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration and immigration, and the repatriation and transport of emigrants.

immigration, and the repatriation and transport of emigrants. In communicating the above Agenda to the Governments which are members of the International Labour Organisation, the Director of the International Labour Office explains that the Governing Body are of the opinion that it is not desirable to attempt to deal, without further preparation, with all the complex and delicate questions on which resolutions were adopted by the International Emigration Commission during its meeting at Geneva in August, 1921. They consider, however, that the question of the communication by the Governments of statistical and other information relating to emigration might be usefully examined by the Conference as a preliminary to the consideration at a later date of other emigration problems.

With regard to item I. (a) of the Agenda, the Director explains that this has been included in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Third Session of the Conference when the same question was considered. With regard to item I. (b), the Director suggests that it may be possible, without any amendment of Part XIII.

question was considered. With regard to item 1. (0), the Director suggests that it may be possible, without any amendment of Part XIII. of the Treaty, to find a solution of the difficulties which led to the proposal that Sessions of the Conference should be held at longer intervals. The alternative solution outlined might the adoption of Draft Conventions and Recommendations might be confined to alternate Sessions; and that at the intervening Sessions the Conference should only take note of results already obtained and of difficulties encountered in the application of its decisions, and settle any general questions regarding the working of the International Labour Organisation. It is with this suggestion in view that one item only (viz., item II.) has been included in the Agenda of the Fourth Session, with regard to which the Conference may adopt a Draft Convention or Recommendation. In addition to the items on the Agenda the Conference will deal with a number of questions affecting the general working and activities of the Organisation, viz.:—(a) the revision of its Standing Orders; (b) the election of the Governing Body; (c) the reports on the unemployment crisis and on the distribution of raw materials which the International Labour Office has been requested to prepare; (d) a proposal to insert in the general articles of future Draft Conventions provisions which would render possible their amendment as regards details of application; and (e) the General Report of the Director. the adoption of Draft Conventions and Recommendations might

## INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL RE-TRAINING IN SPAIN.\*

A New organisation attached to the Spanish Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry, has been created by virtue of a Royal Decree of 4th March, 1922, to deal with the occupational re-training of the disabled.

Decree of 4th March, 1922, to deal with the occupational re-training of the disabled.

The resources of the new Institute will be derived from State subsidies, grants which may be allotted by provincial and municipal authorities, private legacies and donations, the proceeds of the sale of the publications of the Institute, and sums received in payment for treatment given to disabled persons who have means of their own. of their own.

of their own.

The Institute will establish a home for the re-training of the disabled, in which every effort will be made to develop their physical capacity. This home will be provided with all necessary therapeutical and surgical equipment. A section for the supply of artificial limbs and orthopædic instruments will also be established, and a free consulting department in which all who desire to obtain the assistance of the Institute will be examined. The Institute will undertake the protection of the partner and desire to obtain the assistance of the Institute will be examined. The Institute will undertake the protection of the re-trained, and for this purpose will keep in constant touch with them in order to be able to assist them in all circumstances.

Re-training will be carried on in suitable workshops, and the workers will be paid for their work. There will be special workshops for women workers.

shops for women workers.

Disabled workers in the Institute will benefit by workers'

pensions legislation, and the Institute will pay contributions on their behalf to the National Social Welfare Institute.

The Institute will be controlled and administered by a council consisting of a president and 12 members elected by the Government from among persons of recognised competence in questions relating to the re-training of the disabled. The Under Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry and the Director-General of Local Administration will be ex-officio members of the council. The Royal Academy of Medicine and the committee for engineers and workers holding scholarships abroad will each be represented on the council by one member. The Institute of Social Reform will appoint two representatives—one employer and one worker. employer and one worker.

• Industrial and Labour Information, 24th March, 1922. Geneva. (Quoted from La Epoca, Madrid, 4th March, 1922.)

April, 1922.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN DENMARK AND SWEDEN.\*

SWEDEN.\*

In Deamark, regulations were issued by the Minister of the Interior on 1st February, fixing the conditions under which relief works may be aided by the emergency fund provided by the Act of 22nd December, 1921 (see Labour Gazette, January, 1922, page 9). The works must be organised by the State, by a commune, or by a private organisation subsidised by the public authorities, and they must have been undertaken for the express purpose of relieving unemployment. Conditions of employment are to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior on the recommendation of regional joint committees of employers and workers; the remuneration must not exceed certain prescribed maxima (hourly and weekly), which vary according to the district. A daily allowance must be made by the employer when work is interrupted by bad weather for not more than three days a week; when the stoppage exceeds three days a week, the persons thus deprived of work become entitled to benefit from the communal relief fund. Any work may be recognised as relief work on the recommendation of a committee of two workers and two employers chosen by their central organisations, with a chairman appointed by the Minister of the Interior. Except in the case of administrative staff, only persons registered at the Employment Exchanges may be engaged; the Exchanges co-operate with the regional joint committee in the control of relief works.

In Sweden both Houses of the Legislature have approved a recommendation of the Finance Committee that a preliminary grant of 20 million kronor should be made for unemployment relief. Further consideration is being given by the Committee to the Government's proposal to allocate 85 million kronor to this object in 1922.

## LABOUR DISPUTES IN HOLLAND IN 1921.

Provisional figures relating to strikes and lockouts in the Netherlands in 1921 are published in the journal of the Central Statistical Bureau for 31st January.† While the number of strikes was fewer than in 1920 or 1919, the number of workers participating in them was greater. In 1921, in 262‡ strikes concerning which particulars are given, 48,466 workers took part, the corresponding figures for 1920 being 446 strikes and 47,027 strikers, and for 1919, 608 strikes and 55,857 strikers. The group of trades most seriously affected by strikes in 1921 was building, in which 84 disputes occurred.

in which 84 disputes occurred.

The following Table classifies the strikes in the three years under review according to their principal causes :-

not sing the allegates men as the	Percentag	umber of		
Demands.	1921.	1920.	1919.	
Increase in wages Avainst decrease in wages Other wage claims Hours of work Recognition of trade unions Other causes Causes not ascertained	23·39 15·81 17·15 7·12 1·11 27·40 8·02	33·33 3·16 18·05 14·79 1·08 27·12 2·47	38·03 0·69 19·63 16·55 1·92 21·79 1·39	

Of the 268 strikes which terminated in 1921, 77 ended in favour of the workers, 63 in favour of the employers, and 78 in compromises, while the results of 2 were indecisive, and in 48 cases were not ascertained.

were not ascertained.

The lockouts in 1921 numbered 8, directly affecting 9,188 workers, the corresponding figures for 1920 being 25 and 19,437, and for 1919, 27 and 5,810 respectively. Seven lockouts came to an end in 1921. Of these, three terminated in favour of the employers, and two in favour of the workers, while one was compromised and in one case the result was not ascertained.

## REGULATION OF RENTS IN GERMANY.§

The Government Bill for the regulation of rents in Germany, which was introduced in the Reichstag in 1921, has been passed with slight amendments by 202 votes to 168.

The chief point in dispute was the question whether housing should be "socialised" or whether landlords should be left free to fix rents at their own discretion. The new Act avoids deciding this question and represents a compromise, for on the one hand it affords tenants a certain protection, while on the other hand it allows the landlord to raise rents in proportion to the increased cost of upkeep and repairs. Tenants will have to pay a much higher rent than before the war, but the increase will be far less than the figure which would have been reached in the open than the figure which would have been reached in the open

In view of the uncertain development of housing conditions in general, the validity of the Act has been limited to the period from 1st July, 1922, to 1st July, 1926.

Industrial and Labour Information, 10th April, 1922. Geneva.
 Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January, 1922.
 The total number of strikes was 289.
 Industrial and Labour Information, 31st March, 1922. Geneva.

## GERMAN CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Before the Revolution public officials in Germany were denied the right either to form regular trade unions or to seek to redress grievances by means of a strike. By the new Constitution they were granted freedom to form associations (Vereinigungstreiheit), and now the question of whether this implied also the right to strike has been raised in connection with the strike—in February last—of the railway officials, who, in Germany, are established, pensionable civil servants.

A large union of railway workers of this "official" type (which includes nearly all the engine drivers) decided to call a strike on

A large union of railway workers of this cyles (includes nearly all the engine drivers) decided to call a strike on 1st February unless the Government granted immediately their demands for increased salaries and for the withdrawal of a Bill demands for increased salaries and for the withdrawal of a Bill demands for increased salaries and for the withdrawal of a Bill demands for demands for increased salaries and for the withdrawal of a Bill regulating the hours of railwaymen on the "spread-over" system instead of on the strict eight-hour day principle. Thereupon the Federal President, on the authority of Article 48\* of the Constitution, issued a drastic temporary order, dated 1st February (published in the official Reichsanzeiger of the same date), of which the following are the main points:—

(1) Under the existing law relating to officials in the public service generally any discontinuance of duties or refusal to carry them out is prohibited in the case of officials of the Federal Railways, as in the case of all other officials. Any person who persuades or incites an official to such discontinuance or refusal to work is liable to imprisonment and continuance or refusal to work is liable to imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 50,000 marks, or to one of these penalties. Any person will also be liable to penalties who, for the purpose of aiding such discontinuance or refusal of duty, takes action with regard to tractive power, railway vehicles, supplies, or other plant or equipment calculated to render impossible or difficult the working of the Federal Railways.

(2) If by an unlawful cessation or refusal of duty the Federal Railway service is wholly or partially brought to a standstill, the Federal Minister of Transport is empowered to make emergency provision and to take all measures likely to lead to a resumption of the service.

(3) Protection is guaranteed to all employees who continue to work or who undertake emergency work; and any person seeking to injure such employees is liable to imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 50,000 marks, or to one of these penalties.

This Order was immediately followed by a proclamation of the Berlin Police President stating that strike leaders would be liable to arrest and all moneys intended for use as strike pay

The railway strike nevertheless took place on the appointed date, and was almost complete in Northern and Central Germany, although it was not supported by the trade union federations. It ended apparently with the granting of the railwaymen's main demands. The President's Order expired on 9th

men's main demands. The President's Order expired on 9th February.

The question whether public officials have the right to strike remains undetermined, but it has been answered categorically in the negative by the Chancellor in his speech on the vote of confidence in the Government on its conduct of the strike. This wew is combated by the Independent Socialists and the Communists, but is supported by the journal of the Socialist Trade Union Federation, which points out that the framers of the Constitution deliberately substituted the word Vereinigungsfreiheit for Koalitionsrecht in the draft of the Constitution, on the ground that the latter implied the right to strike, and thereheif for Koalitionsrecht in the draft of the Constitution, of the ground that the latter implied the right to strike, and therefore must not be used. The Christian and Hirsch-Duncker (Liberal) Trade Unions are also of opinion that the right to strike cannot be claimed by civil servants. A meeting of representatives of higher officials of the realm, states and municipalities on 18th March rejected the strike as quite inconsistent with the status of a public official.

## COMPULSORY LIFE INSURANCE OF WORKERS IN COLOMBIA.†

It is reported that the Colombian Congress has approved Law 37 of 19th November, 1921, relating to compulsory collective insurance. The essential part of this Act reads as follows:—

"Six months after the publication of this law all industrial, agricultural, or commercial firms, or those of any other kind permanently established in the country, whose pay-roll amounts to or exceeds 1,000 pesos per month, must take out at their own expense exceeds 1,000 pesos per month, must take out at their own expense collective life insurance policies in favour of all employees and workers in their respective factories. The face value of each policy must be equal to the yearly salary received by the employee, up to 2,400 pesos per annum. The insurance will not be contracted in favour of a definite person, but in favour of the company, which is obliged, in case of death of the insured, to pay the full value of the policy to the nearest relative of the worker whose name appears on the face of the policy at the time the death occurred."

\*Article 48, par. 2, reads: "Where public security and order are seriously durbed or endangered within the Realm, the President . . . may take t measures necessary for their restoration, intervening in case of need with thelp of armed forces. For this purpose he is empowered for the time being abrogate, either wholly or partially, the fundamental rights fixed in Articles 115, etc " (These are the clauses granting personal liberty, freedom of spee right to hold meetings, etc.)

† Industrial and Labour Information, 24th March, 1922. Geneva.

## RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## STATISTICS FOR 1st APRIL, 1922.

Summary: Average	Inc	reases	since	Jul	y, 1914.
All Items include	d				82%
Food only	••			٠	73%

FOOD.

DURING March there was a further decline in the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary being about 77 per cent. on 1st April, as compared with about 77 per cent. a month earlier.

The most marked movement in prices during the month was the fall in the prices of eggs. In addition, milk and fish were considerably cheaper, on the average, on 1st April than a month earlier, while prices of bacon were also somewhat lower at the later date. On the other hand, there were substantial advances in the average prices of butter and British mutton, and smaller increases in those of frozen mutton, bread and flour, sugar and tea.

flour, sugar and tea.

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

Article.	Avera unless of	ge Price ( herwise i	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Apr., 1922, as compared with		
remains lellor entit 1333 (2 St. Edua Blacca Co. (2 St. Doubles of the Co.	July, 1914.	1st ;Mar., 1922.	1st Apr., 1922.	July, 1914.	1st Mar., 1922.
Beef, British-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	0 93 0 6½	1 6 0 11	1 6 0 11	+ 0 8½ + 0 4½	Ξ
Ribs Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 103 0 64	0 103 0 64	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 15
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6¾	1 7 0 11	1 8½ 1 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 1½ + 0 1
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky) Flour Fl	0 63 0 4 0 111 0 101 0 53 1 61 0 2 0 31	0 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 5 1 9½ 1 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 10 2 6½ 0 5½ 0 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 0 0 51 1 83 1 6 0 101 2 63 0 51 0 71	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fresh Salt Cheese (Canadian or	1 2 1 2	1 83 1 6½	1 10 1 8‡	$\begin{array}{c cccc} + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 11/4 + 0 13/4
U.S.)  Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 71b.	0 83 0 71 0 14 0 43	1 2 0 7 0 3 0 8½	1 2 0 7 0 2 0 8½	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{8} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	_ 1

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

hideach had backing a second of the second s	Average I 1st Apr	Corre- sponding figure for			
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	owns Small Towns and Villages.		United Kingdom at 1st Mar., 1922.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Thin Flank  Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	85 <b>6</b> 8	80 67	83 68	82 66	
Ribs Thin Flank Jutton, British—	50 28	44 31	47 29	47 28	
Legs Breast futton, Frozen—	104 91	94 78	99 84	85 70	
Legs Breast acon (streaky)* ish lour read ea ugar (granulated)	82 28 92 91 66 76 65 179	72 28 77 82 74 74 68 165	77 28 85 87 70 76 67	72 26 89 113 68 72 65 168	
utter—	104	106	105 52	123 43	
Salt. neese (Canadian or U.S.) argarine ggs (fresh) otatoes	43 58 - 2 72 103	45 62 - 3 54 52	44 60 - 2 63 77	30 60 — 1 157 75	
ll above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	76	70	73	77	

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

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, special enquiries have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and from the results of these enquiries it is estimated that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 31st March, 1922, was about 55 per cent.\* Of the total increase about one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and one-third is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the remaining one-sixth.

within the remaining one-sixth.

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

In the fuel and light group, the average is in the principal towns in the fuel and light group, the average in the fuel and light group.

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal, as compared with July, 1914, was approximately 115 per cent. at 1st April. For gas the increase was about 100 per cent., for lamp oil it was 95 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) 80 per cent. Matches show a much greater increase. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase was about 115 per cent. at 1st April, as compared with 120 per cent. a month earlier.

### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 95 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st April, 1922, is about 82 per cent. † over the pre-war level, as compared with 86 per cent. for 1st March.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities 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 the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alteration in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

### SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1922.

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

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

	- Company					0 ,	/	
Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January February March April May June	10–15 15 15-20 15–20 20 25	35 35 35–40 35–40 40–45 45	65 65–70 70 70–75 75 75–80	85–90 90 90 90–95 95–100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 —
July	25 25 25 30 30–35 35	45-50 45-50 50 50-55 60 65	80 80 80-85 75-80 85 85	100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	111111

### NOTE

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

\* The increases included in this figure on account of rates are those for the half-year October, 1921—March, 1922.
† If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st April, 1922, is about 6 per cent. less.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

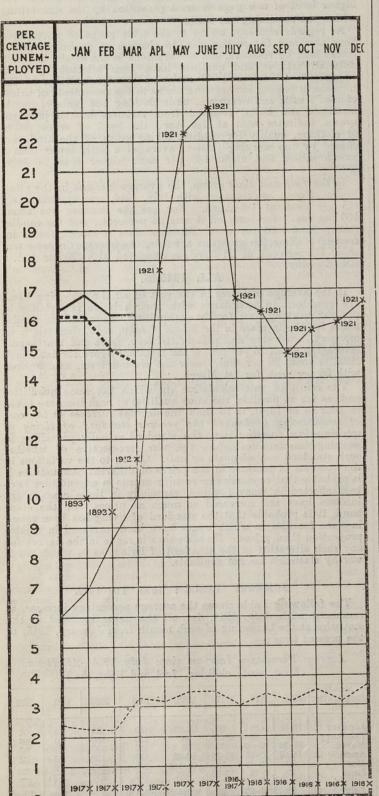
### EMPLOYMENT CHART.

(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.\* - Thin Curve = 1921.

-Thick Curve = 1922.----- 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 IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

Thick Dotted Curve = 1922.



## EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR MARCH.

EMPLOYMENT during March, though still bad generally, showed a further slight improvement on the whole, notwithstanding the adverse effect of the engineering dispute on employment in that industry and in the iron and steel trades. Among industries showing an improvement were iron mining, pig iron manufacture, the building trades, the cotton and wool textile industries, and

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns were received was 16.3 at the end of

\* Trade Union returns are furnished by various Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick, or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are given on page 163

March, the same percentage as at the end of February. At the end of March, 1921, the percentage was  $10 \cdot 0$ .

Among the workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, numbering approximately 12,100,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 27th March was 14.6, as compared with 15.2 at 28th February. For males alone the percentage claiming benefit was 16.7 at 27th March, as compared with 17.2 at 28th February; for females the corresponding figures were

The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 27th March was approximately 1,740,000, of whom men numbered 1,359,000 and women 285,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 28th February was 1,837,000, of whom 1,411,000 were men and 318,000 were women. Some unemployed persons not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and the Live Register figures therefore do not indicate the total number unemployed.

In addition to those totally unemployed, large numbers of workpeople were registered as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 27th March these numbered 223,000, or whom 125,000 were men and 82,000 were women, the remainde being boys and girls; the corresponding numbers on 28th February were 260,000 (147,000 men and 96,000 women).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 27th March was 17,600, of which 4,200 were for men and 11,200 for women; the corresponding number at 28th February was 18,000, of which 4,400 were for men and

Employment at coal mines continued fair. The total number Employment at coal mines continued fair. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th March was 1,084,473, an increase of nearly 1 per cent. compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 9.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th March was 5.17, compared with 5.35 in February and 4.56 in March, 1921. At shale mines employment was better than a month ago; at iron mines it also showed an improvement, but was still bad. At lead and zinc mines employment was slack; in the quarrying industry it was moderate employment was slack; in the quarrying industry it was moderate generally, but fairly good at slate quarries.

Employment in the pig-iron industry continued bad, but showed a further improvement. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of March was 107, an increase of 6 compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 2 compared with a year ago. At iron and steel works employment was adversely affected by the lock-out in the engineering industry, and was bad, except at Leeds, where it was fair, and in Wales and Monmouth, where it continued moderate. At tinplate and steel sheet mills employment continued fair.

In the engineering trade employment was very bad, and in the latter half of the month the lock-out caused a further decline. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades it was also very bad, and at the end of the month these trades were almost at a standstill owing to a wages dispute which affected all the principal (federated) districts. In the other metal trades employment continued bad, with much unemployment and short

In the textile trades employment continued bad generally, with much unemployment and short-time working. There was, however, an improvement in the cotton trade, and a further improvement in the woollen and worsted trades, where it was good in the wool combing and in the worsted spinning departments. Employment in the hosiery trade was fairly good and in the carpet trade it continued fair.

Employment in the ready-made branch of the tailoring trade showed a seasonal improvement; in the bespoke branch it was moderate in London and slack generally in most of the other centres. With dressnakers and miliners, and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades in London employment was fair. In the corset trade there was a further improvement and employment was fairly good. In the shirt and collar and felt hat trades employment continued slack.

In the boot and shoe trades there was a further slight improvement, but employment continued slack, and much short time was reported. In the tanning and currying sections of the leather trades employment continued fair; in the manufactured leather goods branch it remained slack.

In the building trades employment showed a slight general improvement, but continued slack on the whole; in the brick and cement trades it was very elack. In the woodworking and further trades it was very elack. nishing trades employment continued bad. It was also bad in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades, but some improvement was reported in the printing section.

In the pottery trades employment was slack on the whole; the glass trades it continued bad. In the food preparation trades employment showed little change, and was only moderate.

Among dock labourers and seamen employment continued slack generally. With fishermen it was moderate and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In agriculture the supply of labour was generally in excess of the demand.

## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

April, 1922.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemployed at end of March, 1922.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
or in the bright of the control of the furnished of the f	at end of Mar., 1922.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	111,078 180,732 468,857	7,862 23,702 138,116	7:1† 13:1 29:5	+ 0·4 - 0·6 + 1·2	+ 3·4 + 7·7 +15·3
Miscellaneous Metal	65,382	9,899	15.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Cotton	71,380 12,037 77,281 97,396	5,873 307 3,875 6,985	8·2‡ 2·6 5·0 7·2	- 2·7 - 0·1 - 0·8	- 9·2 - 3·2 - 0·4
Furnishing Woodworking	36,916 50,664	2,494 5,188	6·8 10·2	- 0.8 - 0.1	- 4·9 + 2·9
Clothing:  Boot and Shoe.  Other Clothing  Leather Glass  Pottery Tobacco \$	77,480 54,888 9,583 1,272 33,450 4,617	3,633 1,607 1,056 66 6,650 3,534	4·7 2·9 11·0 5·2 19·9 76·5	- 0.6 - 1.5 + 1.0 - 2.6 + 47.4	- 3·2 - 5·7 - 0·7 + 1·8 +17·5 +42·8
Total	1,353,013	220,847	16:3		+ 6 3

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

Detailed particulars will be found on page 173.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included	March.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for Mar., 1922.	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	1,084,473 5,376 3,720	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5·17 5·07 5·90	Days. -0.18 -0.01 -0.04	Days. +0.61 +0.76 -0.10	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	64,481	Furnaces in Blast. 107 Mills Working 445 Shifts Worked (one week). 313,617	Number. + 6 + 9 Per cent. - 6.7	Number.  - 2 + 309 Per cent.  - 23.6	

### (b) OTHER TRADES.

Exchanges ver	Numbe	er of Worl	kpeople.	Total V	Total wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.	Week ended 25th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a		
of sittle in red	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, etc.  Total Textiles	81,959 15,540 31,463 23,727 13,065 16,499 3,475 16,153 24,015 225,496	Per cent. + 4.0 + 1.5 + 2.2 + 1.3 - 2.1 + 0.5 + 0.2 + 2.1	Per cent. +17·1 - 3·5 + 4·2 +23·5 - 3·5 +22·9 - 7·6 - 6·3 - 1·4 + 8·7	£ 166,186 32,531 65,863 31,945 17,599 31,564 6,798 28,570 66,615	Per cent. + 7·3 + 3·3 + 3·1 + 1·0 - 9·6 + 2·1 + 3·3 - 0·5 + 3·1	Per cent. +28:1 - 0:0 +16:0 +24:5 + 1:7 +39:2 + 3:3 -20:2 + 2:9 +14:3		
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Readymade Tailoring Paper Printing and Bookbinding Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	50,742 10,498 19,360 10,904 13,533 11,401 7,034 7,468 5,867 63,655	+ 0.8 + 0.5 + 3.3 + 1.1 + 0.4 + 0.9 - 1.3 - 2.2 - 0.7 - 0.0	+ 4·3 - 7·3 - 3·4 - 4·0 -11·4 -10·2 -15·7 -15·3 -45·3	117,680 16,037 34,694 26,883 41,486 21,559 18,000 18,797 19,600	+ 1.8 + 0.6 + 9.3 - 1.6 + 2.7 - 0.7 - 2.2 - 1.7 + 3.7	+11·1 + 7·1 + 4·4 -14·5 -14·1 -32·6 -33·7 -38·1 -56·7		
Grand Total	425,958	+ 1.3	+ 5.2 + 2.6	906,986	+ 0.9 + 2.6	$\frac{-7.1}{-1.0}$		

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

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

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

‡ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers The majority of those rendered idle during March were previously working only alternate weeks.

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

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

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

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued fair, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. Short time was worked at collieries at which nearly one-half of the workpeople were employed.

The average weekly number of days (5·17) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th March showed a decrease of 0·18 days as compared with the fortnight ended 25th February, but an increase of 0·61 days on a year ago. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th March showed an increase of 9,811 (or 0·9 per cent.) on the number at 25th February, but a decrease of 113,292 (or 9·5 per cent.) on the number at 31st March. 1921.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 81 per cent. at 27th March, compared with 92 per cent. at 21st

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.

nd SIP to success of the control of	Wage Ea	nl Numberners on Books.	er of Colliery	Days w	rage Nun yorked p y the Mir	er Week
Districts.	25th March,	(-) as c	or Dec.	Fort- night ended	t (-) as compa	
	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th March, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lanc. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North staffordshire South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop Glouc. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon. England and Wales	57,638 148,952 11,154 103,676 65,320 104,823 62,398 62,289 22,000 33,958 33,460 14,099 1,423 15,975 219,142	per cent + 0.4 + 2.1 + 0.7 + 1.2 - 0.4 - 0.1 + 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.0 + 2.7 + 2.8 + 1.4 + 1.4 + 0.9	t per cent - 3 2 - 11·1 - 4·2 - 0·9 - 4·1 - 10·4 - 4·5 - 4·3 + 0·7 - 4·0 - 13·8 - 17·6 - 30·8 - 13·3 - 14·1 - 8·7	Days 5:30 5:24 5:50 5:35 4:87 4:47 4:90 4:84 5:22 5:01 5:65 5:11 5:25 5:65	Days - 0·18 - 0·03 - 0·21 - 0·17 - 0·40 - 0·19 - 0·44 - 0·37 - 0·64 + 0·01 - 0·06 - 0·23 - 0·07 - 0·06 - 0·07	Days + 1 35 + 0 68 + 0 22 + 0 01 - 0 40 - 0 53 - 0 68 - 0 67 - 0 10 + 0 34 + 0 37 + 0 25 - 0 36 + 2 29 + 0 65
ScotLand: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland Scotland	14,698 27,911 85,657 128,266	+ 0.6 + 1.8 + 0.8 + 1.0	- 10·4 - 14·8 - 15·3	4·94 5·28 4·92	- 0.41 + 0.06 - 0.20	- 0·15 + 0·97 + 0·16 + 0·31
Great Britain	1,084,473	+ 0.9	- 9:5	5.17	- 0.18	+ 0.61

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th March was 0.58 of a day, of which 0.52 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 25th February the average time lost was 0.41 of a day, of which 0.37 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 19th March, 1921, the average time lost was 1.20 of a day. The non-winding time in each of these periods was about one-quarter of a day per week. of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 25th March, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 19,921,000 tons, compared with 19,763,000 tons in the four weeks ended 25th February, 1922, and with 16,436,600 tons in the four weeks ended 26th March, 1921.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during March, 1922, amounted to 5,499,477 tons, or 1,204,739 tons more than in February, 1922, and 3,389,052 tons more than in March, 1921.

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

# IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was still bad at iron mines, but there was an improvement compared with February. At shale mines, also, employment was better than in the previous month. At lead and zinc mines it was slack on the whole.

At quarries employment generally was only moderate, though it showed a tendency to improve. At slate quarries it was fairly good.

### MINING

Iron.—Although still bad on the whole, employment at iron mines improved in March, particularly at mines in Cumberland and Lancashire. Some mines still remained closed, however, and, except in the Cumberland and Lancashire districts, short time was worked in the majority of mines which were open.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to employment in the fortnight ended 25th March, in comparison with a month and a year earlier:—

Districts.	peopl Mine	ber of We employ s include Return	red at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.		
	Fort- night ended	lnc. (Dec.(-)	as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec.'(-)	as com-
	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	2,087	Per cent. + 2:0	Per cent 59.9	Days. 4.29	Days 0.40	Days. + 0.75
Cumberland and Lanca- shire	2,215 1,074	+ 36.3	- 17·2 - 20·0	6·00 4·64	+ 0.05	+ 0.51 + 0.59
All Districts	5,376	+ 14.6	- 41.7	5.07	- 0.01	+ 0.76

Shale.—Employment in March was better than in the previous month, though not so good as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 3,720 workpeople in the fortnight ended 25th March showed an increase of 14.3 per cent. in the total number employed as compared with February, but a decrease of 11.3 per cent. compared with March of last year. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines was 5.90, compared with 5.94 in the previous month and 6.00 a year ago.

5.94 in the previous month and 6.00 a year ago.

Tin.—Work remained practically suspended at tin mines.

Lead and Zinc.—Employment with lead miners in the Weardale district was fairly good; elsewhere it continued slack on the

### QUARRYING.

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

	ployed	Workpeo at Quar l in the R	ries in-	Avera	ge No. of i per wee Quarries	k by the
100 - 000 - 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	ended		Fort- night ended	Increase Decrease compare	e(-) as	
	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone	3,228 1,203 1,779 1,140 814 305	Per cent 2.9 + 6.0 + 0.9 + 3.7 + 7.1	Per cent 25.8 - 12.5 + 1.4 + 7.5 - 16.3 - 6.2	Days. 5-27 5-30 4-87 5 01 5-24 5-84	Days. + 0.27 + 0.58 + 0.04 - 0.43 + 0.20 + 0.99	Days. + 0.97 + 0.54 - 0.96 - 0.25 - 0.57 + 0.80
All Quarrying	8,469	+ 1.0	- 13.9	5.17	+ 0.19	+ 0.26

Limestone.—Employment at quarries producing limestone for cement making was moderate, while at those producing road-making material it was fair on the whole. There was considerable variation, as between different districts, in employment at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, iron and steel work, etc., but employment generally was slightly better than in the previous month.

Sandstone.—Taken as a whole employment was moderate at sandstone quarries; at those quarries which produce material for grindstones, pulnstones, etc., it was slack.

grindstones, pulpstones, etc., it was slack.

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.).—Employment continued slack at granite quarries raising material for setts; at other granite quarries there was an improvement, though employment was still only moderate.

Slate.—Workpeople at slate quarries were fairly well employed during March, and a shortage of quarrymen was reported by one

large quarry in North Wales.

Basalt and Whinstone (road materials).—Employment was fairly good at basalt quarries, and was slightly better than in February. Workpeople at whinstone quarries were well employed in the West Scottish districts, while in East Scotland employment was fair.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad during March, but showed a further improvement as compared with previous months.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month, as shown by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 107, compared with 101 at the end of February, seven furnaces having been re-lit and one having gone out of blast during the month. Of the furnaces re-lit two were in Cumberland and two in Yorkshire (West Riding) and one each in Cleveland, Lancashre and Lincolnshire.

Riding) and one each in Cleveland, Lancashire and Lincolnshire. The furnace going out of blast was in Durham.

Returns received by the Federation from seventy-six firms employing 16,791 workpeople at the end of March, 1922, show an increase of 6.0 per cent. compared with the number at the end of February, but a decrease of 19.1 per cent. compared with the end of March, 1921.

The following Table shows the total number of furnaces in

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

	Total Number of		er of Fu last at e		Inc. (+) cr Dec. (-) in Mar. on a		
District.	Furnaces at Mar. 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:-					STATE OF		
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and N. Lancs.	115 46	27 12	27 9	40 8	+ 3	- 13 + 4	
Other parts of Lancs., and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	10	8	8	+ 2	+ 2	
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	19	19	12		+ 7	
Lincolnshire Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick.	22 58	7 12	6 12	10	+1	+ 6 + 2	
South Wales and Mon- mouth.	33	8	8	1		+ 7	
Total (England and Wales)	385	95	89	80	+ 6	+ 15	
SCOTLAND	102	12	12	29		- 17	
TOTAL	487	107	101	109	+ 6	- 2	

The production of pig iron in March, as returned to the Federation, amounted to 389,800 tons, compared with 300,100 tons in February and 386,000 tons in March, 1921.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair during March. It showed an improvement on the previous month, and was much better than a year ago. At the end of March 445 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 436 at the end of February and 136 a year ago.

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4,587 at 27th March, as compared with 5,031 at 21st February.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of March, 1922:—

THE LETTER	Number	of Works	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
Works. At end of March, 1922.		Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Month ago.	Year ago.	March, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tinplate Steel Sheet	66 13	- 1	+ 47 + 7	334 111	+ 5 + 4	+257 + 52		
TOTAL	79	- 1	+ 54	445	+ 9	+309		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in March, 1922, amounted to 88,792 tons, or 16,195 tons more than in February, 1922, and 66,219 tons more than in March, 1921.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was adversely affected by the engineers' lock-out; it continued moderate in Wales and Monmouth and bad elsewhere, except at Leeds, where it was fair and showed an improvement at the principal works. Many works were again closed or partially closed, and others were working short time owing to lack of orders. In the Staffordshire and Wales and Monmouth districts, however, employment was much better than a year ago.

According to returns received from firms employing 64,481 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 25th March (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on) showed a decrease of 6.7 per cent. on the previous month, and of 23.6 per cent. on a year ago.

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

April, 1922.

	emp	of Work loyed by king ret	v firms	Aggre	gate number of Shifts.•		
in the Huddees Lin cale <u>r</u> there	Week ended 25th March,	Dec.	(+) or (-) as apared ith a	Week ended 25th March,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
296497	1922.	Month ago.	Year. ago.	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	7,166	Per cent.	Per cent.	70.030	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	259 810 2,947 22,957 2,518	+ 7·0 + 26·8 - 10·5 - 2·7 - 4·1	- 24·7 + 28·6 - 21·6 - 4·6 - 32·4	39,929 874 3,046 10,718 100,596	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ -1.4 \\ +4.6 \\ -12.7 \\ -5.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 13.9 \\ - 27.7 \\ + 8.1 \\ - 27.4 \\ - 5.8 \end{array} $	
other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	5,721 6,019 16,084	- 25·8 - 2·2 - 2·9	- 50·3 - 25·6 - 24·0	11,661 28,820 32,431 85,542	- 1·4 -28·2 - 0·4 - 4·1	- 27.8 - 56.1 - 27.5 - 23.5	
Total	64,481	- 5.4	- 21.2	313,617	- 6.7	- 23.6	
DISTRICTS. forthumberland and Durham	5,466	10-0	y apre	213101111	THE OWNER OF THE OWNER.		
leveland	7,787	-12.0 + 1.4	- 51·4 - 13 4	26,787 42,764	- 8·9 + 0·5	- 53·3 - 16·3	
ham eeds, Bradford, etc. umberland, Lancs. and	13,858 2,645	-13·7 + 0·7	- 38·0 - 33·9	63,452 12,744	-14·8 + 6·9	- 43·4 - 34·7	
Cheshire taffordshire ther Midland Counties Vales and Monmouth.	5,979 6,356 3,125 8,190	-10·4 + 0·4 - 0·9 - 1·4	- 14·0 + 21·3 - 14·2 + 54·7	25,780 32,175 14,479 44,741	-19·3 - 1·2 - 3·2 - 1·8	- 26.4 + 25.4 - 0.2 + 65.7	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	53,406 11,075	- 6·4 - 0·6	- 21·1 - 21·7	262,922 50,695	- 7·2 - 3·9	- 23·2 - 25·5	
Total	64,481	- 5.4	- 21.2	313,617	- 6.7	- 23.6	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 549,400 tons in March, 1922, compared with 415,000 tons in February, and with 359,100 tons in March, 1921.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades remained very bad during March, and was rather worse than in February. On the 29th March a stoppage of work began, owing to a wages dispute, at the yards of members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. See page 156.

Employers' Federation. See page 156.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose Unemployment Insurance books were lodged at Exchanges at 27th March:—

Divisions.	1 .07	1	Number of Unemploy- ment Books remaining lodged at 27th Mar., 1922.	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 27th Mar., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 21st Feb., 1922,
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S. Midlands and Eastern S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Iréland			5,746 33,050 19,016 4,242 752 176 1,259 946 9,941 7,098 35,042 11,863	35·0 43·5 39·6 40·6 23·1 23·2 27·3 14·0 22·4 41·6 40·0 29·4	+ 8.4 + 1.8 + 1.5 + 2.7 + 0.3 + 1.2 - 2.2 - 0.4 - 1.9 + 4.1 + 0.2 + 1.3
United Kingdom			129,131	36.3	+ 1.2
Males			128,420 711	36·7 11·5	+ 1·3 - 1·6

Employment on the Tyne and Wear was bad, and worse than in the previous month, except with ship joiners on the Tyne, who reported it as fair, but declining. On the Tees also it was bad, and worse than in the previous month. At the East and South Coast ports it was again reported slack, while at the Bristol Channel ports it was very slack, and worse than in February. On the Mersey it was still slack, and at Barrow a further decline was reported.

further decline was reported.

With joiners on the Clyde employment continued fair, but with other classes of workpeople it remained bad. At Dundee and Aberdeen it was bad, and worse than in the previous month.

At Belfast employment was bad, and worse than in February. At Cork also employment was bad.

\* 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.

## ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued very bad, and in the latter half of the month the general lock-out of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union by firms affiliated to the Engineering and National Employers' Federations, which began on 13th March (see page 156), caused a further decline in employment among other workpeople at the works involved.

among other workpeople at the works involved.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed (excluding those disqualified for benefit on account of the dispute), according to the Unemployment Insurance records at 27th March, as compared with 21st February:—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 27th March, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 27th March, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 21st Feb., 1922.
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S. Midlands and Eastern B. E. Counties South Western Wales Cotland reland	30,185 30,342 59,492 35,711 14,985 45,016 15,505 7,150 9,446 2,627 51,825 6,588	21·0 34·6 27·0 29·2 26·6 29·4 21·0 20·3 17·5 21·3 30·7 29·8	+ 0·3 + 3·9 + 1·4 + 1·0 - 0·5 - 1·0 - 0·9 - 0·2 + 0·1 - 3·8 + 1·8
UNITED KINGDOM	308,872	26.9	+ 0.8
Males	298,2 <b>36</b> 10,636	28·0 12·6	+ 0.9 - 1.1

## MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad on the whole, many workpeople being unemployed and much short time being worked by those remaining in employment. In one or two sections there was a slight improvement.

Brasswork.—Employment was again bad, but there was an improvement compared with February. The principal trade union reported that of its 25,000 members, 2,850 were totally unemployed at the end of the month, and a further 4,000 were working short time. At Birmingham employment was reported very slack, but somewhat better than in the previous month, while in the Manchester district there was a decline compared with February.

Bedsteads.—Employment in the bedstead trade was very slack, although a slight improvement was reported during the month.

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

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

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

Needles, etc.—In the needle and fish-hook and fishing tackle making trades at Redditch employment improved slightly during March, and was reported fair with needle and fish-hook makers, and fairly good with makers of fishing tackle. A good deal of short time was worked.

Tubes.—Employment among tube makers at Wednesbury was reported as quiet; at Birmingham it improved during the month, and the mills worked fuller time. At Landore and Newport (Mon.) employment was slack.

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

Sheet Metal.—Employment remained bad on the whole, and much short time was worked. Some improvement was reported, however, at Wolverhampton and Bristol; but in certain other localities, including Edinburgh, Manchester, Oldham and Leeds there was a decline. At Birmingham employment among tinplate and sheet metal workers was reported very slack, one in six being totally unemployed and the remainder working only three days per week.

Wire.—Employment, taken as a whole, was slack. There were improvements, however, in the Cleckheaton, Birmingham and South Wales districts.

<sup>\*</sup> See note \* at foot of second column on page 163.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment was very quiet, on the whole, with stove grate workers. At Leeds it declined during March, and was reported as bad; it was very bad at Sheffield,

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Jewellery, Plated-ware, etc.-At Birmingham employment de clined during the month, and was very slack, practically all those in employment working short time. At Sheffield employment was bad and rather worse than last month, while in London it remained very bad; short time was largely worked in each

Hollow-ware.—At Wolverhampton employment was fair with tin and enamel hollow-ware makers and galvanised hollow-ware makers, and slack with cast-iron hollow-ware makers. At Birmingham employment remained good with iron plate hollow-ware workers, but a small amount of short time was worked during

Farriers.—Employment among farriers showed little change compared with the previous month, and was slack on the whole; a good deal of short time was worked.

## COTTON TRADE.

In this trade there was an improvement during March, especially in the weaving department, although employment was still very slack; in all departments, and in almost all districts, employment was much above the extremely low level of March, 1921. There was still much short time and unemployment in all the principal districts; but in several districts certain mills which had been closed down for some time were re-enend, and there

had been closed down for some time were re-opened, and there was a reduction in the number of idle looms.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15-1 at the 27th March, as compared with 17-2 at the 21st

February.

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

bestoon actor was in		mber of		Total W	Wages paid to Workpeople.			
as traversh less in	Week	Inc. (- Dec. on	(-)	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
miliahal aram (555) a man (50,5 paders) a barmon any Janes	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
DEPARTMENTS Preparing	10,920 21,883 33,469 7,582 8,105	Per cent. + 3.6 + 3.4 + 6.4 - 0.3 + 1.1	Per cent. +10·3 +10·3 +29·5 + 5·9 +12·0	£ 21,419 42,961 62,287 20,731 18,788	Per cent. + 5·2 + 4·7 + 10·3 + 3·2 + 11·0	Per cent. +25.9 +36.2 +33.7 + 2.7 +30.4		
Total	81,959	+ 4.0	+17:1	166,186	+ 7.3	+28.1		
DISTRICTS.  Ashron	4,144 5,104 10,073 12,871	- 1·5 + 6·1 + 1·0 + 4·1	+21·2 +16·9 + 4·8 + 8·8	8,217 9,668 23,527 25,781	- 3·7 +18·9 + 1·1 + 4·5	+21·7 +45·2 +28·7 +31·4 + 5·8		
Todmorden	7,871 4,027 4,254	+ 0·3 + 5·5 + 9·7	+66.6	8,033 7,247	+ 9·7 +12·6 +11·5	+13·1 +64·3 +45·5		
and Darwen Buruley, Padiham, Colne	10,026	+ 5.2 + 8.7	+42.3	20,685	+10.1	+35.0		
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,231 4,150 4,993	+ 0.9 - 0.5 + 7.4	- 3·2 +12·5 + 6·4	5,668 7,661 8,929	+ 1.4	- 6.8 +15.8 +30.0		
Total	81,959	+ 4.0	+17.1	166,186	+ 7.3	+28.1		

In the week ended 25th March about 31 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of about 15 hours a week on the average.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment in the spinning department continued bad, and (except at Stockport) showed little improvement compared with February; short time was still in operation in all these districts, and a large number of workpeople were totally unemployed. Employment was, however, much better than in March of last year, when organised short time was in operation. In the weaving department at Oldham, employment continued slack, only a very few firms being able to run full time; short time was also general in the weaving department at Rochdale. In the Bolton district, apart from the effects of a local dispute, employment was slightly better than during the previous month, although it was still described as very irregular in the spinning department, and as bad with weavers. In the Manchester district employment was still slack.

In many of the principal weaving centres, including Black-burn, Burnley, Preston, Darwen and Todmorden, employment

showed signs of improvement, especially towards the end of the month; but much short time and unemployment was still reported, and a large amount of machinery was standing idle even in the sheds that were open. In the Blackburn area several mills re-opened in March, while others re-started their pre-

paratory departments.

Employment was still bad in Yorkshire; in the Huddersfield area the majority of the operatives engaged in cotton spinning were working only 24 hours a week.

## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

DURING March employment continued bad in the woollen trade and in the weaving department of the worsted trade, but was good in the fine section of the wool combing trade and in the worsted spinning departments. As compared with the previous month there was a slight improvement in some departments and in some districts; as compared with March of last year there was a decided improvement, especially in the combing and spinning departments of the worsted trade.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.6 at the 27th March as compared with 10.5 at the 21st February.

### WOOLLEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was still very slack, but the slight

improvement reported in February continued until nearly the end of the month, when a slight reaction set in.

In the Huddersfield district and in the Dewsbury and Batley district employment was slightly better than in February, but there was still much short time and unemployment. Employment in the blanket tonde was near but somewhat better, while in the in the blanket trade was poor but somewhat better, while in the rag and shoddy trade there was also a very slight improvement. At Leeds, Yeadon and Guiseley there was a general slight improvement, but a large amount of short time was still worked 85 per cent. of the warp dressers and twisters, for example, were working only half time.

In the Stockport district employment on the whole continued good, and no short time was reported. In the Rochdale flannel trade there was much variation in the hours worked, some firms being on short time while others were on full time.

In Scotland the improvement reported in February continued, and there was a decrease in the number working short time Galashiels. On the whole, however, employment remained slack. Some of the tweed manufacturers were working less than half time, while others were running about two-thirds of their machinery full time.

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

Tan Transport Services		mbcr o			Vages paid to Vorkpeople.		
Control on the control of the contro	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (-		
	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments.  Wool Sorting	356 3,761 5,952 4,631 840	Per cent. + 2·3 + 3·7 + 1·1 + 0·0 + 3·3 + 1·5	Per cent. + 9·2 - 2·6 - 2·3 - 6·0 - 6·1	£ 879 7,666 11,118 10,738 2,130 32,531	+ 3·7 + 1·0 + 9·5	Per cent. + 17·2 + 8·0 + 3·9 - 9·8 + 1·9 - 0·0	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	1,166 1,471 1,864 1,933	+ 1.0 - 1.7 - 0.2 - 1.1	+ 6.9 + 12.8 - 2.9 - 6.8	3,187 3,487 3,913 4,261	+ 5.4 + 5.3 + 4.4 + 0.4	+ 46.5 + 32.7 - 8.3 - 7.6	
Total, West Riding Scotland	6,434 4,449 4,657	- 0.6 + 3.2 + 2.9	+ 0.7 - 6.7 - 5.8	14,848 8,805 8,878	+ 3·7 + 0·9 + 5·2	+ 8.5 - 3.1 - 9.2	
TOTAL	15,540	+ 1.5	- 3.5	32,531	+ 3.3	- 0.0	

In the week ended the 25th March about 43 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, as compared with 47 per cent in February. The average amount of short time was about twelve hours a week, as compared with 12. hours in February.

### WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade employment showed an improve ary, and was much better than in March of last year. demand for hosiery yarns continued, and the improvement in the employment of wool sorters and combers in the fine section was maintained. In view of the demand for tops, overtime working was proposed by the employers in this section, but the propowas not accepted by the operatives. Employment in some sections was stated to be affected by the insufficiency of combe

In the Bradford district employment with wool sorters and with combers, especially of merino wool, was good. In the spinning department operatives engaged on knitting and hosiery spinning department operatives engaged on knitting and hosiery yarns and on yarns for export were busy. The weaving department again showed a slight improvement, but was still far less busy than the spinning department. There was a general improvement in the Keighley and Huddersfield districts, and no general change in the Halifax district.

The following Table summarises the information received from these employers who furnished returns to

hose employers who furnished returns

	V	Number Vorkpeo	of ople.	Total all	Wages Workpe	paid to
TO SECURITION OF	Week ended 25th	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or –) on a
	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Combing Support of the combine of the combi	4,335 16,813 5,290 2,870 1,755	+ 1.0 + 1.7 + 3.3 + 5.5 + 0.9	+ 23·6 + 6·1 - 9·3 - 3·6 + 6·7	12,827 30 274 11,393 7,748 3,631	+ 1.4 + 2.0 + 9.1 + 2.5 + 1.2	+ 37.4 + 23.5 - 4.4 - 2.3 + 17.5
Total	31,063	+ 2.2	+ 4.2	65,863	+ 3.1	+ 16.0
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Idalfax District Idddersheld District Other parts of West	14,436 5,659 3,606 2,967	+ 1.5 + 2.5 + 1.2 + 8.4	+ 1.6 + 10.9 + 5.3 - 2.9	32,760 11,470 6,821 6,365	+ 3·1 + 3·9 - 0·8 + 9·2	+ 14·1 + 40·2 + 17·0 - 3·7
Riding	2,982	- 0.1	+ 9.4	5,690	+ 0.9	+ 11.3
Total, West Riding	29,650	+ 2.1	+ 4·0 + 9·5		+ 3·2 + 0·3	+ 15·9 + 18·3
Total	31,063	+ 2.2	+ 4.2	65,863	+ 3.1	+ 16.0

In the week ended the 25th March about 12 per cent. of the orkpeople covered by the returns were on short time, as com-ared with 19 per cent. in February; the average amount of short me was 94 hours a week, as compared with eight hours in

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 8,315,600 lbs. in March, 1922, compared with 70,792,100 lbs. in february, 1922, and 22,488,000 lbs. in March 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 14,930,300 square yards, compared with 11,783,300 square yards in February, 1922, and 9,056,600 square yards in March, 1921.

The exports of blankets were 58,417 pairs, 61,923 pairs, and 47,632 pairs in March, 1922, February, 1922, and March, 1921.

## HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the hosiery trade during March showed a further improvement and was fairly good on the whole.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.2 at 27th March, as compared with 3.7 at 21st February.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers, who furnished returns in

ployers who furnished returns :-

		aran .	Minister of the					
	w	Number orkpeop	of le.	Total all	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
District.	Week ended Dec. (-) on a 25th		Week ended 25th	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a			
The last son	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
Leicester Leicester County Dist. Notis and Derbyshire Cootland Other Districts  Total United Kingdom	7,528 2,004 4,784 1,813 370 16,499	Per cent. + 3·1 + 3·1 + 1·9 + 0·2 - 3·6 + 2·3	Per cent. + 40·7 + 14·7 + 8·2 + 16·7 + 6·6 + 22·9	£ 15,864 3,780 8,220 3,213 487 31,564	Per cent. + 3·2 + 3·4 + 3·5 - 6·1 - 6·5 + 2·1	Per cent. + 51·2 + 25·0 + 26·5 + 41·4 + 24·2 + 39·2		

of 13,697 workpeople employed by firms making reports as to ort time working, about 10 per cent. were losing, on the grage, 16 hours a week.

imployment in Leicestershire continued fairly good, with but le short time. In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and in the tland employment was fair, and showed little change as apared with the previous month; short time was still worked some firms.

### SILK TRADE.

MPLOYMENT in this trade was still slack during March, and h short time was reported.

e percentage of workpeople unemployed, however, as ated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment langes, showed an improvement, being 7·1 at 27th March, ompared with 8·6 at 21st February.

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

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

ode of bala Lines in	Tot W	al Numb	per of ple.	Total	Wages Workpe	paid to
The light of the second	Week ended 25th	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a
- Galfact reports total a	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.
BRANCHES. Throwing	863 1,579 1,927 1,046 355	Per cent. + 3·1 - 2·4 + 2·9 - 1·6 - 7·3	Per cent. +15.8 -26.2 - 7.6 - 2.2 + 1.4	£ 1,139 2,506 3,197 1,933 731	Per cent. + 3.7 - 6.9 + 8.5 + 2.2 + 10 6	Per cent. +27.4 -26.9 + 0.3 -20.6 +12.8
Total	5,770	- 0.1	- 9.7	9,506	+ 2.3	-10.3
DISTRICTS.  Lancashire and W.Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties. Other Districts, including Scotland	1,624 1,312 1,841	- 6.6 + 5.2 + 1.6 + 1.6	-25·9 -12·2 + 9·3 - 2·5	3,052 1,840 3,314 1,300	+ 3·7 - 7·2 + 9·2 - 2·3	-21·3 -30·1 +15·1 + 7·9
Total	5,770	- 0:1	- 9.7	9,506	+ 2.3	- 10.3

Reports relating to short time received from firms employing 4,772 workpeople show that 33 per cent. worked an average of about 13½ hours' short time during the week ended 25th March. In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts, in the Lancashire and West Riding districts, employment was still slack. Employment in the Eastern Counties continued fair on the whole.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) of raw and thrown silk, spun silk yarn and broadstuffs, and the exports of spun silk yarn and silk broadstuffs in March, 1922, in comparison with February, 1922, and March,

that because and	Mar.,	Wah	Mar.,	Inc. (+) o	r Dec.(-) on
Description.	1922.	Feb., 1922.	1921.	A month ago.	Mar., 1921.
Imports (les. Re-exports)  Kaw Silk lb.  Thrown Silk lb.  Spun Silk Yarn lb.  Silk Broadstuffs  Exports of British  Manufacture:—	67,256 † 58,402 4,296‡	59,760 889 43,425 3,468‡	35,506 6,600 11,900 6,179‡	+ 7,496 + 14,977 + 828	+ 31,750 + 46,502 - 1,883
Spun Silk Yarn lb. Silk Broadstuffs	21,565 430‡	13,719 349\$	27,848 329‡	+ 7,846 + 81	- 6,283 + 101

### LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade continued bad on the whole, and

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade continued bad on the whole, and showed little change on the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the flax, linen and hemp trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.2 at 27th March, as compared with 17.2 at 21st February.

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

those employers who furnished returns :-

PR -   00 -   201	W	Number	of ple.	Total all	Wages	paid to
per- co ra sura	Week ended 25th	Inc. Dec.	(+) or (-) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
CD2 6	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS, Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	3,525 7,192 6,329 3,957 2,724	Per cent. + 0.5 + 0.3 + 1.9 + 2.6 + 1.9	+43·0 + 6·1 - 3·8·	£ 4,521 7,806 9 095 6,971 3,552	Per cent 1.0 + 2.1 + 3.9 - 1.3 - 1.5	Per cent- +34·9 +43·0 +21·1 -12·9 +165·3
Total	23,727	+ 1.3	+23.5	31,945	+ 1.0	+24.5
DISTRICTS. Belfast Other places in Ireland	11,313 6,423	+ 0.6 + 2.9	+35·6 +21·5	15,276 8,092	+ 4·4 - 7·9	+48·2 + 1·3
Total, Ireland	17,736	+ 1.4	+30.2	23,368	- 0.2	+27.7
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	1,373 4,618	- 0·1 + 1·2	+ 9·0 + 6·9	1,964 6,613	- 0·1 + 5·7	+ 2.1 +21.4
Total, Scotland	5,991	+ 0.9	+ 7.3	8,577	+ 4.3	+16.3
Total	23,727	+ 1.3	+23.5	31,945	+ 1.0	+24.5

Returns from firms employing 22,500 workpeople showed that about 57 per cent. of the workpeople were working on an average 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th March.

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.
 † Imports nil, re exports 143 lbs.
 ‡ Thousands of square yards.

### JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Dundee and the surrounding districts during March continued bad.

March continued bad.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the anemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15·3 at 27th March, as compared with 14·0 at 21st February.

The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who i	urnisne	a recur	ns :-				
- 1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1		umber orkpeoj		Total all V	Wages paid to Vorkpeople.		
DEPARTMENTS.	Week	ded Dec. (-) on a ended 25th				+) or -) on a	
	March, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other and not specified	3,297 4,076 3,728 1,964	Fer cent - 2.0 - 3.5 - 1.1 -	Per cent 10.7 - 8.7 + 6.7 + 3.6	£ 3,942 4,772 4,907 3,978	Per cent 7.5 - 12.6 - 9.2 - 8.1	Per cent 4.9 - 2.5 + 22.4 - 6.7	
Total	13,065	- 1.9	- 3.5	17,599	- 9.6	+ 1.7	

Returns relating to short time were received from firms employing 11,600 workpeople. Of these workpeople over 60 per cent. were working 22 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th

### LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during March, and showed little variation as compared with the preceding month. There was a large amount of unemployment and short-time working in all the principal districts, although in the curtain section of the trade employment continued fair and better than a year ago. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was lower, being 13-9 at 27th March, as compared with 15-5 at 21st February.

February.

At Nottingham and Long Eaton employment remained bad, except in the curtain section generally and in the machine-made lace section at Long Eaton, which showed a slight improvement at the beginning of the month. In Scotland employment continued moderate, on the whole, and was much better than a year

是产生上程(1)	Total	Numbe orkpeopl	r of e.	Total V	Vages Pa Vorkpeor	ole.
	Week	Inc. (-	+) or a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Branches. Levers	733 1,534 686 522	Per cent. + 2·1 + 0·9 - 12·6 - 0·9	Per cent. +11.6 -41.0 + 6.3	£ 1,233 3,577 1,180 808	Per cent. + 7.9 + 2.3 + 8.5 - 5.4	Per cent 4.6 + 30.4 - 32.1 - 0.1
Total	3,475	- 2.1	- 7·6	6,798	+ 3.3	+ 3.3
Districts. Nottingham City	1,524	+ 0.1	- 8.3	2,738	- 0.3	- 9.7
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts &	897	- 9.4	-26.8	1,645	+ 7.2	-11.8
Other English Districts) Scotland	1,054	+ 1.5	+20.7	2,415	1 + 4.9	+43.3
Total	3,475	- 2.1	- 7.6	6,798	+ 3.3	+ 3.3

Returns received from certain firms employing about 2,500 workpeople showed that in the week ending 25th March nearly one-third of these employees were working, on the average, about 21 hours less than full time.

### CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during March was fair, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the carpet and rug trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.7 at 27th March, as compared with 7.0 at 21st February.

Returns received from firms employing 10,383 workpeople in the week ended 25th March, and paying £19,064 in wages, showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 1.9 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 24.4 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid.

Returns covering 7,513 workpeople showed that in the week ended 25th March about 19 per cent. were working, on the average, seventeen hours less than full time.

## BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

During March employment in these trades remained bad on the whole, but showed a slight improvement in some districts as compared with the previous month. A large amount of short time was worked in all districts.

The percentage of workpeeple unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.3 at 27th March as compared with 12.8 at 21st February.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 25th March:—

		umber o			Wages paid to Workpeople.		
And 1 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (-		
	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Trades: Bleaching	2,379 803 12,444	Per cent 1.2 - 5.5 - 0.0	Per cent. + 7.9 - 4.2 - 4.2	£ 5,147 2,485 37,948	Per cent 3.1 - 7.5 + 5.5	Per cent. + 3.6 - 7.4 + 3.9	
and other Departments	7,823 568	+ 0.9	+ 0.4 + 8.4	19,580 1,455	+ 1.8 + 2.1	+ 2·8 - 1·7	
Total	24,015	+ 0.2	- 1.4	66,615	+ 3.1	+ 2.9	
Vorkshire Lancashire Scotland Other Districts	11,428 7,809 1,903 449 2,426 24,015	+ 0.6 - 1.1 + 1.1 - 2.0 + 2.1 + 0.2	- 5·3 - 6·2 +12·6 - 4·3 + 5·6	36,224 18,974 4,221 834 6,362 66,615	+ 7·0 - 3·5 + 3·4 + 2·3 + 2·1 + 3·1	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.0 \\ - 5.2 \\ + 6.7 \\ - 15.8 \\ + 21.2 \\ \hline + 2.9 \end{array} $	

Returns received from firms employing about 19,500 workpeoples showed that in the week ended 25th March nearly 60 per cent of these employees worked, on the average, 13 hours less than

full time.

In Yorkshire and Lancashire employment continued slack on the whole, although it was reported as fairly good in the cotton (warp and hank) section in Lancashire. Employment with lace dyers at Nottingham was again bad, but slightly better than a month ago; it remained good with hosiery dyers at Loughborough and Basford, but showed a further decline at Leicester. With silk dyers employment was good at Macclesfield, fair at Leek, and was again bad at Congleton.

### FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade showed a further slight improvement, but remained slack on the whole. Trade unions at Denton, Stockport, Bredbury, Bury and Hyde, with a membership of 4,955, reported that 5·1 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of March, compared with 5·7 per cent. at the end of February. At Denton employment was quiet, and 85 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be working short time. At Stockport employment was bad, and 90 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time. Employment in Watwickshire was fairly good, and showed an improvement on the previous month.

### TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during March in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was again only moderate. Returns, however, received from firms paying £9,930 in wages to their work people (indoor and outdoor) during the week ended 25th March showed an increase in the amount paid of 1.8 per cent., at compared with the previous month.

Other Centres.—Employment in the Northern district was quiet; the slight improvement reported last month at Bradford, Huddersfield and Liverpool was maintained, and some improvement was reported at Manchester. At Bristol employment was described as fair, and better than a month ago. In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment was generally slack, while in the Devon and Cornwall district tailors were better employed. In Scotland employment was slack, but generally better than in February. An improvement was also reported at Belfast and Londonderry. Belfast and Londonderry

### READY-MADE.

Employment in this branch of the tailoring trade was slight better as compared with a month ago, a seasonal improver being reported. Of the employees covered by the returns reing to short time, about one-third had lost, on the average of the season of the se

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

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

April, 1922.

duction duction	Num	ber of In orkpeop	idoor le.	Total W Indoo	ages paid to all r Workpeople.		
District.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a	
	25th March, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th March, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Leeds Manchester Joher places in Yorks. Lancs. and Cheshire Bristol Yorth and West Mid-	5,087 2,209 3,101 1,189	Per cent. + 3·2 + 0·8 + 6·7 + 4·4	Per cent. + 2.4 - 1.0 + 0.6 - 17.7	£ 9,161 3,892 5,190 1,946	Per cent. + 6.4 + 11.2 + 11.4 + 22.4	Per cent. + 20·0 - 9·2 + 4·6 + 21·1	
land Counties (ex- cluding Bristol) outh Midland and	1,772	+ 7.9	- 2.7	3,046	+ 16.1	+ 14.6	
Eastern Counties Condon Blasgow Cest of United Kingdom	1,874 2,039 761 1,328	+ 1.7 - 2.1 + 3.8 + 3.5	- 6·3 - 5·4 - 0·8 - 15·6	3,200 4,800 1,572 1,887	+ 9.5 + 0.2 + 12.9 + 15.0	- 4.7 + 2.1 - 1.8 - 21.9	
Total, United Kingdom	19,360	+ 3.3	- 3-4	34,694	+ 9.3	+ 4.4	

Employment in Leeds was still moderate, but a further improvement was shown; at other places in the North employment was slack, but a slight improvement was reported. At Bristol imployment was fair, and better than in February. In the rest of the North and West Midland Counties and in the South Midland and Eastern Counties employment was quiet, but dightly better, in some localities, than last month. In London imployment showed little change. In Glasgow employment remained fair, while in the remaining parts of the United Kingdom it was slack.

### SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during March in the shirt and collar trade continued slack on the whole. Returns received from firms employing about 10,000 workpeople showed that 37 per cent. of that number lost on an average 12½ hours during the week ended 25th March on account of short time.

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

	w	Number	of ole.	Total V	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
District.	Week ended 25th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	
	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
London Manchester Rest of Lancs. and Yorks. and Cheshire South Western Counties. Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast	2,797 1,621 1,243 1,058 879 1,457 950 493	Per cent. + 1.4 -10.7 + 6.9 + 4.9 + 0.7 + 4.6 - 0.4 + 2.5	Per cent 7.0 -17.2 +20.2 -11.8 - 4.4 + 2.8 -23.0 -10.7	£ 4,690 2,625 1,500 1,483 1,446 2,291 1,328 674	Per cent. + 0.6 - 3.2 - 0.4 + 2.4 + 2.5 + 5.9 - 6.0 + 7.5	Per cent. +12·7 + 6·9 +23·0 - 6·2 +22·1 +17·4 -19·2 -13·5	
Total, United Kingdom	10,498	+ 0.5	- 7:3	16,037	+ 0.6	+ 7.1	

In London employment continued slack. At Manchester, it declined. In the rest of Lancashire and in Yorkshire and Cheshire employment improved, and very little short time was reported. There was a slight improvement in employment in the South-Western Counties; in the rest of England and Wales it was quiet. At Glasgow, short time working was still prevalent. At Londonderry and Belfast employment remained dull.

## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in London during March continued to improve, but, on the whole, was again only fair. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,128 workpeople in the week ended 25th March showed an increase in the number employed of 5.5 per cent. in comparison with February, and of 0.9 per cent. in comparison with a year ago.

In the West End, employment with milliners continued fair and, compared with February, showed an improvement, although little short time was reported.

WHOLESALE MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC.,

TRADES.

In London some short time was still worked, and employment generally was only fair, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month. Returns from firms employing

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

2,028 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 25th March showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 6.0 per cent. compared with March, 1921.

Employment in Manchester was fair, and continued to show a stight improvement. A small amount of short time was as a stight improvement.

a slight improvement. A small amount of short time was reported in the costume and mantle trades. Returns from firms employing 2,216 workpeople showed an increase in the number employed of 2·1 per cent. on February, and of 2·5 per cent. on

a year ago.
In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade showed a further slight improvement, and, on the whole, was moderate. Of the operatives covered by the returns received, about 34 per cent. worked short time. Returns from firms employing 1,341 work-people showed an increase in the number employed of 1.9 per cent. in comparison with a month ago, but a decrease of 10.0 per cent. in comparison with March, 1921.

### CORSET TRADE.

Employment during March continued to improve, and, in general, was fairly good, although some short time was again reported. Returns from firms employing 5,950 workpeople in the week ended 25th March, showed an increase of 5·1 per cent. in the number employed as compared with February, and of 9·7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tanning and currying section was again fair generally. In the manufactured leather goods section it continued slack, but a slight improvement was reported from a few branches. Short time continued to be worked to a considerable extent. Returns received from Trade Unions covering 9,583 workpeople showed that 11·0 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 10·0 per cent. in February and 11·7 per cent. in March, 1921.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·8 at 27th March, as compared with 13·5 at 21st February.

Employment with skinners, tanners and curriers continued to be bad in some centres, and on the whole was only fair, as in the previous month. Short time continued to be worked to a considerable extent, especially with leather dressers. With saddle, harness and horse-collar makers at Walsall there was a slight improvement, but employment continued slack and some short time was worked; at Birmingham it continued very slack, although a little improvement with cycle saddle makers was reported. With portmentage, trunk and fanny leather workers. short time was worked; at Birmingham it continued very slack, although a little improvement with cycle saddle makers was reported. With portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers employment continued bad, with a considerable amount of short time; at Birmingham the improvement reported last month with trunk makers was not maintained.

### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

During March there was a further slight improvement in this trade, but employment generally continued slack and much short time was still reported. As compared with a year ago there was

an improvement.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe, and slipper making and repairing trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.9 at 27th March, as compared with 10.2 at 21st February.

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

	Num	ber of V		Total all	Wages p Workpe	paid to ople.
All the residence of the second of the secon	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
m displaying to he as	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
England and Wales:— London Leicester	2,136 8,954	Per cent. + 1.5 + 1.1	Per cent. + 14.6 - 1.5	£ 5,274 23,870	Per cent. + 0.1 + 3.9	Per cent. + 14·3 + 11·0
Leicester Country Dis- trict	2,718 6,755	+ 1.0	+ 10.0	6,408 16,730	+ 4·6 + 8·1	+ 14.9
District	7,150 3,257 2,399 3,786	- 0.6 + 2.6 + 1.9 + 2.4	+ 3·0 + 5·1 + 3·2 + 28·6	15,943 7,976 5,627 8,792	- 3·7 - 2·9 + 5·7 + 4·9	+ 10.5 + 6.0 + 3.7 + 37.8
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,099 1,495	- 1.5 - 1.9	+ 27·1 + 3·0	3,839 2,976	- 5·2 - 9·7	+ 50.3
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	3,633	+ 4.0	- 2.7	8,468	+ 7.7	+ 18.2
trict Other parts of England	981	+ 0.4	+ 6.5	1,957	+ 0.3	+ 4.0
and Wales	2,504	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	4,459	+ 2.2	+ 20.7
England and Wales	47,867	+ 0.9	+ 4.3	112,319	+ 2.2	+ 11.9
Scotland Ireland	2,441 434	- 0·2 - 5·2	- 3·4 +104·7	4,604 757	- 6·7 - 4·8	- 9·5 + 90·2
United Kingdom	50,742	+ 0.8	+ 4.3	117,680	+ 1.8	+ 11.1

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

<sup>·</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

week less than full time. In London employment continued bad. At Leicester there was a further slight improvement, and employment was good in some departments; but a good deal of short time was still reported. At Hinckley employment was bad, and all firms were working short time. There was some improvement at Northampton; but employment continued bad on the whole, and short time was general. Employment was also bad at Kettering, and poor at Desborough, where it showed a decline. At Ringstead employment was very bad, owing to the completion of Government contracts; it was also bad, and showed a decline, at Rushden, where full-time working was exceptional. At Stafford there was a further slight improvement, and short time had almost ceased.

At Norwich employment in March was good; most of the operatives were on full time, and there was even some overtime. At Bristol and Kingswood employment was bad, with much short time. Employment showed a decline at Wolverhampton, and was very quiet; three-quarters of the operatives were on short time. At Leeds employment was bad, and worse than in

In Scotland employment remained bad or quiet at all the principal centres, except at Kilmarnock, where it continued fair. The exports of boots and shoes in March, 1922, amounted to 65.402 dozen pairs, or 19,583 dozen pairs more than in February, 1922, and 13,146 dozen pairs more than in March, 1921.

## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade continued very slack during March. Some brickyards remained closed, while considerable short time was worked. In the South Wales and Monmouth district employment was reported as fair, and better than in the previous month. All brick makers in the Nottingham area were working about half time, and in the Bridgwater district, workpeople were engaged only four days a week.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick and tile and cement trades, as indicated by the unemployment bocks lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th March, was 19.2, as compared with 19.7 at 21st February.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:— EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade continued very slack during

		l Numb		Total all V	Wages Paid to Vorkpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (-			
	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	2,535	Per cent 2.6	Per cent13.5	£ 6,855	Per cent.	Per cent32·1		
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	2,689	- 4.6	-22.5	6,455	- 0.4	-44.6		
Counties South and South-West	1,201	- 0.6	- 5.0	3,010	- 6.6	-34.1		
Counties and Wales Other Districts	1,043	+ 4.0	- 9.0	2,477	+ 1.7	-39.0		
Total	7,468	- 2.2	-15.3	18,797	- 1.7	-38.1		

Returns from firms employing 6,888 workpeople in this trade show that about 48 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of 11 hours, on the average, during the week ended 25th March.

### CEMENT.

Employment during March continued very slack generally. Returns from employers employing 5,867 workpeople in the week ended 25th March, 1922, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in ended 25th March, 1922, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. In the number employed, but an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with March, 1921, there was a decrease of 45.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 56.7 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid by these firms. Returns received from firms employing 5,793 workpeople in this trade show that nearly 23 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of about 10 hours, on the average, during the week ended 25th March.

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, taken as a whole, continued slack during March, but again showed a slight general improvement.

In some centres, however, a decline was reported and short time was worked in a few districts. In all the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below, especially in the Yorkshire division, there was a decrease in the numbers registered as

With plasterers employment continued fairly good, and with bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers it remained slack. With painters there was a marked improvement, as is usual at this season, but with masons, labourers and workpeople employed on construction of works employment was again bad.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 27th March:—

Occupation.		Number of Inemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 27th Mar., 1922.	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 27th Mar., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 21st Feb., 1922.
Bricklayers		14,123 7,359 3,522 713 20,700 3,763 95,350	10·1 11·6 13·9 3·9 17·3 10·1 24·1	- 0.5 - 2.5 - 3.6 - 0.4 - 10.8 + 0.2 - 2.6
Total		145,530	18-2	- 3.3
All other occupations  Total		11,282 18,656 29,938 175,468	28·5 22·4 24·4 19·0	- 2·0 - 2·3 - 2·2 - 3·1
Divisions. London	  	37,111 8,320 24,036 10.773 5,666 15,46 14,274 7,636 13,977 7,781 15,106 15,442	19·7 20·9 21·2 15·4 19·5 24·6 15·8 11·9 15·0 21·0 18·2 30·1	- 3·0 - 1·4 - 3·8 - 4·2 - 3·3 - 3·5 - 2·9 - 4·5 - 2·4 - 2·5 - 3·7 - 1·1 - 3·1
Males Females		174,995 473	19:1	- 3·2 + 0·1

## WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

In these trades employment was again bad during March, but it was slightly better on the whole than in the previous month. Returns were received from trade unions covering 87,580 work-people, of whom 8.8 per cent, were stated to be unemployed at the end of March (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 9.2 per cent, at the end of February and 9.0 per cent in March, 1921.

Mill-Sawing and Machining.—Employment remained bad in this trade during the month, but a slight improvement was reported at a few centres. Short time was worked in most districts. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the mill-sawing and machine woodworking trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th March, was 13.6, as compared with 15.3 at 21st February.

Furnishing.—In this trade employment continued bad gener ally, but it was somewhat better than a month ago, and in some districts employment was reported as fair and at a few centres as good. A considerable amount of short time was worked during

Coach Building .- Employment was moderate in this trade during March, showing an improvement on the previous month. Short time was worked at most centres, especially on railway carriage work at Birmingham.

Coopering .- In this trade employment remained bad on the whole, and short time was general.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the brushmaking trade showed a slight improvement during the month, being moderate on the whole. With basket makers employment remained bad. Employment with packing-case makers also continued bad, and short time was reported at various centres. With wheelwrights and smiths employment was again bad, and short time was worked in some districts.

### PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In the paper and bookbinding trades employment continued bad generally during March; it showed a slight improvement, however, in the printing trade, as compared with the previous month A good deal of short time was still being worked in all three trades, especially in the paper and bookbinding trades.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.6 at 27th March, as compared with 8.2 at 21st February.

With letterpress printers employment, on the whole, showed a slight improvement on the previous month, both in London and the provinces. In the lithographic printing trade employ-

ment continued bad, and much short time was worked. Of over 7,600 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades covered by returns received by the Department, 24 per cent. were working short time and losing, on an average, 8 hours each per week; in London there was also some overtime worked by a considerable number of letterpress printers.

April, 1922.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad generally, Of 2,900 workpeople concerning whom returns were received, 37 per cent. were working, on an average, 9 hours per week short

In the paper trade a slight improvement was reported in one or two districts, but the majority of the mills reported on were again working irregularly, and some were closed down altogether. Of over 8,000 workpeople covered by returns received. 32 per cent. were losing, on an average, 14 hours each per week through short time.

The following Table summarises the Returns from Trade Unions relating to unemployment in March :-

a poor at Clasere	No. of Members of Unions	Unemp	ercenta, ployed a	ge t end of	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of Mar., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Mar, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Printing Bookbinding	76,810 13,327	6.0	6.9	5·7 9·4	- 0·9 + 0·3	+ 0.3 + 2.0	

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

farr-in agarden	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople	Total all	Wages paid to Workpeople.			
on while leaves and the second for	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a		
Senati de Gital	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Paper Manufacture Printing Bookbinding Total	10,904 9,152 4,381 24,437	Per cent. + 1:1 + 1:4 - 1:7 + 0:7	Per cent 4.0 - 8.9 - 16.0 - 8.0	£ 26,883 31,853 9,633 68,369	Per cent 1.6 + 3.2 + 0.9 + 0.9	Per cent 14.5 - 13.3 - 16.5 - 14.2		

### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades during March was slack on the whole, and much short time continued to be worked. In Staffordshire employment was slack in the china and earthenware sections, and bad in the tile section of the trade. In the earthenware section of the trade it was moderate at Derby and in Yorkshire. In Scotland employment was moderate in the earthenware section and bad in the stoneware section of the

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.9 at 27th March, as compared with 15.1 at 21st February.

The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns:-

200 ( 200)		umber orkpeop		Total all	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th	luc. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (	+) or -) on a		
# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Mar., Mouth Vear		Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
BRANCHES.	ang ang	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,594 8,156	+ 0.6 + 1.9	-13·0 - 7·5	3,245 15,336	+ 0.3	-36·3 -30·0		
unspecified)	1,651	- 3.5	-19:1	2,978	+ 0.2	-40.3		
Total	11,401	+ 0.9	-10.2	21,559	- 0.7	-32.6		
Potteries Other Districts	8,472 2,929	+ 0.8 + 1.1	- 9·0 -13·3	15,251 6,308	- 0·8 - 0·6	-34·0 -29·0		
Total	11,401	+ 0.9	-10.2	21,559	- 0.7	-32.6		

Returns received from employers relating to short time working showed that about 41 per cent. of over 10,000 workpeople covered by the returns, worked, on an average, 20 hours short of full time in the week ended 25th March.

The exports of china, earthenware and pottery in March, 1922, mounted to 238,464 cwts., or 16,273 cwts. less than in February, 1922, and 52,023 cwts. less than in March, 1921.

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

## GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was bad during March, and slightly

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was bad during March, and slightly worse than a month ago.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the glass trades (excluding optical and scientific glassware), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.9 at 27th March, as compared with 20.6 at 21st February.

Employment with plate glass bevellers was very bad, especially in the Birmingham district. With flint glass cutters and flint glass makers employment continued very slack, and was worse than a month ago. There was a further decline in employment amongst glass bottle workers in most areas, several additional factories having closed down during the month.

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

	w	lumber orkpeop	of ole.	Total all	l Wages paid to Workpeople.			
The state of the s	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. Dec. (-	(+)or -)on a		
Tring transaction of	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches. Glass, Bottle	4,589	Per cent.	Per cent. - 12:2	£ 12,063	Per cent. - 2·1	Per cent 33·1		
bottles)	1,851 594	- 2·7 + ·5·7	- 20·5 - 25·0	4,563 1,374	- 3.8 + 1.8	- 35·5 - 32·5		
Total	7,034	- 1.3	- 15.7	18,000	- 2.2	- 33.7		
Districts.  North of England York-hire Lanca-hire Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Warwick-	635 2,961 951	Per cent 41 - 58 - 18	Per cent 36.6 - 13.6 - 27.3	£ 1,543 7,785 2,199	Per cent 4.2 - 6.1 - 5.5	Per cent 56.5 - 35.8 - 34.7		
shire Scotland Other parts of the United	781 831	+ 30 + 10	- 10·0 - 20·9	1,998 2 036	+ 2·1 + 0·7	- 19·7 - 40·4		
Kingdom	875	+ 13.3	+ 27.0	2 439	+ 10.5	+ 10.9		
Total	7,034	<b>—</b> 1·3	- 15.7	18,000	- 2.2	- 33.7		

Returns covering 5,004 workpeople showed that in the week ended 25th March, 28.7 per cent. were working, on the average,

## FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed little variation on the whole in the food preparation trades during March, and was again only moderate. Employment remained fair in the sugar-refining industry, but there was a small improvement as compared with last month. Of the workpeople reported on for the week ended 25th March nearly 10 per cent. worked 14 hours overtime, while 7 per cent. worked 14 hours short time. Employment was also fair in the cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades; of the workpeople reported on nearly 16 per cent. lost on an average over 9 hours in short time; a small amount of overtime, however, was worked at some firms. It was moderate in the biscuit and cakemaking trades, in which 50 per cent. of the workpeople reported upon lost on an average 7½ hours in short time. In the jam and marmalade trade there was a seasonal decline in employment. Of the workpeople reported on, about 6 per cent. lost on an average 9 hours in short time; some overtime was also reported. Employment was again moderate in the bacon and preserved meat trade; of the workpeople reported on nearly 13 per cent. lost trade; of the workpeople reported on nearly 13 per cent. lost  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours in short time, while nearly 10 per cent. worked 3 hours overtime, on the average, in the week ended 25th March. In the pickle and sauce-making trades employment slightly improved; 24 per cent. of the workpeople reported on worked on the average  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours short time. the average 61 hours short time.

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

1 0	ou rett	arms .								
		Number orkpeop		Total all	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
Trade.	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+)	or Dec				
	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.				
Sugar Refining, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and	6,977	Per cent. + 3.2	Per cent. + 1.4	£ 23,550	Per cent. + 3.6	Per cent. -22.2				
Sugar Confectionery Biscuits and Cakes Jams and Marmalade	30,213 14,797 6,674	+ 0·3 + 0·5 - 5·5	+ 6.5 + 3.1 + 6.6	66,747 30,304 13,602	+ 3.5 - 2.2 - 5.4	- 1·7 - 7·9 - 0·6				
Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces	3,397 1,597	- 1.6 + 2.0	+ 2.8 +21.3	7,366 3,010	- 3·4 - 1·0	-10·2 +16·0				
Total	63,655	- 0.0	+ 5.2	144,579	+ 0.9	- 7:1				

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

### AGRICULTURE.\*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE cold winds and frost prevalent during March did not delay field work to any great extent, and cultivation was well forward. Employment showed little change compared with February, the supply of labour being in excess of the demand in practically all parts of the country. Where potato planting was in progress, however, more workers were employed than in the previous month.

Labour was plentiful in all parts of the country, with the exception of Skye. At the Berwick hirings there was an excess of male workers, and women workers were more plentiful than in recent years.

### FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was moderate during March, and showed a decline on the whole compared with the previous month. The number of fishermen whose unemployment books were

The number of fishermen whose unemployment books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th March was 3,355, as compared with 3,252 at 21st February.

East, South and West Coasts.—At Hull employment was fair with fishermen and good with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Grimsby it was good in all branches, an improvement being reported with regard to the fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Yarmouth all branches continued to be fairly well employed. At Lowestoft there was a decline in employment as compared with the previous month, and it was only moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers and bad with fish curers. In the Devon and Cornwall district employment was adversely affected by rough weather. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven employment was slack.

Scotland .- At Aberdeen employment was moderate in all branches, a decline compared with the previous month. At Peterhead it continued moderate with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Macduff it remained fair with fishermen and bad with fish curers, but declined to bad with fish dock labourers. At Fraserburgh the improvement in employment among fishermen continued, but it was still only moderate; with fish dock labourers and fish curers it was again bad.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in the United Kingdom in March, 1922, as compared with

March, 1921:—		ELS T		LEGICA		
dear oil at such book		y of fish ded.	Value.			
-	Mar., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Mar 1921.	Mar., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Mar., 1921.		
TRAINES.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£		
Fish (other than shell):— England and Wales Scotland Ireland	995,176 370,050 19,045	+163,112 + 96,713 + 4,941	1,067,722 273,161 18,873	-582,524 -128,093 - 1,333		
Shell Fish	1,384,271	+264,766	1,359,756 47,691	-711,950 - 17,665		
Total	egyett.	AUT 12 15	1,407,447	-729,615		

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during March continued slack generally, but there was a slight improvement at London and Liverpool and on the Tyne, and with some sections of dock labour at a few other ports. 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 27th March, was 22.4, as compared with 24.3 at

21st February.

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

Average Daily Number of	Labourers employed in
Docks and at Principal	Wharves in London.

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.	G THE STATE OF THE STATE OF		Paris Planton				
	In	Docks.	Desident				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.  By the Port of London Ship-owners, etc.  At Wheaves making Returns.						
Week ended— 4th Mar., 1922 11th " 18th " 25th "	5,090 5,450 5,461 5,555	2,532 2,519 3,071 2,783	7,622 7,969 8,532 8,338	8,676 8,382 8,350 8,489	16,298 16,351 16,882 16,827		
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Mar., 1922	} 5,389	2,727	8,116	8,474	16,590		
A verage for Feb., 1922	5,574	2,758	8,332	8,648	16,980		
Average for Mar., 1921	6,565	2,535	9,100	8,159	17,259		

Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in March was 1,208, as compared with 1,175 in February and 1,453 in March, 1921.

East Ccast.—On the Tyne employment was fair, and better than in February. On the Tees employment was very slack, much short time being worked. At Hull and Ipswich employment remained slack; while at Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment continued slack at Plymouth, Falmouth and the Bristol Channel ports, but a slight improvement was reported with dock workers at Swansea. An improvement was also reported with coal tippers and trimmers at the Bristol Channel ports, with whom employment was fair. at the Bristol Channel ports, with whom employment was fair. With dock labourers at Liverpool employment was reported fairly good, and better than a month ago, but with coal heavers and trimmers at Liverpool it continued bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 27th March was 14,578, compared with 13,628 in the four weeks ended 27th February and 14,638 in the corresponding period of last year. Employment was slack with dock workers at Manchester. workers at Manchester.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was poor at Glasgow, but remained fair at Dundee. At Belfast employment was fair, and a little better than in February.

## SEAMEN.

DURING March employment among seamen remained slack, and large numbers of men were unable to obtain berths. On the whole, however, it was slightly better than in the previous month.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21·2 at 27th March, as compared with 23·9 at 21st February.

On the Thames the demand fluctuated, and was reported as fairly brisk at the end of the month. Employment on the Tyne was fair until the last week of March, when a substantial decline set in. On the Wear a very moderate demand became practically insignificant in the second half of the month. A slight improvement was reported on the Tees in the first ten days of March; subsequently shipping was almost at a standstill. At Hull there was a fairly good demand, and employment was better on the whole than in February.

After improving steadily in the first half of the month the demand at Southampton declined, and at the end of the month was quiet. At Bristol employment was very quiet. At Avonmouth and Cardiff the demand improved in the first half of the month, but declined afterwards. Employment improved a little at Newport towards the end of the month after a gradual decline. At Swansea employment was only moderate. In the foreign going trade on the Mersey there was a gradual falling off in the demand, followed by a revival in the last week of the month

Employment on the Clyde continued moderate on the whole. At Leith employment improved, and there was a fair demand at the end of the month.

At Dublin an improving demand in the first half of March was not maintained at the end of the month. Employment at Belfast was generally quiet.

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

ed, as indicated by the	N	umber of	Seamen*	shipped	in
Principal Ports.	March,	Inc. (		Three i	
	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March, 1922.	March, 1921.
ENGLAND & WALES:  East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull. Grimsby	1,830 152 306 1,950 2	+ 759 - 103 + 31 + 1,108 - 2	+ 549 + 37 - 205 + 772	4,924 589 909 3,888 27	4,133 427 1,151 3,431 25
Bristo' Channel— Bristol†	1,078 1,008 2,665 520	+ 240 - 19 + 11 - 159	+ 363 + 371 + 1,008 + 381	2 813 3,490 8,874 1,713	2,044 1,707 5,868 828
Other Ports— Liverpool — London Southampton	10,626 7,696 6,730	+ 2,419 + 829 + 346	+ 952 + 542 - 777	28,694 22,283 18,187	30,601 20,327 15,670
SCOTLAND: Letth Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	209 2,192	+ 259 + 46 + 472	+ 98 + 84 + 110	941 557 5,370	911 235 4,951
IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	94 269	+ 80 - 26	+ 27 + 15	154 902	245 569
Total	37,774	+ 6,291	+ 4,327	104,315	93,123

<sup>•</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

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

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

of hot loss than two days each, se	ody bas	- by a	Period	or not		in the	mour	ou 1	ndust	ries.	ul mak	application and the second		NO PO	is preva
to juveniles, 26,076, application of 4,318 varancies were control to the 5,833, or 88 8 mer cent, were silled by boys, 32% per cent, were por cent, in engineering and much por cent, in engineering and much	Est	of Ins Workp	Number sured eople.	Une	Num! employn	per of nent Book g lodged arch, 1922.	8	Perc	entage	d. Ins	mber of orkers Unempl surance	Short-Ti claiming loyment Benefit	ime	Perce	entage of stematic rt Time.
Industry. smisson in the control of	Males	Fe- male:		Male	s. Fe mal			ro-	Inc. (- or Dec. (- as con parec with 2: Feb., 1922.	H)	es. Femal	B- M-4		To-tal.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 21s Feb. 1922
Building and Construction of Works:  Building  Construction of Works other than Building.  Shipbuilding	792,72			00 145.1 20 29,8		372 145 5 01 29,9		8.2	- 3 - 2	·3 2,7 ·2 1,3	80	5 2,7	85	0.3	- 01
Engineering and Ironfounding  Construction and Repair of Vehicles — Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork  Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.  Metal Trades:  Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvan zed	1,064,91 185,35 185,05 180,02	0 84,640 0 31,080 0 42.230	0   1,149,55 0   216,43 0   227,28	0 33,09	36 10,6 97 4.7 39 4,2	59 37,8 75 30,9	72   20 56   1 14   1	7.5		2 3,4 8 36,8 6 1,4; 7 1,86	70 19 19 31 65	119 3,5 355 38,6 322 1,7 312 2,6	89 74 53 77	1 0 3·4 0·8 1·2 2·1	- 0·1 - 0·5 - 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc.		17,150 13,080 40,340	62,580	0 13.05	9 2,7	59 15,8	18 25	1.4	- 0·	0 82	03 2	09 10,0	12	3.3	- 0·2 - 1·1 - 0·2
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc. Wire and Wire Goods	20,220 5,640 21,210	8,650 9,530 6 490	15,170	75	6 1,8	9,79 14 9,79 2,26	94 33 34 14	9 .	- 0· - 2·		2 4	21 2,88 32 1,30 02 88	04	2·6 4·5 5·9	- 0·1 - 0·1 - 1·9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc. Hardware and Hollow-ware Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Miscellaneous M. tal Goods (including Musical Instruments) Rubber and Leather Trades:—	56,380 29,940 36,120	15,880 50,540 18,790 18,410	37,020 106,920 48,730	5,92	1 4,14 6 11,15 8 2,96	19 10,07	0 27 0 19 9 15	9 -		61 1,05 93	5 5: 1 97 6 74	71 2,02	26   3	3·5 3·0 1·9 3·5 1·3	- 8·3 - 0·3 - 0·2 + 1·0 + 0·1
Goods. Leather and Leather Goods Liricks, Tiles, etc. ottery, Earthenware, etc.	35,400 48,780 68,070 33,480	31,210 21,880 1(,570 36,630	66,610 70,660 78,640 70,110	6,900 13.382 4,300	2,85 2,71 4,77	3 9,75 3 15,09	3 13 5 19	8 -	- 0.3	66:	1 28	62 2,23 66 94 65 81	6 3	3-4	- 0·6 + 0·1 - 0·1
otel, College, Club, etc. Service aundry Service ommercial, Clerical, Insurance and Banking, Tansport Services :	34,740 100,630 16,780 123,640	9,320 236,530 92,130 100,300	337,160 108,910 223,940	13,117 1,356 9,189	18,50	9,670 1 31,613 7 6,473	0 21 8 9 5	9 +	- 1·3 - 0·9 - 0·5	2,345	11 12 12 21 21 21 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	3 2,45 5 24 5 25	8 5 2 0	1.8 5.6 0.1 0.2 0.1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Seamen Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc.	293,790 88,850 157,410 117,490 199,260 35,750	17,200 5,550 3 700 1,530 3,490 6,160	310,990 94,400 161,110 119, 20 202,750 41,910	27,385 3,996 28,354 25,146 45,053 7,924	178 200 14: 39:	28,554 25,287 45,444	1 4· 1 17· 21:	4	2.7	1,033 111 527 133 886	2000 B	9 1,052 2 113 528 133 886	8 0	·3 ·1 ·3 ·1 ·4	1111
Coal Mining Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying Other Mining Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc. Digging.	1,159 060 24,450 9,490 59,620	9.870 120 290 800	1,168,930 24,570 9,780 60,420	93,953	828	94,781 9,978 3,688	8· 40·6 37·5	1	1·1 5·1 1·0	1,252 1,9 53 725	2	314 3 1,255 161 55	0 0 0	7 -7 -6 -	- 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·1 - 1·4 - 0·7
Manufactured Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ttile Trades:— Cotton Trade	41.600 21,320 141,080	18,370 48.630 77,550	59,970 69,950 218,630	4 593 1,984 10,774	1,756 4,245 5,890	6,229		9	0.6 0.2 0.6	2,522 542 1,127	1,106 3,034 1,364	3,628	6	0 -	- 0.3
Woollen and Worsted Trade		376,520 156,380 22,130 63,690 34,090 14,690	573,170 267,780 34,120 93,540 48,760 21,760	29,840 11,803 1,047 4.981 1,77) 1,067	56,508 11,106 1,366 11,0 9 5,673 2,077	22,909 2,413 16,080	15·1 8·6 7·1 17·2 15·3 14·4		2·1 1·9 1·5 1·3 1·2	16,557 2,661 435 3,496 2,006 88	30,250 2,924 678 12,577 6,473 556	46,807 5,585 1,113 16,073	8· 2· 3· 17·	2 - 3 - 4 -	3·6 - 0·8 - 0·5 - 0·2 - 4·4
Carpet and Rug Manufacture Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Other Textiles: thing Trades:— Tailoring Trades	9,700 74,270 13,540	63,970 17,070 12,980 26,140 32,250	83,210 28,190 22,680 100,410 45,790	908 2,396 704 8,666 1,636	1,763 1,534 816 2,651 3,856	2,671 3,93 1,520 11,317 5,492	3·2 13·9 6·7 11·3 12·0	1111	0.5 1.6 0.3 1.5 0.5	100 469 147 4,773 439	413 1,071 283 2,106 691	513 1,480 430 6,879 1,130	0:0 5:3 1:9 6:9 2:5	63 - ++	0.4
etc. Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc. Hats, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades Other Clothing	23,830   2 13.080 1,860 95.850	20,900 12,080 53,030 23,040	214,950 239,820 33,980 13,940 148,880 42,300	7,209 1,857 1,627 119 11,308 2,272	10,566 16,983 1,415 369 3,421	17,775 18,840 3,042 488 14,729	8·3 7·9 9·0 3·5 9·9		4·3 2·4 0·4 1·2 0·3	629 147 790 10 1,832	2,602 4,467 704 27 679	3,231 4,614 1,494 37 2,511	1.5 1.9 4.4 0.3 1.7		1·0 0·7 1·1 0·3
Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manu- facture.	287.910	80,440 34,290	468,350 48,150	28,242 1,603	1,857 19,547 4,624	4,129 47,789 6,227	9·8 10·2 12·9	+	0·3 0·4 3·0	466 1,232 59	3,350 576	916 4,582 635	1.0	+	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5
Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades National and Local Government Service. Professional Source	10,470 69.550 83 210	25,790	246,300 14.2.0 1,025.630 409,000	18,565 751 47,510 30,910	930 330 26,610 6,321	19,495 1,081 74,120 37,231	7·9 7·6 7·2 9·1	+	0·7 0·4 0·1	1,562 53 2,034 2,903	92 10 1,698 93	1,6°4 63 3,732 2,996	0·7 0·4 0·4 0·7	+-	0·1 0·7 -1·1
Industries and Services 17		15,440 78,750 174,650	186,110 249,950 2,120 000	4,077 42,259 1,441,189	2,454 9,390 324,140	6,531 51,649	3.5	_	0·2 0·9	115 4,636	32 423	14 7 5,05 9	0·1 2·0	++	0·1 1·3
The coti	alana la		STORY OF THE PARTY OF	-,,	024,140	1,765,329	14.6	-	0.8	131,512	91,181	222,693	1.8	-	0.4

1,441,189 | 324,140 | 1,765,329 | 14.6 | - 0.8 | 131,512 | 91,181 | 222,693 | 1.8 | - 0.4 \* The estimated numbers of insured workpeople and their distribution among the various industries have been revised, and for the purpose of comparison the centages unemployed and on systematic short time at 21st February, 1922, have been re-worked on the new basis.

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The number of persons remaining on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at 27th March was 1,739,764, as compared with 1,837,233 on 28th February. The decrease of 97,469 during March was distributed as follows:—Men, 52,163; 97,469 during March was distributed as follows:—Men, 52,163; 97,469 during the stributed as follows:—Men, 52,163; 97,469 during from workpeople during the four weeks ended of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 27th March was 149,955, compared with a weekly average of 154,020 during the period ended 28th February.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 27th March, 1922:—

-	Applica	ations by	richarhai.	Applications outstanding at end of week.			
Week ended	work-people. Employers. Vacancies Filled.	F'rom Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers.				
28th Feb., 1922	141,151	20,148	18,527	1,837,233	18,019		
6th Mar., 1922 13th "" 20th "" 27th ""	136,067 162,739 155,703 145,311	18,258 19,472 19,950 18,707	16,516 16,755 17,367 16,696	1,811,543 1,792,399 1,762,076 1,739,764	17,754 17,964 18,037 17,642		
Total (4 weeks)	599,820	76,387	67,334	-	-		

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 27th March, 1,358,800 were men, 55,492 were boys, 285,076 were women, and 40,396 were girls. Of the 17,642 vacancies unfilled, 4,234 were for men, 11,186 were for women, and 2,222 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled decreased by 4.9 per cent. and 5.6 per cent. respectively, compared with the previous month.

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 6th March are dealt with below :-

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (25,600) during the four weeks ended 6th March, 1922, showed a decrease of 266, or 1.0 per cent., compared with the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 17,479, women for 5,831, and juveniles for 2,290—an increase of 10 per cent. in the case of men, and decreases of 2.6 per cent and 11.0 per cent. respectively in the case of women and juveniles.

There were increases in the number of applications from men in shipbuilding (22.7 per cent.), commercial and clerical occupations (12.5 per cent.), and engineering and ironfounding (6.8 per cent.). The largest decreases occurred in dress, including boots and shoes (18.1 per cent.), building and construction of works (6.7 per cent.), and miscellaneous metal trades (6.5 per cent.). In the case of women, there were slight increases in the number of applications in miscellaneous metal trades. domestic number of applications in miscellaneous metal trades, domestic service, commercial and clerical occupations, and the textile trades; while in dress, including boots and shoes, there was a decrease of 29.6 per cent., and smaller decreases in engineering and ironfounding, and the transport trades.

Of the total applications from men, 21.3 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 15.7 per cent. in building and construction of works, 9.9 per cent. in the transport trades, 8.6 per cent. in shipbuilding, and 7.6 per cent. as general labourers. Of the total applications from women, 38.1 per cent. were in the textile trades, while domestic service accounted for 20.1 per cent.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the month ended 6th March was 3,362, as compared with 3,413 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,839 were for men, 1,063 were for women, and 460 were for juveniles—a decrease of 0.8 per cent. and 4.3 per cent. respectively in the case of men and women, and an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the case of juveniles. Increases increase of 2.7 per cent. in the case of juveniles. Increases occurred in the number of vacancies notified for men in building and construction of works, shipbuilding, commercial and clerical occupations, miscellaneous metal trades, and construction of vehicles, while there were decreases in engineering and ironfounding, the transport trades, and general labourers.

Of the total vacancies notified for men, 44.9 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 4.7 per cent. in shipbuilding, and 24.4 per cent. for general labourers.

The only exceptions to the general decrease in the number of vacancies notified for women were dress, including boots and shoes, the transport trades, and commercial and clerical occupations. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 15,874, or 64.9 per cent., were in domestic service

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the month ended 6th March was 2,873, as compared with 2,858 during the previous period, and 3,167 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with the previous month, the average daily number of vacancies filled by juveniles remained unchanged; in the case of men, there was an increase of 2.4 per cent, and in the women's department a decrease of 3.3

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 85.5 per cent., as compared with 83.8 per cent.

occupations, and agriculture. Decreases occurred in the number of vacancies filled in engineering and ironfounding, domestic service, and as general labourers. In the women's department there was a decrease in the number of vacancies filled in most of the principal trade groups, the only exceptions being miscellaneous metal trades and the transport trades.

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 26,076 applications were received from boys, and 4,519 vacancies were notified tor boys. Of the vacancies notified, 3,838, or 88.8 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by boys, 32 6 per cent. were in the transport trades, 15.0 per cent. in engineering and iron-founding, and 8.9 per cent. in commercial and clerical occu-

The number of applications received from girls was 26,597. The number of vacancies notified was 6,252, of which 5,231, or 83.7 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 34.0 per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 15.0 per cent., and the transport trades for 8.2

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trade groups was greatest in engineer ing and ironfounding (93.3 per cent.), building and construction of works (92.9 per cent.), the transport trades (89.8 per cent.), and commercial and clerical occupations (89.7 per cent.). In the case of girls the percentages were:—Food, drink, tobacco and lodgings occupations (96.3), commercial and clerical occupations (90.6), the transport trades (90.5), and dress (including boots

Of the total vacancies (9,069) filled by juveniles, 1,658, or 18.3 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Table shows, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, during the four weeks ended 6th March, and the number remaining on the Live Registers. It should be noted that the number on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges does not include persons on short time :-

The state of the s		Me	en.	
Group of Trades.•	Applica- tions from Work- people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building	55,649 7,505	147,228 23,080	5,377 13,609	<b>4,911 13,6</b> 96
Engineering and Iron-	85,690	335,238	1,742	1,555
founding	34,819	109,432	2,005	2,037
Construction of Vehicles	2,420	8,798	179	136
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	29,330	106,068	351	354 297
Domestic Service	4,786	16,727	412	1,042
Commercial and Clerical	7,557	26,798	1,320	1,042
Conveyance of Men, Goods	39,794	137,144	1,364	1,253
and Messages	2,443	6,028	1,172	989
Agriculture	27,973	58,822	242	217
Textiles		22,497	366	277
Shoes) Food, Tobacco, Drink and	6,588	22,70	000	
Lodgings	5,409	16,460	174	142
General Labourers	30,578	117,139	10,318	9,935
All other Trades	61,482	231,403	3,673	3,349
Total	402,023	1,362,862	42,304	40,190
		W	omen.	
Engineering and Iron- founding Miscellaneous Metal Trades	2,733 4,339	18,236 15,699	217 181	199 156
Domestic Service:- Resident domestic ser-	5,570	4,781	6,763	2,735
vants				0.707
servants	7,710	10,530	3,093	2,367
Other domestic offices	17.074	07 717	6,018	5,338
and services	13,671	23.713 19,538		696
Commercial and Clerical	6,510	10,000	010	A STATE OF
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	3,252	10,971	454	454
Agriculture	193	431	60	38
Textiles	51,012	97,046	1,616	1,263
Dress (including Boots and		77.000	7 100	1,944
Shoes)	11,804	33,856	3,129	Mill Property
Food, Tobacco, Drink and	1 001	13,614	391	334
Lodgings	4,001	6,949		124
General Labourers	10.001	53,495		1,178
All other Trades	10,001			16,826
Total	134,115	308,859	24,443	10,040

\* 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 four weeks ended 6th March was 1,024.

## TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-By far the most important trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, which began in March were those in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, of which details will be found on page 106 of the March LABOUR GAZETTE and page 156 of the current issue. The number of workpeople involved in these two disputes, as nearly as can be estimated at present, was 240,000. In addition, 46 smaller disputes were reported to the Department as beginning in March, as compared with 66 disputes in the previous month, and 42 in March, 1921. In these 46 disputes about 13,000 workpeople were involved. In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 24,000 workpeople were involved in 53 other disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old lisputes in progress in March was thus 101, involving about 280,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during March of about 3,500,000 working days.

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

		er of Dispuress in M	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration inWorking	
Groups of Trades.	Started before 1st Mar.	Started in Mar.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in March,	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in March.
Building Aining & Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	11 8 10	6 8 14	17 16 24	1,000 10,000 254,000	18,000 130,000 3,218,000
extile & Clothing ransport griculture other Trades Employees of Public	3 5 4 10 2	5 5 1 6 3	8 10 5 16 5	3,000 1,000 3,000 3,000 2,000	23,000 10,000 41,000 48,000 29,000
Authorities Total, Mar., 1922	53	48	101	277,000	3,517,000
Total, Feb., 1922	49	66	115	33,000	316,000
Total, Mar., 1921	63	42	105	45,000†	839,000†

Causes.—The causes of the engineering and shipbuilding disputes are referred to in detail on pages 106 and 156. Of the other disputes, 23, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 7, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 4, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results .- During March settlements were effected in the case of 16 new disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, and 22 old disputes, directly involving about 6,000 workpeople. Of these disputes 12, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving ing 6,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1921 AND 1922.

	J	an. to Mar	ch, 1921.	Ja	Jan. to March, 1922.		
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	in Work- ing Days of all	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	of all	
Building Mining and	33 16	7,000 7,000	179,000 76,000	24 37	3,000	52,000 353,000	
Quarrying Engineering and Shipbuilding	22	30,000†	1,724,000†	22	243,000	2,995,000	
Other Metal Textile & Clothing Transport Agriculture and	19 11 3 5	7,000 2,000 1,000 2,000	182,000 37,000 6,000 6,000	14 14 28 3	12,000 5,000 5,000	273,000 66,000 68,000	
Fishing Woodworking and Furnishing	14	4,000	59,000	8	1,000	60,000	
Food, etc., Trades Other Trades Employees of Pub- lic Authorities	2 31 7	500 5,500 <b>1,000</b>	6,000 60,000 25,000	9 21 16	3,000 3,000 3,000	39,000 60,000 39,000	
Total	163	67,000	2,360,000	196	306,000	1.077.000	

PKI	NCIPAL	TRADE	DISPU	TES IN	PROGRESS IN MARCH,	1922.	
Occupations and Locality §	Number of Work- people Involved.		Date wh	eu Dispute	Cause or Object.§	Levillane la levillant de	
The second of second	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.		Result.§	
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Miners, etc.—Newport, Mon. (near)	2,138		20 Feb.	4 Mar.	Dispute arising out of claims for	Work resumed on employers'	
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING TRADES:— Engineers (members of the Amal-	160	0,0001	13 Mar.		the payment of allowances to men in certain working places.	terms.	
gamated Engineering Uniou) and other workpeople in the em- ployment of firms affiliated to the Engineering and the National Employers' Federa- tions.—United Kingdom		,000 <sub>11</sub>	15 Mar.		(See Special Articles on page 106 of the March "LABOUR GAZETTE" and page 156 of the current issue.)	the dumbers of the same at an another the control of the same at an another an another the control of the same at an another the control of t	
districts and certain other districts		0001	29 Mar.	- )	ther bristing a run south ears ?	desired a respectively in the last	
Wagon builders and repairers— England and Wales.	5,0	00**	16-25 Feb.	1 April††	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Reduction accepted in piece-work rates as from 20th March, and	
TEXTILE TRADES:— Cotton loom overlookers, weavers, winders, warpers, etc.—Bolton.	2,000		20 Mar.	28 Mar.	Against proposed payment of loom overlookers entirely by	in Lancashire time-work rates as from 17th April.  Fixed wage to be reduced and poundage increased.	
AGRICULTURE:— Farm workers—East Riding of Yorkshire (Driffield, etc., districts).	1,000**		24 Feb15 Mar.	. <del></del>	poundage on weavers' earnings, instead of mainly by fixed wage and partly by poundage. Against proposed increase in working hours and reduction	No settlement reported.	
Farm workers — Lincolnshire (Parts of).	500		1.6 Mar. ##	11-20 Mar.	in wages.	Modified rates of wages fixed for	
total after bunger paraters	and and	15 161, No. 184	Derratal	D ALLIE earpopies	hours.	farm workers generally in the Holland district and in other districts respectively; no general increase in working hours fixed, subject to indi-	
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES:— Packers, porters, etc., employed by book publishers—London.	800**	12	18 Feb.	3 April	Against reduction in wages	vidual arrangements being made at any farm. Agreement arrived at involving acceptance of immediate re-	
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES:— Tramway workers (traffic and	1,403		00 Hal	asvir asvir	ringo alkari consensi. Ann alcuer	duction, with further reduc- tions spread over a period of 12 months; no subsequent re- duction to be made b fore January 1924.	
maintenance staffs)—Newcastle- on-Tyne.	1,408		26 Feb.	27 Mar.§§	Against proposed increase in working hours.	Proposed increase accepted, the Corporation agreeing to observe the full terms of the National Agreement of the Joint In- dustrial Council for the Tram- ways Indus ry.	

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate ation (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† Revised figure.

‡ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurre', at not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ Estimated number, exclusive of workpeople unemployed when the stoppage began. Exact information is not available.

The districts involved include the Clyde, East Scotland, North-East Coast, Hull, Barrow, Liverpool, Birkenhead, London, Southampton and Portsmouth (private russ).

†† Except in Lancashire the dispute ended on 15th March. ‡‡ In the Holland district some of the men ceased work on 1st February. §§ In the case of the traffic staff a settlement was effected on 19th March.

April, 1922.

# 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 March resulted in a reduction of £223,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 1,350,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £800 in the wages of about

The groups of trades principally affected by the changes are

Group of Trades.	Number	ximate of Work- fected by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
Gloup	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases
Mining and Quarrying	10,500	686,000 76,000	£ 800	£ 64,400 10,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Transport	Ξ	74,000 300,000 46,000 172,000		15,100 97,500 4,500 31,000
Other	10,500	1,354,000	800	223,400

In the coal mining industry rates of wages were reduced by amounts ranging from under 2 to over 8 per cent. on current rates in Northumberland, Yorkshire and the East Midlands, Lancashire and North Staffordshire, North Wales and Scotland. They were increased, however, by over 8 per cent. in the Radstock district and by less than 1 per cent. in the Forest of Dean. Iron ore miners in Cumberland sustained a decrease of 4d. per shift

In the iron and steel trades there were reductions in the wages of puddlers and millmen amounting to nearly 12 per cent. on current rates in the North of England and 8½ per cent. in the West of Scotland, while Siemens steel workers in South Wales had their bonuses reduced by 2d. and 1d. per day for men and boys respectively. A considerable number of labourers and other classes in steel works generally were affected by a second instalclasses in steel works generally were affected by a second instalment of a reduction which became due under sliding scale arrangements in February, but which was modified to operate in three instalments of a reduction which was modified to operate in

three instalments at monthly intervals.

There was a decrease of 4s. per week in the war wages of ship repairers in South Wales and of varying amounts in piece rates. Other metal trades affected by reductions in March included electrical cable-making, in which the reductions varied from 53d. to 2s. per week; wire drawing in which a boxus of 20 respectively. 2s. per week; wire-drawing, in which a bonus of 80 per cent on earnings up to £2 per week was reduced to 60 per cent.; lead smelting, in which there was a decrease of 1d. per hour; and bobbin and shuttle making, in which the decreases varied from

The principal changes in the transport trades affected men employed in the merchant shipping service and dock labourers. In the case of the former able seamen and firemen sustained 1s. to 3s. per week. decreases of 30s. per month or 10s. 6d. per week, and ordinary seamen 25s. per month, or 8s. per week, on monthly and weekly articles respectively; in the latter case there was a general reduction of 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day on time-rates and of 20

per cent. on piece-rates, into which was merged a previous reduc-

tion of 3s. per day.

The largest body of workpeople affected in the food trades were men in flour mills, whose wages were reduced by 1s. 6d. per week. There were decreases of 3s. or 4s. per week in the wages of sugar refiners, and also reductions in the wages of bakers in various districts,

In trades other than the above the principal reductions included in the statistics affected chemical workers, textile ware-

cluded in the statistics affected chemical workers, textile ware-housemen in London, and rubber workers in Lancashire. There were also numerous reductions in many districts in the wages of agricultural labourers, who are excluded from the statistics.

Of the changes taking effect in March, 6, affecting 15,000 work-people, were arranged by arbitration; 4, affecting nearly 1,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 89, affecting 845,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 120, affecting over 505,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Act. In 10 cases, involving over 3,000 workpeople, the Boards Act. In 10 cases, involving over 3,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

## Summary of Changes in January-March, 1922.

The following Table summarises the effect of the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having taken effect in the first three months of 1922:—

Group of Trades.	Approx Number of people af	of Work-	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Building Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel Engineering and Ship- building Other Metal Clothing Traxsport Paper, Printing, &c. Food, Drink and Tobacco Public Utility Services Other	400 19,300 — — 200 —	487,000 1,071,000 233,000 1,305,000 313,000 446,000 235,000 913,000 104,000 162,000 297,000 311,000	# 70 3,300 - 50 	£ 55,700 236,800 106,700 194,700 59,700 70,900 248,000 15,000 29,900 75,100 78,500	
Total	19,900	5,877,000	3,420	1,210,000	

### Hours of Labour.

Only one important change was reported in March, affecting framway employees at Newcastle.

[Note.—The above statistics exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, farm labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in current rates of agricultural labourers, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below? the Table below.]

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1922.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building	Bury St. Edmunds Chipping Sodbury and District Bideford  Bodmin Certain towns in Cornwall* Newtown  Pwllheli  Dundce and District Falkirk and Dis-	25 Feb. { 4 Mar. 11 Feb. 6 Feb. 4 Mar. 3 Mar. 28 Feb. { 7 Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar.	BUILDING AND ALLIED  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and painters Labourers Building trade operatives  Joiners (including painters) Labourers  Joiners, slaters, plumbers and plasterers  Plumbers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: painter 1s. 3d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 6d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s.) Uniform rates adopted of 1s. 7d. per hour for tradesmen and 1s. 3d. per hour for labourers. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 1s. 4d.; bricklayers' labourers, 1s.; general labourers, 1s. 1d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: skill labourers, 1s. 2d.; unskilled labourers, 1s. 1½d. Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1½d. In hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s.).  Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s.).
dark protest	trict Inverurie and Huntly Stirling	4 Mar. 8 Mar.	Masons Painters	Decrease of 4d ner hour (2s 1d, to 1s. 9d.).

<sup>\*</sup> Including Camborne, Falmouth, Hayle, Newquay, Penzance, Redruth, St. Ives and Truro.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		(harra	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADE	S—(continued).
Side pile	Waterford	23 Jan.	Building trade operatives	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmer 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.
uilding   ontd.).	Wexford	1 Mar.	Building trade operatives	Decrease* of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmer 1s. 62d.; labourers, 1s. 02d.
Bundo-18	car wages. Mates at	ai siego r	MINING AND QUAR	RYING.
and also	Northumberland	1 Mar.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements	Decrease of 2.66 per cent. on standard base rates of 187 leaving wages at the minimum of 80 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving subsistence wage of 6s. 10d. per day.†
militar si militar si	Durham Cumberland	25 Feb.	in other industries Adult day-wage workers employed in or about coal mines Lower paid datal workers employed in or about coal mines	Subsistence wage fixed at 6s. 10d. per day (compared wires. 11d. during February).  Subsistence wage previously granted reduced from 6s. 11 to 6s. 10d. per day for men 21 years and over, and from 6s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. per day for those 18 to 21 years.
Coal Mining	Yorkshire and East Midland Area.‡ Lancashire, North Staffordshire and	TOTAL STATE	CHI MARKANIA	Decrease of 5.83\$ per cent. on standard base rates of 1911 leaving wages 91.23 per cent. above the standard of 1911 Decrease of 4 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911 leaving wages 57 per cent. above the standard of 1911.
eq St.am	Cheshire Forest of Dean	1 Mar.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other indus-	Increase of 1.15 per cent. on standard base rates of 19 making wages 63.15 per cent. above the standard of 19 Increase of 11.73 per cent. on standard base rates of 19 making wages 55.78 per cent, above the standard of 19
5 5 5 5 5	North Wales Scotland	1000	movements in other indus- tries	Decrease of 3.7 per cent. on standard base rates of 19 leaving wages at the minimum of 32 per cent. above to standard of 1911.  Decrease of 1902 per cent. on standard base rates of 18 leaving wages at the minimum of 110 per cent. above to
Fireclay Mining	South Stafford- shire and East Worcestershire	$ \begin{cases} 1 & \text{Feb.} \\ 1 & \text{Mar.} \end{cases} $	Miners and surface workers employed in fireclay mines	standard of 1888, subject to a subsistence wage for low paid day wage surface workers. Decrease of 6d. per shift for those 18 years of age and of and of 3d. per shift for those under 18.  Decrease of 3d. per shift for those 18 years of age and of the subside
1000000	Wordstein To		Iron ore miners	and of 1½d. per shift for those under 18.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4d. per shift in the barg price (10s. 6d. to 10s. 2d.), and of 4d. per shift in the many states of the state o
energies energies	Cumberland	6 Mar.	Winding enginemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per shift (9s. 14d. 8s. 104d.).
Iron Mining	Furness	12 Mar.	Other underground and surface workers Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except black smiths and fit- ters)	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2d. per shift for men of 1d. for boys under 16. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 8d. per shift (9s. 7d. 8s. 11d.) in the bargain price for miners; of 6d. per sl (8s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.) in the minimum wage; of 8d. per sl for surfacemen; of 4d. per shift for boys under 16.
e de chil	Northumberland and Durham West Cumberland	1 Mar. 13 Mar.	Freestone quarrymen and labourers Limestone quarrymen	Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: quanten, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 3d.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per shift for men of ½d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after chanknobblers, 8s. 8½d.; day borers (1st class), 8s. 2½d.; labourers (1st class), 7s. 6½d.; ruddmen, 7s. 0½d.
Quarry-	Leicestershire	1st pay in Mar.	Stone quarrymen	Decrease of 5 per cent. on total earnings.
ing	Warwickshire Clitheroe and Dis	2 Mar. 9 Mar.	Granite quarrymen J Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 15 per cent. Time rates after change: quamen, 1s. 3d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d. and 1s.
	trict Matlock	25 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 12d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 3d. to 1s. 1
of modified	Dumfries-shire	1 Mar.	Freestone quarrymen, crane drivers, labourers, etc.	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarryn 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s.
			IRON AND STEEL SMELTING	AND MANUFACTURE.
Pig Iron Manufac- ture	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire  / Various Districts in England and	2nd full pay in Mar. 12 Mar.	Workpeople at blastfurnaces (except bricklayers, joiners, but including engineers and electricians) Semi-skilled workers, labourers and certain other classes in	minimum wage of 39s. per week for adult furnaceme
to some	Scotland¶	1000100	steel works Iron puddlers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on stand rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plu
Iron	North of England	27 Mar.	Iron and steel millmen	per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on standardes.
and Steel	Midland District	6 Mar.	Non-scale workers employed in iron and steel works	War bonuses reduced by 1s. per week for men, by 6d. youths 18 to 21 years, and by 3d. per week for under 18.
facture	South-West Wales	4 Mar.	Workpeople, excluding maintenance men, engaged in Siemens steel manufacture  Iron puddlers	Special bonuses of 6d. per day for men 18 years and of and 3d. per day for boys reduced to 4d. and 2d. per respectively.  Decrease under sliding scale of 15 per cent. on stan
and seem to a control of the control	West of Scotland	27 Mar.	Iron millmen	rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus per cent.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent. on stantates, leaving wages 62½ per cent. above the standard.
	minds, premousely mind the take the	irms and	ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUI	-man
Iron- founding	Newport (Mon.) and District	3 Mar.	Moulders	Decrease of 2s. per week (80s. to 78s.).
Boiler- making	Districts and Dar-	1 Mar.	Rivetters, caulkers, platers and drillers who received a war wage advance of 20 per cent on basis rates in 1918 Platers' helpers on strict piece work	prices (reckoned on net earnings for platers with help Lieu workers: Decrease of 7½ per cent. on basis lieu (reckoned on net earnings for platers with helpers).

\* This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index figures of retail prices, etc. † In the case of adult underground pieceworkers the method of calculating the statutory minimum wage was revised as from 1st January, 1922, by adding \$\psi\$ths of the amount by which the county percentage exceeds 50 per cent. to the legal minimum base rates in lieu of \$\psi\$ths as previously.

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

§ In the case of West Yorkshire, the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st March was 89.57 for the Eastern Area and 86.23 for the

Western Area.

| For particulars of subsistence wage in operation see p. 80 of the February L bour Gazrite. In the case of surface and other workers for whom there are no defined basis rates the present wages are calculated by deducting from the rates in operation in March, 1921, after deducting from the latter the flat rate advances in operation at that date; an advance of 1s. 8d. per shift given to winding enginemen in December, 1920, is not subject to the reduction of 16 per cent.

| For particulars of the districts affected and the amounts of the decreases see Table and footnote † on p. 133 of the March GAZETTE.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		EN	GINEERING AND SHIPBUILDIN	G TRADES—(continued).
Boiler- making (contd.)	Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley and Dum- barton Districts	1 Mar.	Rivetters, caulkers, platers and drillers who received a war wage advance of 20 per cent. on pre-war piece and lieu rates in 1918 and 1919	Pieceworkers: Decrease of 5 per cent. on pre-war piece prices (reckoned on pre-war net earnings for platers with helpers).  Lieuworkers: Decrease of 7½ per cent. on pre-war lieu prices (reckoned on pre-war net earnings for platers with helpers).
T STATE OF	Barry, Cardiff,		Timeworkers (except rivet warmers)  Rivet warmers (timeworkers)	Decrease of 4s. per week in war wages. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 65s.; riggers, 58s.; chippers and painters, 52s.; fitters' helpers and general labourers, 49s.—plus in all cases a war wage of 20s. per week.  Bonus of 5 per cent. on total earnings, previously paid, withdrawn.
Ship Repair- ing	Newport, Penarth Port Talbot, Swansea and Sharpness	Pay beginning 2 Mar.	Pieceworkers:— Platers, caulkers, rivetters holders-up and drillers*  Shipwrights and drillerst	Half of the "abnormal condition" percentages (on net list prices) granted in September, 1919, withdrawn, leaving these percentages at 15 per cent. for rivetters and holdersup, 12½ per cent. for platers, 10 per cent. for caulkers, and 5 per cent. for drillers.  Bonus of 5 per cent. on total earnings, previously paid, with-
	Milford Haven	1 Mar.	Fitters, smiths and joiners	arawn, and a reduction of 12½ per cent. on piecework prices and lieu rates as contained in the price list, etc., of September, 1919.  Decrease of 3s. per week (88s. to 85s.) for fitters and smiths
	are death leadingly to	1000 100	OTHER METAL TR	and of 5s. per week (80s. to 75s.) for joiners.  ADES.
Light Castings, etc.	Great Britain	20 Mar.	Pieceworkers, 18 years to 21 years of age employed in light castings and stove and grate	Decrease of 5s. 3d. per week in bonus, leaving bonus 10 per cent. plus 16s. per week.
Lead Smelting. etc.	United Kingdom	lst full pay in Mar.	manufacture Males employed in lead smelt- ing, rolling, etc. (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other in- dustry)	Decrease of 1d. per hour for adult timeworkers and corresponding reductions for pieceworkers and workers under 18 years of age. Adults' minimum time rates after change: Group 1 districts,‡ 1s. 3d.; Group 2 districts,‡ 1s. 2d.; Group 3 districts,‡ 1s. 1d.
Railway Wagon Sheet Metal	Great Britain§ (except Lancashire) Dundee Middlesex, Kent,	20 Mar. 1 Feb	Railway wagon repairers Sheet metal workers	Addition of 25 per cent. on piece price list of September, 1920, reduced to 10 per cent.  Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
Electric Cable Making	Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire Great Britain.	3rd pay day in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable making industry	Decreases of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of from 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 years to 17 years.  Decreases of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over.
Iron and	other than the above counties		Skilled wire drawers	of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 years to 17 years.  Benus of 80 per cent. on first £2 of weekly earnings reduced to 60 per cent. (the bonus of 40 per cent. on remainder of
Steel Wire Manu- facture	Great Britain¶	27 Mar.**	Datal workers only	New minimum datal rates adopted of 1s., 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. per hour for soft steel, hard steel, and shaped or special wire respectively (subject to the bonuses as stated
Brass Trade	Rotherham, Shef- field, Doncaster, Halifax, Brig- house, and Dews- bury Districts	Week beginning 27 Mar,	Adult males employed in the brassfounding and finishing trades	above). Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week in war bonus.
Bedstead Manu-	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dud- ley, Bilston Man- chester, Warring-	day in week ending 4 Mar.	Females employed in the metal- lic bedstead trade	Decrease of ½d. per hour.
facture	ton, Sowerby Bridge and Keigh- ley	Pay day in week ending 18 Mar.	Males employed in the metallic bedstead trade	Decrease of 15 per cent. in certain piecework prices for polishing square brass tube, etc.
Bobbin and Shvttle Making	England and Wales	Last full pay in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry; also shuttle makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn	Decreases of 3s. per week (82s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.) for higher skilled men; of 3s. per week (73s. to 70s.) for lesser skilled men; of 2s. per week (61s. to 59s.) for labourers; of 1s. per week (33s. to 32s.) for women; and of amounts varying up
Spindle and Flyer Making	Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire	10 to 15/15	Spindle and flyer makers	to 1s. 3d. per week for boys and girls.  Decrease of 6s. per week for timeworkers and of 15 per cent. for pieceworkers; also bonuses on earnings of 12½ per cent. for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. for piece-
Surgical Instru- ment Making	Sheffield	tand decorate	Surgical and dental instrument makers	workers, previously paid, withdrawn.  Percentage addition of 70 per cent., previously paid, on revised pre-war piecework prices, reduced to 65 per cent.; and timeworkers' wages reduced by 2½ per cent.
Law to	S(h a 68 a 1 3 4 4		Women and girls engaged in warehouse	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted varying according to age from 8s. 102d. at 14 years to 26s. 74d. at 21 years
Edge Tool Manu-	Sheffield††		Women and girls engaged on production	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted varying according to age from 10s. 10d. at 14 years to 28s. 63d. at 21 years (including bonus).
facture Bolt and	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Cannock Districts South Stafford	Mar.	Males employed in the edge tool trade	Decreases of 8d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 6d. per week for youths 18 years and under 21 years, and of 4d. per week for boys under 18 years.
Nut Manu- facture	shire Stanord-		Bolt and nut makers (hand forged work)  Silversmiths, polishers, platers,	Bonus of 4½ per cent. on earnings, previously paid to dayworkers, withdrawn, leaving the rate 38s. per week plus 20 per cent. plus 26s. 6d. per week.
Gold, Silver and Allied 'Trades	London	1st pay day in Mar.	gilders, chasers, stampers, burnishers, etc.:— Male timeworkers (21 years of age and over) Pieceworkers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).  Decrease of 10 per cent. on pre-war piece prices, leaving pre-war piece rates subject to an addition of 90 per cent.

Members of the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society.
† Members of the Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association.
‡ 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.
§ The change took effect under an agreement made between the Wagon Repairs Association and the trade union concerned
¶ This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
• The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
† Including heavy and light edge tool trades; joiners' tools, bit, auger, spade, fork, shovel and hammer trades; machine knife and allied trades; and scythe, sickle, and hook trades.

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

Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics.)
			OTHER METAL TRADES-	
(	North-Eastern Dis- triot*	1st pay	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen 1s. 82d.; doormen, 1s. 8d.
150 5000	Liverpool and Bir- kenhead	1 Mar.	Farriers	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: firemen 82s.; doormen, 80s.
0 1230	Manchester, Han- ley and Stoke	1st pay in Mar.	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firements. 9d. per hour or 82s. 3d. per week; doormen, 1s. 8½d. per
west sto	Other large towns	1st pay	Farriers	hour or 80s. 32d. per week.  Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen
CONSTRUCTOR	in Lancashire and Oheshiret	in Mar.		1s. 8½d. per hour or 80s. 3½d. per week; doormen, 1s. & per hour or 78s. 4d. per week.
arriery	Smaller towns in Lancashire and	1st pay in Mar.	Farriers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firement 76s. 5½d.; doormen, 73s. 5½d.
	Cheshire, with Kendal and High	to Endin		bres and Greun Britain Collect the boundaries
HULL TO	Peak District Various towns in	1st pay	Farriers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: fireme
NOTES OF	Yorkshire	in Mar.	France Boards	1s. 8½d.; doormen at Hull, 1s. 8½d.; doormen at other town 1s. 8d.
BEARTONLES BEARTIE	Birmingham and Wolverhampton	1st pay in Mar.	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firements. 8½d.; doormen, 1s. 8d.
	London	1st full pay in	Farriers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour or 4s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 82s. 9d.; doormen, 79s. 9d.
) state ra-	ene processors bass	Mar.	Males, other than pin makers,	Decreases in minimum time rates fixed under the Trace
omend un	percentage negoble	and . Arrest	hairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, blackers, auto-	Boards Acts, of id. to id. per hour. Rates after change 3id. at under 15 years, increasing to 1s. 0id. at 21 years
September 1	Septiment Control		matic machinists (including snap fastener machinists),	and over. (See also p. 191.)
in Hook	Likiprosok		electro-platers, whiteners and wire-straighteners	The second secon
in, Hook, Eye and	Great Pritain	27 Mar.	Females, other than those em- ployed in carding hooks and	Decreases in minimum time rates fixed under the Trac Boards Acts, of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$. per hour for those under 17 years an
Snap Fastener	Great Britain	z. mar.	eyes or snap fasteners	of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for those 17 years and over and in \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) niecework basis time rate. Rates after change: \( 2\frac{1}{2}d. \)
Trade	4821 .305 TO 1284	18-85 25	in air months' lionyar Arts, of	14 to 14½ years, increasing to 7½d. at 18 years and over and 8½d. per hour for charge hands. (See also p. 191.)
547 sate	ine sures, Ered wede	to and	Homeworkers	Decreases in minimum time rate fixed under the Tra
				minimum piece rates fixed by the Trade Board, rates be such as would yield not less than the appropriate mi
1	Birmingham, Dud- ley, Lye, Stour-	1st pay	Anvil and vice makers	mum time rate, (See also p. 191.)  Decrease of 121 per cent, on list prices of January, 193
Miscel- laneous	bridge and Shef-	day in Mar.	untal H. Sant Santan	leaving wages 20 per cent. below the list.
Metal Trades	field Sheffield	1st full	Laminated spring smiths and	Decreaset of 1s. per week in bonus (20s. to 19s.). (S
Trades (	Tarpatre, Saria	pay after 18 Feb.	strikers	Decision No. 720 on p. 189.)
Woollen	leicester	2,3 or 4	All workpeople (except en-	Ronus of 43d, in the shilling reduced to 41d, in the shilling
and Worsted	The state of the s	Mar.	gineers, etc., belonging to unions other than the	Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: me 42s. 6d., plus 44d. in the shilling on earnings; wome
Yarn Spinning	Cabeleng) Listopho	sension to	Workers' Union) Timeworkers	25s. 6d., plus 4dd. in the shilling on earnings.  Minimum basic rate for men 21 years and over reduc
op-manag	tom and on on you	polity and of	to salubolos prev	from 24s.¶ to 21s.¶, and basic rates for more highly po
	tou anjage so, may	3-9 37 39	de to manerant	for females and juveniles proportionately reduced; as "cost of living" made reduced from 105 per cent. to
Longitud 10	W-1-	2nd pay day in	birth participants	per cent. on basic rates. Minimum total weekly ra after change: men 21 years and over, 43s. 1d.; women
Flannel Industry	Wales	Feb.	Pieceworkers	years and over, 21s. 2d.
			esset United Line	ately to the decrease for timeworkers, and rates for s
	mand condition and	STREET TO	to the rest of 255.	of the reduction in double loom rates; also cost of ling wage reduced from 84 per cent. to 76 per cent.
Jute	Great Britain	11 Mar.	Male and female pieceworkers	basic rates. Overtime rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, for
Industry	72 Tel 10 Te	TA Bro	to also taken a	hours worked in excess of 48 in any week; 82 hours on a day (other than Saturday), and 42 hours on Saturday
.71%	missing from selding my	Strong Ly	Men 21 years of age and over	(See Order on p. 148 of March GAZETTE.)
Rope	Liverpool (certain		Tig 187 to 1870 of the tig	total earnings previously paid reduced to of per ce
Making	firms)	after -	Youths under 21 years	100)
CATT.	Magalantala	let man	Women 18 years of age and over	719 00 0 189)
Silk Industry	Macclesfield	day after	Workpeople (except dyers) employed in the silk trade	for adult females, and 1s. per week for juniors.
d beauty	Dumfries and Dis-		Hand loom weavers Work people employed in	Bonus on earnings reduced t by 6½ per cent.  Decrease t of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. in the shilling on rates fixed in November 1.
1 350	trict	Mar.	hosiery manufacture	1919, making a total reduction of 11d. in the shilling those rates. Minimum rates after change for ti
Hosiery Manu-	larger ports, 12	- santous	Men and women	workers: men, 49s.; women, 28s. Percentage bonus paid on base rates reduced from 40 cent. to 30 per cent., the flat rate bonus of 9s. 9d. per w
facture	Hawick (AMS of AC	1st pay day in	ourly goods Deer an of he s	for men and 7s. 6d. per week for women remaining
61 of 50	Hawick	Mar.	Apprentices	changed.  Percentage bonus paid on base rate reduced from 30 cent. to 22½ per cent., the flat rate bonus of 3s. 4½d.
Lace	Nottingham	1st pay	Topo dinners and statement	week remaining unchanged.
Manu- facture	from 5d. to 9d. pr	day in Mar.	Lace dippers and stainers	
-ni an her	de men alle men lie	THE SECTION OF	Unskilled males	and one and over this rate being subject to a
	on any ster to them	)ay after	reges Derrouse of Ma	of living" wage of 93 per cent. on the basic rate, plu- per cent. (i.e. 1½d.) of basic rate; and proportionate
Ashestos	Great Britain	lst mak- ing-up	Tuckilled females	Creases for youths.
industry		lay after 15 Mar.	Unskilled females	years of age and over, this rate being subject to a
	The elicitation of the falls	no feet out and	redistant on tell . nives has been been to	per cent. (i.e., 1d.) of basic rate; and proportionale
Coir Mat	England**	. lst pay day in	Workpeople employed in the	Decrease of 10 per cent. on piece and time rates as speci
WILL	s Sent carried and a	Mar,	coir mat and matting indus	of 20 per cent. on these rates.

Including Newcastle, Sunderland and South Shields.

† This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

† Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton. Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and District, Oldham, Ormskirk, Preston, Rochda'e, Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.

† Including Alsager, Bentham, Chester, Crewe, Furness district, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Northwich and Tarporley.

| Including Barnsley, Bradford, Halifax, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Ifull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Todmorden.

| These basic rates are subject to an addition of 10 per cent., which is not, however, taken into account in computing the "cost of living" wage.

• The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Coir Mat and Matting Industry.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	New York Trees	V. S. O. T. S. O.	CLOTHING TRA	THE STATE OF THE S
Boot and Shoe	Leicester	Week beginning 27 Feb.	Clerks and warehousemen	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on existing rates. Rates after change: men 25 and over, 64s. 9d.; women 21 and over, 37s.
Linen and	Rates after change id. per tiers, above etc.		Male timeworkers	Acts, resulting in decreases of from 2d. to 2d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 33d at 14 increasing the
Cotton Handker- chief and Household Goods and	Great Britain	8 Mar.	Female timeworkers	March GAZETTE.)  New scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 2½d. at 14, and increasing to 7½a. at 18 years and over. (See Order on p. 148 of March
Linen Piece Goods Trade	Potes allie shough a \$14.7 doorman ut o links alter chanci	THER TEN	Female pieceworkers	New scale of piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 23d. at 14, and increasing to 84d. at 18 years and over; also new scale of guaranteed time rates fixed. (See Order on p. 148 of March GAZETTE.)
interpreta	er der men gebra deursten Atte Haller e voter Anad genior	Last pay day in Mar.	Timeworkers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.).  Decrease of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7½d.).
Tailoring	Bradford,	Pay day preceding 6 Mar.	"Log" workers	Decrease of 10 per cent. in percentage payable on pre-war rates, leaving wages 110 per cent. above pre-war rates.
			Male washhouse and general inside workers (except trans- port workers, enginemen and stokers):—	Pun Mock.  Pun Mock.  Pun Mock of Market Britain
Laundering	Great Britain	27 Mar. <	17 and under 21 years of age with less than six months' experience 21 years of age and over with less than 12 months' experience	Decreases in minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of 2s., 3s. or 4s. per week. (See Order on p. 191.)  Decreases in the minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of 5s. and 6s. per week during 1st and 2nd six months' employment respectively. (See Order on p.
atti eran	The state of the s		Other workers	New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from 2s. to 6s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. per week (or 34d. per hour) at under 15, increasing to 54s. per week (or 1s. 12d. per hour) at 21 and over. (See Order on p. 191.)
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		TRANSPORT TRAD	ES.
	reduced the Ald. in	1000	Navigating and engineering	GOODS TOWN THAT THE PARTY OF TH
1500325 4	Agrico de contrata de la come con d	0.65 M	officers:— Monthly vessels	Revised schedules of wages adopted involving a reduction in starting rates of pay of £2 to £3 per month.
September 1997 Septem	a come to a estate come Legenthings a resident to the story for the to the story for the to the story for the to the story story as	G bres de la companya	Weekly vessels	New schedules of rates adopted varying according to length of service and gross tonnage of vessel, resulting in decreases of about 7½ per cent. for senior navigating and engineering officers. and 18 or 19 per cent. for junior navigating and engineering officers in respect of vessels using foreign-going articles and of about 19 per cent. for chief, second and third engineer officers using home-trade
	Great Britain and	Contract of the Contract of th	Sailors, firemen, etc., and Cater- ing Department:—	articles.
Shipping Service	Ireland	1 Mar.	Monthly vessels	Decrease of 25s. per month for ordinary seamen, and of 30s. per month for able seamen, firemen, stewards, etc., where food is provided. Monthly rates after change (with free food in addition): ordinary seamen, £6 (12 to 24 months' service) and £7 10s. (not less than 24 months' service)
	A See Decide Washington W. 1881 See Decider W. 1882 See Decider W.	200 CT 100 CT 10	Weekly vessels	vice); able seamen, £10 10s.; boatswains, £12; boatswains' mates and quartermasters and firemen, £11.  Decrease of 10s. 6d. per week for able seamen and firemen; etc., of 8s. per week for ordinary seamen, and of varying amounts (usually 8s. per week) for men in Catering Department. Weekly rates after change (finding own food): ordinary seamen, 50s.; able seamen, 68s. 6d.; boatswains, 73s. 6d.; quartermasters, 71s.; and firemen, 68s. 6d.
	Great Britain	20 Mar. •	Look labourers and other workers (except coal trimmers and tipperst) employed in actual handling of cargoes in or on a ship, quay, warehouse or craft	Decreases of 1s. per day of 8 hours, or 6d. per half-day for timeworkers. Pieceworkers' earnings reduced by 20 per cent.; on the rates in operation on the 1st August, 1921 (the 3s. per day reduction since August, 1921, being merged into the 20 per cent.). Minimum daily rates after change for timeworkers: larger ports, 12s.; smaller
Dock. Wharf.	to unstable sof good		Lightermen in rough goods	ports, 11s.§ Decrease of 6s. per week (90s. to 84s.).
Riverside, etc., Labour	London	The state of the	Other lightermen and watchmen Apprentices to above	Decrease of 1s. per day, 7d. per "short night," and 1s. 1d. per "long night." Rates after change: 12s. per day, 6s. 9d. per "short night," 13s. 4d. per "long night." Decreases varying from 6d. to 10d. per day, from 4d. to 7d.
	Tongolo xuni nag Beiden Ontad akon Medi itt na Juna Medi itt na Juna	Comment of the state of the sta	Fugmasters, mates, drivers, firemen, etc. Crews of sailing barges	per "short" night, and from 5d. to 9d. per "long; night.  Decrease of 6s. per week for all men who received an increase of 28s. per week or more in May, 1920.  Decrease of 30 per cent. on tariff of 1912 (as amended in February, 1921), leaving rates 100 per cent. above list.

\* In the case of permanent men, the reduction was to operate in the first week wholly worked from 20th March.

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

† The reductions for pieceworkers were applied in the above manner at the majority of ports. But at certain ports the following arrangements are reported as regards pieceworkers' reductions:—Type: The reductions of 10 per cent. on 1921 tariff rates for river workers and 2½d. per ton for quayside workers, which took effect addition to the 3s. per day already deducted in the 20 per cent. quoted. London: It was agreed to deduct from the piecework earnings 2s. 8d. per day; this in of 120 on tariff r tes was reduced to 100; grain workers' list prices was revised involving a reduction in most cases of ½d. or ½d. per ton. Boston: The 15 per cent. off estimated to have resulted in a reduction of about 18 to 20 per cent. Liverpoot: Piereworkers sustained a decrease of 1s. per day or 6d. per half day. At Middlesbrough the decrease for timeworkers was 11d. instead of 1s. per day on account of six days' pay being given for a full week (to make up the normal amount of 5s. 6d.

Full particulars of the classification of ports were given on p. 495 of the Labour Gazette for September, 1921. At the principal ports where differential daily mates exist these are now as follows:—London: Dockers and stevedores (except those on timber work) employed by ocean shipowners and master stevedores, 13s. 6d.; men employed by the Port of London Authority: deal porters, 8s. 3d. (per half-day), other men, 12s.; men employed by public wharfingers and short sea traders: ship work 13s. 6d., quay work 12s. Liverpool: Ship men and porters, 12s.; coal heavers, 15s. 8d.; timberworkers, 13s.; stevedores, 14s.; riggers, 12s. 6d. Glasgow: waymen, 11s. Hartlepools: Iron ore men, 13s. 8d.; others, 12s. Middl-sbrough (on basis of six full days per week): Stevedores, 14s. 4d.; slingers and cranemen, 12s.; hatchand seed), 12s. 8d.; fillers (mineral), 13s. 5d.; pitch workers, 14s. Bristol: General cargo, bargemen and riggers, 12s.; grain workers, 12s. or 12s. 6d.; boiler scalers and shore donkeymen, 13s.; timber workers, 12s. for week days, 8s. 7d. for Saturdays.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics.)
outsused 2	to Make it and talked	n not live	TRANSPORT TRADES—(c	ontinued).
Teber Ho	Various Ports in England and	1st full pay in Mar.	Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen	Wages reduced by adopting pre-war tariffs and payments for incidental services, plus 120 per cent.,* subject to a
Dock, Wharf,	Wales Tyne	Mar. 15 Jan.	Masters, engineers, firemen and boys employed on tugboats	minimum wage of 70s. per week.  Decrease of 10s. per week for master and engineers; of 7s. 6d. for firemen, and of 2s. 6d. for boys. Rate after
Riverside, etc.,	Mersey	1 Mar.	Tugboatmen	change for firemen, 67s. 6d.  Decreases naming from 9s. 6d. to 15s. in the weekly rate.
Labour (contd.)	ares after changer to 60 years; third hap	de meski. do sums. I ds. per E	baseds, cases theoretic of as. John of the tor	of pay, and a commission of 2½ per cent. made payable to captains and chief engineers. Rate after change for able seamen and firemen, 61s.
Railway Service	Scotland	1 Feb.	Junior engine cleaners	Age at which youths are entitled to adult rates of paraised from 18 to 20 years, and reduced scale of daily
7.000	Clargery Howest Barrie Buthergien	the past action to Man.	TING AND ACTION TRADES.	wages adopted, starting at 4s. at 16 years of age or under increasing to 7s. at 20 years, such scale to apply to thos already in the service under 18, those between the age of 18 and 20, now in receipt of 52s. per week to be subject to an immediate reduction to 50s. per week.
January (	London	11 Mar.	Carters and motor men em- ployed by master builders	Decrease of 4s. per week for horse carters, and of 3s. pe week for men in mechanical grades. Rates after chang
	Bradford	1st pay	EN WOODWOOD SING TRIDES.	for carmen, 62s. and 66s.‡  Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. (See p. 88 of February GAZETT for rates previously paid).
Road	Liverpool	1st full pay in Mar.	Workpeople employed in road transport industry	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: hors drivers, 61s. and 67s.; motor drivers (2 tons and under 67s.; (over 2 tons), 74s.; secondmen, 67s.; trailermen, 62
Transport	for these sorkers, at	( 18 Feb. 18 Mar. )	Horse carters {	per week.  Decrease of 3s. per week.  Further decrease of 3s. per week.  Rates after change
resten,	Birmingham	4 Mar.	Drivers of mechanical vehicles	50s. and 55s. per week.\(\frac{1}{2}\) Decrease of 5s. per week.\(\frac{1}{2}\) Rates after change: 2 ton and over, 60s. per week; 15 cwt. and under 2 tons, 55s under 15 cwt., 50s. per week.
Limoville	Dublin	1 Jan.	AGRICULTURE AND F	Decrease of 3s. per week (65s. to 62s.).
	Durham	1 Mar,	Agricultural workers:-	Rate of 42s. adopted for adults for a week of 50 hours
STATE OF	Yorkshire (North Riding)	2 Mar.	Females Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 3s. per day adopted. Becrease of 2s. per week for adults (37s. to 35s.), and
ermane i	Yorkshire (West Riding)	13 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	proportionate amounts for those under 21, to operate for a week of 52½ hours up to 31st October.    Rate of 36s. adopted for a week of 54 hours up to 31  October for adults, with proportionate rates for the
	Cambridgeshire (except Isle of Ely)	4 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	under 21.   Rate of 74d. per hour adopted for a week of 50 hours fadults, with proportionate rates for those under 21.
	Herefordshire	1 Mar.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 50 hours up to 31
customs :	Hertfordshire Holland district	4 Mar. 6 Mar.	Able-bodied adult male agricultural labourers Adult male agricultural	Decrease of ½d. per hour (8d. to 7½d.), to operate for guaranteed week of 50 hours up to 6th October.   Rate of 8d. per hour adopted up to 30th June.
stainhjaten	Isle of Ely	1 Mar.	labourers Male agricultural workers	Rates adopted up to 31st May for milkmen and horsem of 40s. 6d. for adults, with proportionate rates for the between 18 and 21 years, and for all other classes for
ot 257 up	Kesteven and	18 Mar.	Adult male agricultural	week of 51 hours of 31s. for adults, with proportional rates for those under 21 years. Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted for a guaranteed week
ce: body.	Lindsey Districts Northamptonshire (except Soke of Feterborough)	4 Mar.	labourers Male agricultural labourers	50 hours up to 31st October. Decrease of 1s. per week for adults (32s. to 31s.), and proportionate amounts for those under 21 years; operate for a guaranteed week of 50 hours up to 6
Agri- culture	Nottinghamshire	6 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 34s. adopted for adults for a week of 53 hours to 30th September, with proportionate rates for the
Mour for In 76.1	Oxfordshire	11 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	to 29th September, with proportionate rates for the
to see so	Shropshire	Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	under 21. Decrease of ½d. per hour for adults (8d. to 7½d.) and proportionate amounts for those under 21; to operation a guaranteed week of 50 hours up to 30th September 21.
roward news.	Soke of Peter- borough	11 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	Bates adopted up to 6th October for adults of 31s. for week of 51 hours for ordinary labourers, of 38s. per we plus cottage for horsekeepers and milkmen, and of 3 per week for stockmen, with proportionate rates for the
127400 B	Suffolk	1 Mar.	Adult male agricultural labourers	under 21 II
the section	Worcestershire	13 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers of fair average ability	6s. per week for horsemen and stockmen. Rate of 74d. per hour adopted for adults up to 60 hor per week, with a guaranteed week of 50 hours up to 60
	Cornwall	1 Mar.	Adult male agricultural labourers	October, with proportionate rates for those under 21.  Decrease of 1s. per week (34s. to 33s.), to operate for
Anging As	Devonshire	26 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	week of 52 hours.¶  Decrease of 2s. per week for adults (34s. to 32s.), and proportionate amounts for those under 21; to operate f a week of 50 hours up to 29th September.∥
TO FIRST TO SERVE	Isle of Wight	1 Mar.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 32's. per week adopted.
Allenation [	Somerset	1 Mar.	Male agricultural labourers	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rate after change for adults, operate for a week of 50 hours up to 30th April, 32s.
1	Surrey	26 Mar.	Male agricultural workers, 21 to 65 years of age	Rate of 33s. 4d. adopted for a week of 50 hours.

<sup>•</sup> Where the percentage of 120 does not yield 75s. per week to tippers and teemers, special consideration is to be given, but the percentage addition is not to exceed 150 in all. At Immingham, where 151 per cent. was previously paid on basis rates, the earnings under the above revision were to be guaranteed at a minimum of 14s. per day, 8s. per half-day, or 11s. per 6 hour shift on Saturday. At Hull the new minimum is 14s. per day or 7s. 6d. per half day.

† Provision was made for further reductions to bring wages down to the scale level by doubling the reductions due every quarter under the cost of living sliding scale applicable to railway traffic workers generally.

‡ The lower rate applied to one horse drivers and the higher rate to two horse drivers.

§ These decreases are in accordance with instructions issued to their members by the Birmingham Horse and Vehicle Owners' Association and the Birmingham and Midland Counties Coal Merchants' Association. It is understood that they were not embodied in a formal agreement with a trade union.

¶ The new rates of wages and working hours referred to above are those which have been agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921. The Minister of Agriculture has confirmed the agreements made for the Isle of Ely and Surrey.

¶ The new rate referred to was not accepted by the workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the basis of a recommendation by the employers' side.

April, 1922.

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

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics.)
Agri-	Brecknockshire and Radnorshire Merioneth and		AGRICULTURE AND FISHING Male agricultural labourers  Adult male agricultural	Rate of 34s. adopted for adults for a week of 52 hours up to 30th April, with proportionate rates for those under
(contd.)	Montgomery Monmouthshire	Manual Value	labourers Male agricultural labourers  Crews of trawlers: Bo'suns, third hands, deck hands and cooks	hours or 36s. for a week of 56 hours.* Rate of 35s. adopted for adults for a week of 54 hours, with proportionate rates for those under 21.*  Decrease of 5s. per week; poundage reduced by 1s. 6d. per £100 gross for bo'suns. Rates after change: bo'suns, 75s. per week plus 6s. per £100 gross; third hands, 70s. per
Fishing	swansea	era sefu og 55 oc o penirus og 65 la og 65 la	Firemen PAPER, PRINTING AND AL	week plus 3s. 6d. per £100 gross; deck hands and cooks, 65s. per week plus 2s. 6d. per £100 gross.  Decrease of 11s. 6d. per week (81s. 6d. to 70s.).
Paper Tube Making	Bradford, Keigh- ley, Huddersfield, Rochdale and Castleton	1st pay day in Mar.	Paper tube workers	Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on rates as adjusted from September, 1921, making a total reduction of 7½ per cent. since that date.
	nda untin antaŭ	1 Man	FURNITURE AND WOODWOR	Company of the state of the sta
resident,	Middlesbrough, Stockton, Thor- naby and West Hartlepool	1 Mar.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers  Males employed in wholesale	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet makers, 1s. 10½d.; upholsterers and french polishers, 1s. 10d.  Decrease of 1½ ner hour for timeworkers and prepare
'enot 8 mg	Hull	24 Feb.	and retail trades  Upholstresses	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers, and proportionate decrease for upholsterers on piecework. Minimum time rates after change: lino layers, 1s. 7d.; other classes, 1s. 8d.  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (8\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) to 8d.).
Furniture Manu- facture	Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Keighley and Brighouse York and Ripon	1st full week in Mar. 1st full week in Mar.	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 9d.; carrers and spindle moulders who are all-round machinists receive 1d. per hour extra.  Decreaset of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 72d.).
1.12 volum	Sheffield and Dis- trict	Pay day in week ending 2or 3 Mar.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers, etc., in wholesale trade	Decrease of ½d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10d.), and proportionate decrease for pieceworkers.
A 15 of the state	Nottingham Aberdeen	1 Mar. { 25 Mar. {	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers, etc. Upholstresses and female french polishers Cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers, etc. Women	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: sanders and packers, 1s. 4d.; others, 1s. 7d.  Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: female polishers, 10½d.; upholstresses, 8½d.  Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).  Decrease of ½d. per hour.
all ar and	North-east Coast;	1 Mar.	Woodcutting machinists	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 1s. 11½d.).
MiH	and Hull Birmingham	10 or 11 Mar.	Workpeople employed in saw- mills and timber yards  Sawyers and machinists	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers and machinists, 1s. 5d.; deal carriers and labourers, 1s. 2d.
Sawing	Nottingham  Scotland	1 Mar. { 1 Mar. 1st pay day in Mar.	Labourers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.). Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: machinists and sawyers, 1s. 8d.; deal carriers, 1s. 5d. Decrease of §d. per hour for journeymen (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6§d.), and of fid. per hour for apprentices.
Vehicle Building	London  Belfast	22 Mar. 1 Feb.	Bodymakers, painters, etc. (men 21 years and over), employed by certain tram and omnibus companies Coachbuilders	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: body-makers, finishers, trimmers, painters, smiths, etc., 1s. 10½d.; brush hands, 1s. 5¾d.; general machinists, 1s. 10¾d.; labourers (all grades), 1s. 3d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Standard rate after change for skilled men, 1s. 8½d.
DE STATE OF	Bradford and Dis-	5 Mar.	Rolling board and packing case makers and woodcutting	Decrease of 1d. per hour for men and 1d per hour for
Packing Case Making	Scotland (except Aberdeen)	1st pay day in Mar.	machinists Packing case makers and wood- cutting machinists	women and boys. Rates after change: men, 1s. 7d.; women, 9½d., plus bonus on output.  Decrease; of gd. per hour for journeymen, and of ger hour for apprentices. Rates after change for packing-case makers—Glasgow, 1s. 6½d.; Edinburgh, Leith,
Pianoforte	Aberdeen	1st pay day in Mar. 19 Mar.	Packing case makers	Dunjermine and Dundee, 1s. 58d.  Decrease of 71 per cent. in percentage payable on pre-war rates, leaving wages 115 per cent. over pre-war rates.
Manu- facture.	London District (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross)	a assess	Workpeople employed in the pianoforte manufacturing industry	Decreaset of 1d. per hour for skilled men 20 years of age and over, and of proportionate amounts for labourers, women, boys, and improvers. Minimum rate after change for skilled men, 1s. 11d.
Boot Last Making	Leicester, North- ampton Ketter- ing, Norwich and Bristol	1st pay day in Mar.	Boot last makers	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on rates existing before the reduction on 1 January, 1922, leaving wages 7½ per cent. below those rates.
To from the	to the state of		EMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTT	A CONTRACT OF SECTION
Chemical Manu-	England	1 Feb. 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers, and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers.  Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers, and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers: day labourers, 1s. 1d.; shiftworkers, 1s. 3d.
facture.	Tees-side, Middle- wich, Northwich and Winsford Dis- tricts	1 Feb. 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of salt	Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. on gross earnings for pieceworkers.  Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 2½ per cent. on gross earnings for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers: day labourers, 1s.; shiftworkers,
Glass Working	Glasgow	24 Mar.	Glass bevellers, silverers, and eutters	1s. 2d.  Decreaset of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.), and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.

\* The new rates of wages and working hours referred to above are those which have been agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921

† This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

‡ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees District (including Hartlepools, Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby).

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		CHEMIC	AL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY,	cTC., TRADES—(continuea).
problems preserved to make			Males:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under the Tra Boards Acts, starting at 14s. at 14, and increasing to 6 at 21 years and over. (See also p. 191.) Piecework basis time rate fixed, under the Trade Boar Acts, at 1s. 62d, per hour. (See also p. 191.)
Boot and loor Polish Trade	Great Britain	20 Mar.	Females:— Timeworkers	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under the Tra Boards Acts, starting at 13s. at 14, and increasing to at 18 years and over. (See also p. 191.)
a Tunnal	the this and to shade his account of account of account of account of the account		Pieceworkers	Piecework basis time rate fixed, under the Trade Boa Acts, at 10d. per hour. (See also p. 191.) Overtime rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for time worked in excess of 48 hours per week, 5 hours Saturday, and 9 hours on any day other than Saturday.
Pottery Manu- facture	Glasgow, Mussel- burgh, Portobello and Rutherglen	1st pay after 14 Mar.	Men and boys employed in stoneware pottery manufac- ture	(See also p. 191.) War bonus of ½d. per hour, previously paid, withdre under "cost of living" sliding scale.*
Flour Milling	Great Britain†	lst pay day in Mar.	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBAC Men 21 years of age and over (including motor lorry drivers, carriers and horse carmen where previously included	CO TRADES.  Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week and sliding scale ador whereby wages are adjusted in accordance with Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, (Rates after change are 6s. 6d. less than those given
	London (Metro- politan Police Area)	4 Mar.	with mill employees).  Workpeople employed in the bread-baking and confectionery trade by members of the London Master Bakers' Protection Society.	p. 555 of Labour Gazette for October, 1921.)  Decreaset of 2s, 6d. per week for adult male bakers confectioners, 2s. per week for allied workers, 1s. 3d. week for adult females, 9d. per week for juveniles, 5d. per day for jobbers. Minimum rates after change adult males: forehands, 70s. 6d., 74s. 6d., 78s. 6d.; sin hands, 66s. 6d.; secondhands and doughmakers, 64s. 68s. 6d., 70s. 6d.; ovenmen, machine minders, stoletc., 65s. 6d.; tablehands, 62s. 6d.
	Certain towns in Yorkshire§ Barrow-in-Furness	4 Mar.	Males under 21 years and all females employed by Co- operative Societies	Decrease of 2s. per week (74s. to 72s.).
	Blackpool Bury, Heywood and Rochdale	13 Mar. 6 Feb. 1 Mar.	Adult males	Decrease of 2s. per week (72s. to 70s.).   Decrease of 2s. per week (74s. to 72s.).   Decrease of 2s. per week (83s. to 81s.).
Baking	Preston	11 Feb.	Adult males	Decrease of 5s. per week for adults (76s. to 71s.)  , ar smaller amounts for juniors and apprentices.
Confectionery	Warrington Birmingham and Midland District Bristol North Stafford- shire and certain districts in Cheshire**	6 Mar. 11 Mar. 1st pay	Adult males  Adult males  Males and females  Males and females	Decrease of 5s. per week (80s. to 75s.)
manuferik a	Leicester  Northampton  Nottingham	1st pay day after 20 Mar. 4 Mar. 2nd pay	Males	Decreaset of 3s. per week for adults, and of smaller and for youths. Rates after change for tablehands, (factories 72s.).  Decrease of 2s. 4d. per week (64s. to 61s. 8d.).   Decreaset of 3s. per week for adult male bakers (70)
TO A STORE N	Eastbourne Chatham and Rochester	day in Mar. 4 Mar. 4 Mar.	Adult males Adult males	67s.), and proportionate decreases for women juveniles.  Decreaset of 1s. per week (61s. to 60s.). Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week (63s. to 60s. 6d.).
	Bath Merthyr Tydfil	18 Mar. 7 Feb.	Adult males	Decrease of 4s. per week (68s. to 64s.).   Decrease of 10s. per week (80s. to 70s.).   Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after cha horse draymen, 74s.; mechanical drivers, 77s.; i
Brewing	London (certain firms)	day in Mar.	Women 18 years of age and over, and girl packers, etc. Juveniles	workers, 67s.  Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimuum rate after che 36s. 6d.  New scales of minimum rates adopted.
historia	Mon mouth shire and East Glamor- gan London (certain	1st pay, after 28 Feb. 17 Mar.	Brewery workers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change for and women over 18 years respectively, 67s. 6d. and 3 Decrease of 3s. per week for males 18 years and over
Sugar Refining	firmstt)  Liverpool  Greenock	24 Mar. Mar.	Workpeople employed in sugar refineries	1s. 6d. per week for males under 18 years, and femal years and over, and of 9d. per week for females under 18 pecrease of 3s. per week for males 18 years and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18. Decrease of 4s. per week for males 18 years and over 2s. per week for males under 18 years and femal years and over, and of 1s. per week for females under 1s years and over years year
(	tion to late the		MISCELLANEOUS	RADES.
Leather Belt Manu- facture	Great Britain (except London)	1st pay day in Mar.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture	Decrease of 1d. and ½d. per hour for skilled workers (1 to 1s. 5d.) and semi-skilled workers (1s. 2½d. to 1s. respectively; and a decrease of 7½ per cent. in per age payable on list prices.  Decrease of ½d. per hour for skilled workers (1s. 6½d.), the rate for semi-skilled workers (1s. 2½d.)
Saddlery,	London	6 or 7 Jan.	Gig saddlers, harness makers, etc. (wholesale trade)	maining unchanged; and a decrease of 4½ per cen percentage payable on list prices.  Decrease of 1d. per hour in minimum time-rate (1s. 7 1s. 6d.), and of 2½ per cent. on piece prices, leaving upon per cent. above the list for heavy work
etc.	Lancashire and	day in Mar. 1 Mar.	Saddlers, harness makers and bridle cutters (retail trade)	Decrease of 3d. per hour in minimum time-rate (1s. 9 1s. 6d.), and of 7½ per cent. on piece prices.
Basket, etc.,	Cheshirett London	1st pay day in Mar.	Saddlers, harness and horse collar makers (retail trade) Basket makers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: sad and harness makers, 1s. 6d.; horse collar makers, 1s. Bonus of 55 per cent. on 1916 list reducedt to 50 per Rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. per hour,
Making	Basford	1st full pay in Mar.	Cane and wicker workers	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on earnings.

The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry.

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

Including Bradford, Bridlington, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Wakefield and York.

The rate quoted refers to tablehands

Including Brierley Hill, Burton on Trent, Cannock, Coventry, Darlaston, Dudley, Leamington, Rugby, Smethwick, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich,

Stoke-on-Trent, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Macclesfield, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford and Sandbach.

The decrease described applied to the great majority of employees. In the case of one firm there was a decrease of 1d. per hour for adult males.

April, 1922.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Brush and Broom Making	Great Britain	20 Mar.	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES— Male timeworkers 19 years of age and over (except certain cuasses*)  Female timeworkers (other than pan hands and learners)  Female pieceworkers (other than pan hands)	(continued).  Decreases in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of 1d. per hour for those 20 years and over, and af ½d. per hour for those 19 and under 20. Minimum rate after change for those 21 and over 1s. 0½d. (See also p. 97 of February Labour Gazette.)  New scale of minimum rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for those 21 and over, 7½d. (See also p. 97 of February Labour Gazette.)  Decrease in the minimum piecework basis time rate fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of ¾d. per hour (9¼d. to 8½d.). (See also p. 97 of February Labour Gazette.)
Wholesale Textile Ware- housing	London	1 Mar.	Porters, liftmen, hoistmen, dusters, cleaners and warehouse maintenance staff Other males	Decrease† of 4s. per week. Minimum rate after change at 25 years, 54s.  Decrease† of 1s. 6d. to 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change at 25 years, 60s. 6d.  Decrease† of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change at
India Rubber Patent Fuel	Lancashire Cardiff, Newport and Port Talbot	3rd pay week in Mar. 6 Mar.	Workpeople employed in india rubber manufacture  Patent fuel workers	23 years, 37s.  Decreaset of ½d. per hour for men and ¼d. per hour for women and young persons. Minimum rates after change: men, 44s.; women, 23s.  Decrease of 10 per cent. in existing rates.
Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade	Great Britain	28 Mar.	Hand loom weavers (other than damask seating hand-loom weavers) in hair, bass, and fibre trade Females in coffin furniture	Decrease of 10 per cent. in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See also p. 191.)  Decreases of 2s. to 4s. per week in minimum rates, fixed
Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making	Great Britain	3 Mar. {	Female folders, packers, ware- housers, etc., in cerement section	under the Trade Boards Acts, except in the case of blackers and certain other classes for whom new scales of rates were fixed.  New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of ½d. to 1d. per hour.  1
General Waste Material Reclama- tion Trade	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Male timeworkers 21 years of age and over  Female timeworkers  Female pieceworkers	Minimum rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, at 1s. 1½d. per hour for certain occupations, and at 1s. per hour for all other workers. (See also p. 191.)  Minimum rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, at (a) 3¾d. per hour in woollen rag or woollen and worsted waste materials section, and (b) 3½d. per hour in other sections for those under 14½ years, and increasing to (a) 8¼d. and (b) 7d. or 7½d. respectively at 18 years and over. (See also p. 191.)  Guaranteed time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts,
	Leicester and other districts in England  London	1st pay day in Mar.	Men employed in artificial stone industry  Men employed in exhibition	as for timeworkers above, and piecework basis time rates fixed at 8d. to 94d. per hour. (See also p. 191.)  Decrease† of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for men and \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for youths, with proportionate decreases for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change: labourers and makers, 1s. 3d.: finishers, 1s. 3\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: skilled,
Parile, cre- res (Tes- co sames and	South Wales and Monmouthshire	after 19 Feb. Week ending 4 Feb.	stand fitting trade  Assistants employed in retail boot shops  Employees of certain Co-opera-	1s. 6½d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 4½d.; unskilled, 1s. 2½d.  Decreases† varying from 2s. to 5s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: male assistants, 26 years, 50s. 6d.; female assistants, 24 years, 36s.
Other Mis- cellaneous Trades	London	1st pay uay atter 28 Jan.	tive Societies:  Manageresses, foremen, etc. Male and female assistants  Clerks  Warehousemen, packers and porters	Decrease of 5s. per week for males and 6s. per week for females.  Decreases of from 2s. to 6s. per week. Rates after change for males, at 25 years, 70s.; females, at 24, 45s.  Decreases of from 3s. to 7s. per week. Rate after change, at 25 years: males, 81s.; females, 61s.  Decreases of from 2s. to 5s. per week. Rate after change, at 25 years, 65s.
ABON TOT TO THE STORY OF THE ST	Yorkshire, Lancashire (part of), Cheshire, North Wales, and parts of North Staffordshire, North Derbyshire, and Westmorland	Pay day in week commen cing 20 Mar.	Co-operative employees: Male assistants (18 years and over) Female assistants (14 years and over) Male and female clerks (21 years and over) Branch manageresses	Decreases of 3s. or 4s. per week. Rate after change, at 23 years, 68s.  Decreases of 1s. 6d. to 4s. per week. Rate after change, at 21 and over, 38s.  Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: male charge clerks, 74s.; other males at 23 years, 72s.; females at 22 years, 43s.  Decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change, 46s.; buyers, 6s. extra.
	herologist salam to herologisty 50 vehicle tour divisit decouses orde	salbas ac	PUBLIC UTILITY SER	VICES.
Tram- ways Water- works	London (County Council) Lancashire and Cheshire	23 Feb.  1st full pay in Mar.	Bodymakers, coach painters and wheelwrights Workpeople employed at water- works undertakings	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$ .).  Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour.
	South Shields	Feb.	Scavengers, roadmen, park gar- deners, etc.  Enginemen and firemen em-	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: labourers, 62s. 6d.; scavengers and refuse collectors, 61s. 6d. per week.
Local Authority Services	Bradford Lancashire and Cheshire	1 Mar.	ployed by Corporation  Manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local authorities	Decreaset of 3s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: enginemen, 70s. 8d.; firemen, 65s. 2d. per week.  "Cost of living" bonus reducedt from 135 to 115 per cent. on basic rates. Rates of wages for general labourers: Zone A, 28s.; B, 26s.; C, 25s.; D (roadmen), 21s.; E (road-
and the same	Colchester	8 Mar. {22 Feb. }	Corporation employees  General labourers, horse drivers, scavengers, and roadmen	men), 20s. per week, plus in each case 115 per cent.¶ Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: labourers on road and sewer work, 48s. to 50s. per week. Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2½d.). Further decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2d.).

• Viz., those 21 years of age and over with not less than three years' experience in certain operations, or those of any age who have served an apprenticeship of

• Viz., those 21 years of age and over with not less than three years' experience in certain operations, or those of any age who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years in these operations.

† This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c.

‡ See also Order on p. 148 of March Labour Gazette.

§ Viz., for those engaged in the collecting, sorting, grading or breaking of scrap iron or other scrap metal where the collecting, sorting or grading of other waste materials is not carried out to a substantial extent in connection therewith.

∦ For districts outside the Industrial area with a population of less than 7,500, the rates are 10 per cent. less.

¶ A list of some of the Authorities adopting the Joint Industrial Council's recommendations was given on p. 664 of Gazette for December, 1921. The following should be added to the list there given:—Zone A: Birkenhead, Bolton, Oldham, Salford. Zone B: Barrow in Furness, Darwen, Droylsden, Farnworth, Nelson Newton-in-Makerfield, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Wigan. Zone C: Chester, Chorley, Fleetwood, Great Harwood, Hyde, Lancaster, Leigh R.D.C. (partly), Rishton. West Houghton. Zone D: Leigh R.D.C. (partly), Ulverston. Zone E: Fylde R.D.C., Lancashire C.C. In addition, a large number of Authorities, while not having the scheduled rates, follow the percentage variations under the sliding scale, including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bacup, Blackpool, Burnley, Glossop, Northwich, Ormskirk, Rochdale, Warrington.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics.)
Promento	PROGRAMMENT NAMED	383	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES	—(continued).
	Shropshire (County Council) East Midlands*	6 Mar. 1st pay day in Mar.	Road labourers  Manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local authorities	Decrease of 4s. 11d. per week (38s. 3d. to 33s. 4d.).  Decrease† of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change for road and general labourers:—Grade A areas, 1s. 3d.; Grade B, 1s. 1d.; Grade C, 1s.; Grade D, industrial areas, 1s.; agricultural areas, 11d.*
Local Authority Services	Aberdeen	1 Mar.	Corporation employees in non- trading and waterworks de- partments	Decreaset of 3s. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, 52s.; scavengers and refuse collectors, 55s. per week.
(contd.)	Dundee Glasgow	3 Feb.  9 Mar. 1st full pay in Mar.	Carters and scavengers in Cleansing Department Paviors and sett-dressers Paviors	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: carters, 62s. 6d.; scavengers, 60s. per week.  Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10d.).  Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10d.).  Decrease of 2d. per 110 stones (5s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. per 110 stones).

## CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1922.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
Tramways Under- takings	Newcastle-on-Tyne	March {	Motormen, conductors, etc Maintenance men	Increase of 4 hours per week (44 to 48). Imcrease of 3 hours per week (44 to 47).

• The decrease took effect under an agreement made by the East Midlands Joint Industrial Council, covering the counties of Lincoln, Derby, Nottingham Leicester, Rutland and Northampton. For a list of Authorities affected, see p. 40 of GAZETTE for January, 1922.

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

### CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN APRIL, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions in wages reported as having been agreed to take effect in April: building trade operatives; coal miners in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Midlands; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland; ironworkers in Midlands; tube workers; screw, nut and bolt, and various other metal workers in the Birmingham district; heating and domestic engineers; mantle and costume makers; dressmakers; ready made tailors; railwaymen; omnious workers in London; brickmakers; cement workers; soap and candle makers; employees in gas and electricity undertakings.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The results of recent ascertainments of the selling prices of iron on page 177.

TO ZEED PORT OF SERVICE	Price acco	ording to udit.*	Decrease of last Audit* on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.		
Pig Iron: Cleveland (No. 3) Cumberland	JanMar. Feb.	s. d. 88 6 102 1	s. d. 22 84 3 8	s. d. 109 7½ †		
Manufactured Iron: North of England	JanFeb.	236 10	36 0½	302 10		
(Bars and angles.) West of scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	JanFeb.	255 7	29 6‡	300 11		

Pig Iron.—The decrease in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended March resulted in a reduction of 1.5 per cent. on the standard wages of blast furnacemen (with effect from 2nd April). In Cumberland the ascertainment for February resulted in decreases in the wages of iron ore miners of 4d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage, of 3d. for winding enginemen, and for other underground and surface workers of 2d. per shift for men and In the decreases taking effect in March are given on page 177. Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages of

puddlers and millmen were reduced by 20 per cent. on standard base rates, whilst in the West of Scotland the reduction

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.
† No ascertainment was made for this period.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADES. amounted to 15 per cent. In both cases the reduction operated as from 27th March. Particulars of these decreases are given

## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sale	s* in the F Quarter of	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with		
Nature of Business.	1921.	1920.	1916.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.
English Wholesale	£	£	£	100	
SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,	19,609,224 5,790,209	27,903,358 8,598,000†	15,639,302 4,741,545	- 29·7 - 32·7	+ 25·4 + 22·1
COTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,	5,287,870 1,588,747	7,570,154† 2,848,385	4,547,631 1,539,755	- 30·1 - 44·2	+ 16·3 + 3·2
NGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES:— oint Committee. Productive Departments	139,431	209,867	107,020	— 33·6	+ 30.3
RISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLE- SALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments	175,690	382,632	111,698	- 54.1	+ 57.3
otal Distributive Departments	25,072,784	35,856,144	20,298,631	- 30.1	+ 23.5
otal Productive Departments	7,518,387	11,656,252	6,388,320	- 35·5	+ 17.7
Frand Total	32,591,171	47,512,396	26,686,951	- 31.4	+ 22.1

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

† Revised figures. ‡ These figures represent a Quarter of 14 weeks.

## 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 March, 1922, in the thirty-one selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 549 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 15 per 10,000 on the previous month and of 353 per 10,000 on a

Compared with February, 1922 the total number relieved increased by 25,797 (or 2.8 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 2,007 (or 1.6 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 27,804 (or 3.5 per cent.). One district showed no change, twelve showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (156 per 10,000) and in the Glasgow district (130 per 10,000); the largest decrease was in the Wigan district (38 per 10,000).

Compared with March, 1921, the total number relieved increased by 612,189 (or 179.6 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 8,375 (or 7.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 603,814 (or 269.0 per cent.). Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (1,040 per 10,000) in the Sheffield district (986 per 10,000) and in the Stockton and Tees district (973 per 10,000). Fifteen districts showed increases ranging from 210 to 730, and thirteen districts showed increases ranging from 43 to 165.

	Numb of poo	oer of pe or-law i in Ma	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per			
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor	Out-		Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Popula com	00 of ation as pared th a
				Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†			.sse.j	JIRE	NI MI	TORK
West District North District Central District East District South District	9,526 10,376 2,771 10,072	15,294 28,468 3,715 47,238	38,844 6,486 57,310	305 386 488 904	- 11 + 3 + 12 + 17	+ 142 + 157 + 123 + 380
TOTAL, Metropolis	19,627	91,174		584	+ 11	+ 320
ZOTADĮ MOGROPOTIS		100,000	- 200,201	001	+ 6	+ 254
West Ham	4,213	58,326	62,539	849	+ 60	+ 486
Other Districts.  Newcastle District Stockton and Tees Dis-	2,533	27,892	30,425	626	+ 40	++468
trict‡ Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	1,186 3,827 1,744 8,822 10,005 1,771	29,842 6,119 16,052 36,784 75,601 7,582	31,028 9,946 17,796 45,606 85,606 9,353	1,180 127 406 451 727 255	+ 44 - 1 - 38 - 5 + 21 - 9	+ 973 + 45 + 257 + 292 + 538 + 150
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District; Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District	1,192 2,469 935 2,714 1,903 1,892 2,086 1,166	5,522 8,327 9,163 53,633 14,079 7,212 8,484 3,777	6,714 10,796 10,098 56,347 15,982 9,104 10,570 4,943	178 225 323 1,119 516 227 232 211	- 3 + 4 - 11 + 59 - 13 + 8 + 8	+ 88 + 111 + 165 + 986 + 210 + 96 + 101 + 87
Wolverhampton District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,211 6,886 2,63 2 2,350	37,631 72,020 12,604 16,132	40,842 78,906 15,236 18,482	582 858 376 400	- 21 - 18 - 14 - 3	+ 457 + 728 + 245 + 148
TOTAL "Other Districts"	59,324	448,456	507,780	503	+ 2	+ 354
SCOTLAND.†§ Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	4,804 804 1,577 735 523 451	88,609 11,330 14,555 3,167 5,594 12,376	93,413 12,134 16,132 3,902 6,117 12,827	965 634 384 189 385 1,263	+130 + 24 + 36 + 9 + 2 +156	+ 730 + 482 + 235 + 43 + 229 +1040
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts }	8,894	135,631	144,525	706	+ 79	+ 512
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in March, 1922	124,803	828,302	953,105	549	+ 15	+ 353

<sup>•</sup> These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. \*

April, 1922.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during March, 1922, was 214 as compared with 175 in the previous month and 187 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as follows :-

THE STATE OF	RAILWAY SERV	ICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-	
	esmen and G	oods		(continued):	
Gua	ards		4	Engineering, Machine	
Engin	e Drivers		1	Making 5 Boiler Making, Construc-	;
	en			Boiler Making, Construc-	
	ls (Passenger)			donal Engineering 4	
	anent Way Men		9	Locomotives, Railway &	
Porte			1	Tramway Carriages,	
		1000	2	Motors, Aircraft 4 Other Metal Trades 4	
		•••	100	G1: 1 '11'	•
Mech	anics	•••	1	1171	
Labor	irers		•••	Gas 2	
	llaneous		2	Electric Generating Sta-	
Contr	actors' Servai ts			tions 4	
			_	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5	
TOT	AL, RAILWAY SE	RVICE	20	Chemicals, etc 10	
The same of the same of				Food and Daint	
	MINES.			D Divi	
Under	ground		79		
Surfac	e		7	Tanning, Currying, etc 1	
	The state of the s		-	Rubber Trades 1	
TOT.	AL, MINES		86	Other Non-Textile Indus- tries 5	
OTTABL	TEG over 90 foot	3	-	tries 5	
QUARI	RIES over 20 feet	deep	3	TOTAL FOR FACTORIES	
FACT	ORIES AND WORL	ZOHOD	0	AND WORKSHOPS 87	
			3	Docks, Wharves, Ware-	
Wool	Worsted, Shodd	7	4	houses, etc., s. 104 12	
Other	Textiles	y	9	Buildings, s. 105 6	
	e Printing, Blea		2		
ing	and Dyeing	ten-		TOTAL 105†	
Motel	Extracting :	 b.n.d			
Refin	ning	and	3	Accidents reported under	
Matel	Conversion, inc		0	Notice of Accidents Act,	
	Rolling Mills			1894	
Tube	e Making	iiu	12	Total (evaluding Sec	
	Founding		1	Total (excluding Sea- men) 214	
No. of the last	A THE RESERVE ASSESSMENT		VIII V		
* Base	ed on Home Office	a Min	on Do	nartment and Ministry of Transport	

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

† Includes 6 females; 3 in the Wool, 1 in other Textile, 1 in other Non-Textile industries and 1 at Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1922, was 33. Two deaths due to lead poisoning in the pottery industry were also reported. Two cases (one fatal) of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the know-ledge of the Home Office during March, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

The cases of poisoning an	id ant	thrax are analysed below:	
(a) CASES OF LEAD POISON			01
Among Operatives engaged	in—	Poisoning.	
Smelting of Metals		Mercurial Poisoning—	
Plumbing and Soldering	2	Barometer and Ther-	
Printing	1	mometer Making	
File Cutting and		Other Industries	
Hardening		Phosphorus Poisoning	•••
Tinning of Metals		Arsenic Poisoning Toxic Jaundice—	10
Other Contact with	-	Arseniuretted Hydrogen	
Molten Lead	3	Gas	
White and Red Lead		Other	
TIT 1	1	Epitheliomatous Ulcera-	***
	3	tion—	
†Pottery	3	Paratfin	1
Vitreous Enamelling	•••	Pitch	1
Electric Accumulator		Tar	1
Works	6	Chrome Ulceration	6
Paint and Colour Works	1	call and the man and the Bundara	5
Indiarubber Works		TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF	-
Coach and Car Painting	3	POISONING	9
Shipbuilding		(c) Cases of Anthrax—	100
Paint used in other In-		Wool	10
dustries		Handling of Horsehair	•••
Other Industries	3	Handling and Sorting	
		of Hides and Skins	
TOTAL OF ABOVE	23	(Tanners, Fellmongers,	
FOTAL OF ABOVE	40	&c.) Other Industries	
TOUGH DAINTING AND	1000	Other Industries	1
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	2	or holls proget servered out	-
PLUMBING	2	TOTAL ANTHRAX	1

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

† Of the three persons affected in the Pottery industry one was a female.

## RETAIL PRICES AND EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

## 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 company the former for the transfer the transfer of the state of the stat parison 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.]

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

	Perce	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.					
Country.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	Latest figures available.		
					Rise.	Date.	
egalasered sall-letter	Per cent.	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 158	Per cent. 120	Per cent.	Apl. '22	
(other Towns)‡ Germany Holland (The Hague) (Amsterdam) Italy (Rome) (Milan) (Florence) Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden‡ Switzerland	87	112 161 188\$ 110 106 210 178 189 210 129 86	359 153 882 273 288§ 1,056 143 117 218 345 313 219	9,320* 310 1,246 1,36 1,178 206 2508 1,174 113 85 302 406 350 195 45,555 132 113	60,200 299 1,444 1,023 1,94 223 3,052 90 483 425 390 138 73,531 73,531 36	Dec. '21 Feb. '22 Dec. '21 Jan. '22 Jan. '22 Jan. '22 Jan. '22 Mar. '22 Jan. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '24 Mar. '24 Mar. '24 Mar. '24 Mar. '24 Mar. '25 Mar. '24 Mar. '25 Mar. '24 Mar. '25	
Canada India (Bombay) New Zealand	. 31 . 75 . 39 . 34	47 86  44 39	94 127 88 67 97	61 48 74 64 39	40 42 60 41 19	Feb. '22 Mar. '22 Feb. '22 Mar. '22 Feb. '22	

• Figure for June. † The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in February the increase for all working-class families ranged from 292 to 299 per cent. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figure for 3rd Quarter.

### II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

1914 †							
100 1001	Items on	Percentage increase as compared with July, 1914.†					
Country.	which Computa- tion is based.*	July,	July,		July, 1921.	Latest figures available.	
		1918.	1919.	1919.   1920.		Rise.	Date.
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES Austria (Vienna) Belgium Deumark Finland France (Faris) Germany Italy (Rome) (Milan) Norway Poland Switzerland United States OVERSEAS DOMINIONS Australia Canada India (Bombay) New Zealand	A, B, C, D, E A, B, B, B, D A, B, B, B, D	Per cent 100 -105 82 97 186 158 119 22‡ 46 27	Per cent 105 -110 111 105 180 180 187 138 77\$ 33\$ 56 32	Per cent, 152  353 162 811 263‡ 742 213 341 202§ 170 145 117§ 67‡ 90 89 49	Per cent. 119 9,700\$ 279 137 1,039 195‡ 863 287 394 205,609 136 114 80   46‡ 52 77 57	Per- cent. 82 -59,300 280 112 955 197 2,202 326 403 157 46,783 977 774 40 48 65 52	Apl. '22' Dec. 21 Feb. '22 Jan. '22 Jan. '22 4thQr '21 Mar. '22 Mar. '22 Apr. '22 Apr. '22 Apr. '24 HAQr '21 Mar. '25 Leb. '22 Leb. '23 Leb. '24 Leb. '25 Le

• 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; Germany, average 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; United States, 1913. ‡ 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. 162-163 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. tries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv—xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July-August, 1921, issued by the International Labour Office.]

### FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in March.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 1st April was 16,207 (11,578 men and 4,629 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 8,031 (3,718 for men and 4,313 for women). During the week under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 23,648 persons (19,142 men and 4,506 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 2,262 foreign immigrants.

Out-of-Work Benefit in March .- According to the latest returns, 6 departmental and 71 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 7th April, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 7,989 (6,591 men and 1,398 women). Of this total, 5,636 were resident in the Seine Department, including 3,546 in Paris. It is pointed out that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment. They do not include those on short time. Further, where unemployment funds are in operation particulars are not complete, while in localities where no fund exists the numbers out of work are not

Unemployment in February.—The issue for 31st March of the official journal, Reichsarbeitsblatt, in its summary statement concerning conditions in February, states that the first half of the month under review was marked by the strike of workpeople and other employees of the State Railways. The effects of this became visible in the form of stoppages in the supply of raw materials and coal and in the cessation of sales of goods, and resulted in many cases in reductions in industrial establishments. After the settlement of the dispute and following on the advent of milder weather the situation as a whole improved, particularly as milder weather the situation as a whole improved, particularly as regards occupations carried on in the open. Thus one cannot describe the situation of the labour market in general as having become worse, and there are indications which point to employment being on the up-grade.

Among trade union organisations unemployment, after a temporary increase in January, again showed a decline, principally due to the resumption of activity in the building trades. Out of 6,159,261 members covered by the returns the unemployed on the last day of the month numbered 168,575, or 2.7 per cent. of

artennels in deep end al.)	Member- ship reported	Percenta U	Percentage of Membershi Unemployed.				
Unions.	at end of Feb., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1921.			
All Unions making Returns	6,159,261	2-7	3.3	4.7			
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Building (Soc. Dem.) —  " (Christian) Painters (Soc. Dem.) Metal (Soc. Dem.) " (Hirsch-Duncker) " (Hirsch-Duncker) Textile (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) Clothing — Boot and shoe (Soc. Dem.) Transport (Soc. Dem.) Printing Bookbinding Woodworking (Soc. Dem.) Glass (Soc. Dem.) Baking and confectionery (Soc. Dem.) Brewing and corn-milling Brewing and corn-milling Tobacco Factory workers (irrespective of trade)	470,115 50,632 54,062 1,397,950 222,437 110,911 661,694 124,821 106,935 95,845 554,721 71,719 89,408 378,527 61,806 57,669 82,911 78,805 94,570 608,996	14·1 6·1 10·7 0·7 1·0 0·3 0·9 0·4 0·2 1·7 2·6 1·7 0·9 1·0 2·4 2·2 4·5 1·1 8·0	19·0 8·5 13·4 0·6 0·6 0·2 0·7 0·7 0·2 1·7 4·9 1·3 1·1 1·0 0·6 2·5 5·6 1·0 11·8	12·0 7·3 13·6 4·1 1·3 1·6 5·2 2·9 1·9 4·6 4·7 2·3 3·8 3·1 8·8 8·2 4 1·8			
Factory and transport workers (Christian)	112,816 271,938	1·7 2·2	1:1	5·5 2·6			

<sup>·</sup> Journal Officiel, 8th April, 1922. Paris.

<sup>†</sup> Exclusive of Casuals; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses: and of persons receiving

<sup>‡</sup> The numbers included for the Middlesbrough and Sheffield Unions do not cover changes which have taken place since the 11th March, 1922, and the 4th March, 1922, respectively.

<sup>§</sup> The figures for Scotland include able-bodied unemployed in receipt of poor relief.

The number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation in February indicates a slowing down of the rapid increase which had taken place during recent months. On 18th March 209,293 totally unemployed persons were in receipt of this allowance, 178,717 being men and 30,576 women. This total is an increase of 4.9 per cent. over the corresponding figure for

Statistics relating to employment exchanges, supplied by about the same number of returns as in the preceding month, afford evidence in February of some improvement in conditions. The total number of applications for employment was 867,583 (as against 879,313 in January), and that of vacancies notified by employers 509,755 (587,102 in January), giving in the former case a slight decrease (1.33 per cent.) and in the latter an increase (2.16 per cent.). For each 100 situations offered there were thus in February 145 applications on an average, as against 150 in

Returns from 5,958 sickness insurance societies show an increase in the number of persons under obligation to insure, and therefore assumed to be in work, from 12,101,730 on 1st February to 12,304,836 on 1st March, a rise of 203,106, or 1.7 per cent.

### BELGIUM.\*

Unemployment in January and February.—Returns relating to January were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,702 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 762,505. On the last working day of the month 49,172 of these, or 6.4 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 36,092 partially so. The proportion totally unemployed for the previous month was 6.6 per cent. The aggregate days of unemployment in January numbered 1,719,144, as compared with 1,477,066 in December.

During February 15,843 applications for employment were received by the Employment Exchanges, as compared with 18,183 in January. Offers of situations numbered 9,056 (9,277 in January). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 175 applications, as compared with 196 in January.

### HOLLAND.

Unemployment in January.+—According to a statement furnished by the Ministry of Labour at the Hague 83,723 insured workpeople were out of employment at some time during the week ended 28th January, 1922, out of a total of 377,575 comprised in the returns. This gives a ratio of 22.2 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 15.7 per cent. at the end of December and 11.3 per cent. at the end of November. Out of those unemployed in January 65,700 were without work for six days during the week to which the figures relate and 18,023 for a shorter

Unemployment in Amsterdam in February.—According to a statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau the percentage of members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city who were out of work in February was 24.5, as compared with 23.9 in January, and 25.1 in February, 1921. The members include diamond workers (of whom 79.2 per cent. were unemployed in February, 77.9 per cent. in January, and 88.6 per cent. in February, 1921) and cigar makers (62.5 per cent. unemployed in February, 64.1 per cent. in January and 62.3 per cent. in February, 1921).

## SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment in February.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland, on the basis of returns from Employment Department of Switzerland, on the basis of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of applicants for employment remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 28th February was 99,541. (At the end of January the corresponding total was 97,091, and at the end of February, 1921, 42,705.) Of these, 22,679 were employed on relief works, and 1,574 on building and other subsidised work, leaving 75,288 entirely without work. Among the 99,541 applicants for employment were 19,447 persons normally engaged in the watch clock and jewellery trades 18 181 in the building trades , clock and jewellery trades, 18,181 in the building trades. 12,952 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 7,147 in the textile trades. In addition, 46,761 persons were reported as only partially employed, including 15,983 in the textile trades as only partially employed, including 15,865 in the textile trades, 15,835 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 5,132 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades. The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled on the same date numbered 1,050. During the month of February on an average 897 applications for employment were made for each 100 vacancies reported for men and 465 for each 100 for women. In January the figures were 256 and 437 representatively.

were 956 and 437 respectively.

Unemployment in January.—According to information supplied by H.M. Commercial Secretary at Rome the number of unemoyed in Italy on 1st February was 606,819, as compared with 541,779 on 1st January. This increase of 12 per cent. does not imply that the general situation has become worse; it is chiefly due to the seasonal unemployment in agriculture.

es most seriously affected by unemp by the number of persons out of work, were Emilia (148,665), Lombardy (135,248), Venetia (105,226), Piedmont (57,738), Tus-

cany (36,982), Liguria (30,404), Apulia (26,931). In addition to the above, 29,662 workers were employed on short time on 1st February, as compared with 37,719 on 1st

\* Revue du Travail, March 1922. Brussels. † Industrial and Labour Information, 24th March, 1922. Geneva. ‡ Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th March, 1922. Berne.

### DENMARK.\*

Unemployment in February.—Out of a total of 278,105 work-people covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange 33·1 per cent. were unemployed on 24th February, as compared with 28·9 per cent. at the end of January and 23·2 per cent. at the end of February, 1921.

	Number of Workpeople	Percentage Unemployed.				
ente entitus en <u>en entitus en entitus</u> entitus en entitus ent	included in Returns for 24th Feb., 1922.	24th Feb., 1922.	27th Jan., 1922.	25th Feb., 1921.		
Copenhagen:  Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	11,864 61,451 9,174 31,303	52·6 29·4 10·3 27·0	46·6 28·4 9·1 23·0	40·7 24·2 4·6 19·0		
Total	113,792	29.6	27-2	22.8		
Provinces:— Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	20,302 56,296 10,874 76,841	63*8 28*0 7*0 37*7	58·4 24·8 6·3 30·1	47.9 24·0 3·5 20·0		
Total	164,313	35.6	30.1	23.5		
Grand Total	278,105	33.1	28.9	23.2		

Trade Union Unemployment in January.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of January in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 20.4, as compared with 18.3 at the end of the preceding month, and 10.5 in January, 1921.

STATE OF THE RESERVE	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.			
Unions.	Jan. 31,	Dec. 31,	Jan. 31,	Jan. 31,	Dec. 31,	Jan. 31	
	1922.	1921.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1921.	
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	931	933	928	10·2	15·4	9·2	
	892	905	1,323	35·1	33·1	31·1	
	611	610	641	29·3	24·4	16·8	
	6,791	6,840	9,809	23·2	21·2	8·8	
	821	803	1,006	11·1	8·3	9·3	
	2,363	2,362	2,588	10·9	9·1	6·3	
	742	801	878	24·4	14·0	8·9	
	598	554	603	26·3	23·5	13·1	
	500	550	590	11·0	9·6	7·6	
Total	14,239	14,358	18,366	20.4	18.3	10.5	

### SWEDEN.1

Unemployment in January and February.—The percentage of unemployed among members of Swedish trade unions on 28th February was 32.3, as compared with 34.8 at the end of the preceding month and 20.7 on 28th February, 1921.

Full particulars, however, are not available for the latest date, and the following Table relates to the end of January:—

	Membership	Percentage Unemployed.			
Unions.	reporting on 31st Jan. 1922,	31st Jan., 1922.	31st Dec., 1921.	31st Jan., 1921.	
All Unions making Returns	140,768	34.8	33 2	20.1	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Blastfurnacemen	10,156 3,014 38,247 2,619 4,195 3,124 6,077 3,102 3,069 8,009 8,672 5,956 14,091 6,239	32·4 80·5 41·8 24·4 6·7 18·1 17·7 9·3 1·5 57·8 54·3 6·0 44·5	41·5 44·8 33·8 22·7 6·5 16·7 13·1 8·2 7·9 63·0 42·1 4·8 45·3	22·7 18·4 16·5 15·4 19·2 37·8 10·9 2·6 0·4 26·5 33·5 3-3 32·6	

Returns from Employment Exchanges show that during February 479 applications for employment were registered on an average for each 100 vacancies notified by employers, as compared with 482 in the preceding month and 301 in February,

### CANADA.§

Employment in January.—For the fortnight ended 31st January returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 5,944 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 630,344 persons.

\* Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th April, 1922. Copenhagen. † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau

† Sociala Meddelanden, No. 4, 1922, Stockholm, and from information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Department for Social Affairs.

§ Employment, 1st March, 1922. Ottawa.

In the preceding fortnight the same firms reported 644,944 employed, the decrease in staff at the later date being 14,600, or 2.3 per cent. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index of employment for the period under review is 78.9, as compared with 80.6 for the fortnight ended 15th January, 1922. The corresponding figure for the fortnight ended 31st January, 1921, was 90.1.

Unemployment among Trade Union Members.—According to information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour 10.6 per cent. of trade unionists covered by the returns relating to unemployment were out of work on 1st March. Details for this date are not yet available. At the end of January returns were received from 1,525 labour organisations with a total membership of 159,280. For all trades reporting, 13.9 per cent. of the members were unemployed on 31st January, as compared with 15·1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 13·1 per cent. in January, 1921.

### LINITED STATES \*

Employment in February.—The following tabular statements showing the volume of employment in representative establishments in thirteen manufacturing industries and in bituminous coal mining in the United States in February, 1922, as compared with (a) the preceding month, and (b) February, 1921, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour

(a) February, 1922, as compared with January, 1922.

Industry.	Num- ber of	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†			
	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-)	1000	Feb., 1922.	inc.(+) or Dec.(-)	
Coal mining (bi-		milato	ic Con	Per cent.	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent.	
tuminous)	81	23,153	23,692	+ 2.3	1,241,914			
Iron and steel	108	113,656	124,201	+ 9.3	4,568,269			
Railway and tram- car building and	1 8 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	110,000	10 1,001	Juo I	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,200,020		
repairing	64	58,787	57,006		3,025,456			
Automobiles	49	85,524	89,647	+ 4.8	1,539,613	2,431,860	+58.0	
Cotton manufac-		Table !		7.0	- 070 740	044 507		
turing	58	60,895	58,725	- 3.6	1,036,146			
Cotton finishing Hosiery and	17	13,534	12,164	-10.1	285,759		and the second	
underwear	61	29,609	30,451	+ 2.8	484,247		+ 5.8	
Woollen	49	42,888	43,418	+ 1.2	880,360			
Silk	45	18,300	18,305	1	743,301	763,804	+ 2.8	
Men's ready-made	40	07.014	00.000	1.4	700 AOE	DEC COE	1.5	
clothing	47	27,014	26,626	- 1.4	792,495	756,685 1,522,520		
Boots and shoes	77	66,230	67,338	+ 1.7	256,861			
Cigars Leather	54 37	15,023	15,288	+ 1.8	326,603			
Paper	57	24,619	24,957	+ 1.4	585,186			

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

† The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of coal mining, the iron and steel, railway and tramcar building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

! Increase of less than 0.1 per cent.

The above figures show that in February there were increases in the number of persons employed in ten industries and decreases in four. The largest increases (9.3 per cent., 4.8 per cent., and 4.6 per cent.) are in iron and steel, automobiles and cigar manufacturing respectively. A decrease of 10·1 per cent. is shown in cotton finishing. Nine industries show an increase and five a decrease in aggregate earnings. The largest increases are 58.0 per cent. in automobiles, 28.1 per cent. in coal-mining and 15.7 per cent. in iron and steel. Cotton finishing and cotton manufacturing both show decreases, of 17.9 per cent. and 5.9 per cent.

### (b) February, 1922, as compared with February, 1921.

	Number of Establishments reporting.		orkpeop		Earnings.†			
Industry.		Feb , 1921.	Feb., 1922.	or Dec.(-)	1021	Feb., 1922.	Inc.(+ or Dec.(-	
Lade spatisticish	S. T. THE	105,000	ou ho	Per		See See	Per	
Coal mining (bi-	-00	04.000	04.000	cent.		Dollars		
tuminous)	82	24,826	24,020	- 3·2 - 13·6	1,620,467	5,306,863		
Iron and steel	109	144,679	124,932	- 10.0	9,090,091	0,000,000	- 430	
Railway and tram- car building and								
repairing	63	62,878	56 882	- 9.5	4,220,035	3,335,443	- 21.0	
Automobiles	48	58,536	92,746	+ 58.4	1,381,052			
Cotton manufac-		NEW STREET	1000					
turing	60	60,453	61,556	+ 1.8	1,029,897			
Cotton finishing	17	11,002	12,164	+ 10.6	241,351	234,596	- 2.8	
Hosiery and	07	10.015	70.051	. EC.A	710 7/0	496,778	+ 60.1	
underwear		19,215	30,051 44,461	+ 56.4 + 39.8	310,3 <i>3</i> 0 663,333			
Woollen	49	31,796 16,323	18,305	+ 39.8	718,542			
Silk Men's ready-made		10,020	10,000	T 16 1	110,042	100,004	1	
clothing	-45	22,390	28,824	+ 28.7	635,025	801,170	+ 26.2	
Boots and shoes	76	52,404	67,004	+ 27.9	1,288,036	1,512,597		
Cigars	53	15,573	14,927	- 4.1	291,174	252,422	- 13.3	
Leather	37	12,080	15,288	+ 26.6				
Paper,	57	28,706	25,425	- 11.4	722,393	603,259	- 16.5	

A comparison of the figures for February, 1922, with those for February, 1921, shows increases in the number of persons employed in nine of the fourteen industries. The most important increases (58.4 per cent. and 56.4 per cent.) appear in the automobile and hosiery and underwear industries respectively. Iron and steel shows a decrease of 13.6 per cent. and paper making one of 11.4 per cent. Eight industries show an increase in aggregate earnings, the greatest being in automobiles (82.5 per cent.), hosiery and underwear (60.1 per cent.) and woollen (43.7 per cent.). Percentage decreases of 43.5, 21.0 and 16.5 appear in iron and steel, railway and tramway car building and repairing and paper making respectively.

According to figures published in *Industrial and Labour Information* for 31st March, the number of unemployed persons in Poland increased from 178,776 on 1st January to 182,000 on 11th February. Approximately 66,000 of the latter total were skilled urban workers and 66,000 unskilled, while 50,000 were agricultural workers. tural workers.

### OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

## UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

### THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

ROPEWORKERS-LIVERPOOL.-National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers v. Garnock Bibby and Co. Ltd., Jackson McConnan and Temple, Ltd., The Liverpool Ropery Co. Ltd. Under the Trade Boards Acts minimum rates of wages were fixed for workpeople engaged in the rope, twine and net trade, as follows:—Adult women workers 8½d. an hour as from 2nd April, follows:—Adult women workers  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour as from 2nd April, 1920, increased to  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for the classes to which the women concerned belong, as from 31st December, 1920, and reverting to  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for all women workers as from 30th April, 1921. On 11th May, 1921, notices were posted on the firms' premises to the effect that the rate of  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour would continue to be paid until the end of that month, when the rate would be gradually reduced until it reached the minimum fixed by the Trade Board. The operatives thereupon ceased work. Decision.—The Court decide that adult female timeworkers shall be paid the rate of  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour as from the date when work was resumed until the beginning of the first pay period following sumed until the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision; that the rate of 9d. an hour shall then be payable until the beginning of the first pay period falling wholly April, 1922, and a rate of 8d. an hour thereafter. In the case of men the employers intimated that they were prepared to accept way of settlement that work should be resumed at the rate in force when the stoppage occurred, less the engineering trade reductions which have since become effective. The Court endorse this proposal with the proviso that the rate payable from the date on which work was resumed until the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision shall be the rate which

was being paid on 2nd May, 1921, and that the reduction shall be made in two equal instalments to take effect upon the same dates as those which are to be made in the rates of women workers. Issued 1st March, 1922. (718.)

NAVVIES AND LABOURERS-NORTHWICH HOUSING SCHEME .--National Union of General Workers v. Samuel Hutton & Co. The men concerned are engaged upon the preliminary work in connection with the Northwich Housing Scheme, and until May, 1921, were paid the district building trade rate. In May, 1921 the Ministry of Health issued a circular which laid down that the appropriate rate for men engaged upon state-aided housing schemes was the district rate of the civil engineering industry, and that where no such rate existed the rate should be that paid and that where no such rate existed the rate should be that paid by the local authority to their employees engaged upon similar work. The contractor accordingly reduced the rate from 1s. 5½d. per hour to 1s. 2¾d. per hour. The claim of the union is that the men shall continue to be paid the district building trade rate. Decision.—The court decide that the appropriate rate is that of the civil engineering industry. So far, the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board have not specifically classified. Northwich, and pending such classification the court direct that the rate payable shall be that applicable to Class II. towns and areas, which is 1s. 3½d. an hour. Should the Board decide upon a different classification for Northwich the rate shall be modified in accordance therewith. As agreed between the parties the decision shall take effect as from 17th February, 1922. Issued 7th March, 1922. (719.)

SMITHS-HEAVY LAMINATED SPRING TRADE. - Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society v. Laminated Railway Spring Manufacturers' Association. On July 1st, 1921, the parties came to an agreement by which the bonus payable was to be regulated by a sliding scale at the rate of 1s. for every complete six points movement of the LABOUR GAZETTE cost of living index number. It was also agreed that as from 30th January, 1922, a reduction of 10s. per week over and above the sliding scale reductions should be effected. The union then gave notice to terminate the sliding scale agreement. The question at issue is whether or not the sliding scale agreement shall be continued. Decision.-The Court decide that the sliding scale agreement shall continue in operation subject to the provision that in future, should any alteration in wages be contemplated by either party, reasonable notice should be given to terminate the agreement, or to modify it as the case may be. Issued 22nd March, 1922. (720.)

SAILING BARGE CREWS-THAMES AND MEDWAY.-Sailing Barge Owners' Committee v. Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference.—Question of the number of clear working days to be allowed for loading and discharging fine goods cargoes before incurring demurrage. A list of rates for the barges concerned was compiled in 1911 and came into operation on 1st January, 1912. In this list demurrage on fine goods cargoes—goods such as wheat, sugar, oil and timber which are loaded into barges ex ship or dock—was payable after six clear working days. A decision of the Committee on Production, No. 1,947, dated 25th July, 1918, directed that the six days should be reduced to five, and the present practice is governed by this decision. The barge owners seek to re-establish the rule allowing six days. Decision. —The number of days allowed before incurring demurrage shall remain as at present—namely, five. Issued 5th April, 1922.

## CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER THE CONCILIA-TION ACT, 1896, AND THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY WORKERS: SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH-SHIRE.—Employers' side v. Employees' side of the District Joint Industrial Council No. 4 (South Wales and Monmouthshire) for the Electricity Supply Industry. Difference-Claim of the employers for reductions of wages as follows:—Skilled and semi-skilled men, 6s. per week; unskilled men, 4s. per week. Arbitrator—Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. Award—The wages of skilled and semi-skilled men should be reduced by 5s. per week, as follows: -2s. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of award; 2s. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following 1st June, 1922; 1s. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following 1st July, 1922. The wages of unskilled men should be reduced by 3s. per week, by three instalments of 1s. per week as from the dates mentioned above. Issued 12th April, 1922. (I.R. 143/23/1922.)

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

CABLE WORKERS (WOMEN): GREENWICH.—National Union of General Workers (Women Workers' Section) v. Saxonia Electrical Wire Company, Ltd., Greenwich. Difference—As to the firm's intention to reduce wages. Agreement—The firm would re-open their works on the wages and conditions arranged in August, 1921. Owing to the fall in the "Cost of living," the following wages would be paid to women as from 14 days following the date of agreement:—

18 years and over, 32s. 6d. per week. 17 years and over, 20s. 6d. per week.

16 years and over, 18s. 6d. per week.

15 years and over, 17s. 0d. per week.

The question of altering the basic rate of wages for girls between 18 and 21 years of age would be the matter of future discussion between the parties. Agreed 27th February, 1922. (I.R. 476)

PAINTERS: STIRLING.—Scottish Painters' Society v. Stirling Master Painters' Association. Difference—Proposal by the employers to reduce wages from 2s. 1d. to 1s. 8d. per hour, this rate to continue for six months, and to amend the existing working conditions. Agreement—Wages and lodging allowances from the date of agreement until 31st December, 1923, would be the same as those of Glasgow. A schedule of working rules was agreed to, to be binding on the parties until 31st December, 1923. Signed 8th March, 1922. (I.R. 133/1922.)

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES: EAST GRINSTEAD AND DISTRICT. -National Federation of Building Trades Operatives v. East Grinstead and District Master Builders' Association. Difference -As to the Employers' proposal, after seceding from the Southern Counties Federation, to revert to payment of the Grade "C" rates of the Southern Counties Area Scheme of 1920, involving a reduction of 1d. per hour, as from 20th January. Agreement—The existing "B" Area of East Grinstead would be extended to a radius of 6 miles from East Grinstead Church and the existing "B" rate would be reduced by  $\frac{1}{2}d$  per hour, the wages in the outside portion of such 6 miles radius being increased by  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour. The remaining area of the Association would be paid the "C" rate. This arrangement would be subject to such alterations as are agreed by the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Trade, and to any adjustments regarding lower paid areas. A District Committee would be set up to discuss from time to time questions arising locally out of the working rules and conditions at present operative throughout the Southern Counties Area. Agreed 28th March, 1922. (I.R. 295/1922.)

April, 1922.

STEREOTYPERS: LONDON.—National Society of Electrotypers, etc., v. H. M. Stationery Office. Difference—As to the employ-of a non-unionist who was being paid a rate below the trade union rate of £6 5s. per week. Agreement—The man concerned would be paid £5 10s. per week, to be increased to £5 15s. per week at the end of three months from the date of agreement, and to £6 at the end of six months. At the end of nine months he would be paid the standard rate of wages in operation in General Printing Firms (where compositors and machine men are employed) in the London Area. Signed 10th March, 1922.

Waste-paper Workers: London.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Phillips, Mills, and Co., Ltd., Battersea. Difference—Proposal of the firm to increase the working hours of labourers from 45 to 50 per week instead of reducing the current wage of 55s. per week, and a claim by the Union for the operation of a schedule of minimum rates and working conditions for all workers. Agreement—The firm would continue to pay to labourers the rate of 55s. for 45 hours, and 11s. for Saturdays when worked, and would follow any future adjustments made between the Waste-paper Merchants' Association and the Union. The recommendations of the Transport Workers Court of Inquity and the rates of wages and conditions agreed to by the London Cartage and Haulage Contractors' Association, the Metropolitan and Home Counties Road Transport Association and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation would be applied to transport workers employed by the firm. Agreed 10th March, 1922. (I.R. 577/1922.)

CORPORATION WORKERS: CROYDON.—Electrical Trades Union, Amalgamated Engineering Union and National Union of General Workers v. Croydon Corporation. Difference—As to the dismissal of two employees of the Corporation, members respectively of the Electrical Trades Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, consequent upon their successive refusal to undertake the work of another member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union who had been locked out by his employers, members of the Engineering Employers' Federation and working under contract for the Corporation. Agreement—The two men would be reinstated without loss of pay, and the Corporation would take over the whole of the work in question, the men concerned agreeing to carry out the instructions of the management. Agreed 27th March, 1922. (I.R. 634/1922.)

### TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

### ORDERS.

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

### Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

Order, dated 24th March, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers, and specifying 3rd April, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rates for workers other than those employed in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, to operate (i) from the effective date until 31st May, 1922, are (a) for male workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 1½d. per hour; (b) for female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7d. per hour; (ii) from 1st June, 1922, (a) for male workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 01d. per hour; (b) for female workers of 18 years of age and over, 6½d. per hour; with lower rates in each case for younger male and female workers. The rates for male and female workers in the Orkney and Shetland Islands are in each case 1d. per hour less than the rates specified above.

### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order dated 4th April, 1922, confirming general minimum timerates as varied for certain classes of male apprentices, and specifying 18th April, 1922, as the date from which these rates

The general minimum time-rates are as set out below for The general minimum time-rates are as set out below for male indentured apprentices (as defined by the Trade Board in their Notice D (13) dated 21st September, 1921) who are apprenticed for a period of five years (a) to hand-sewn making and (b) to hand-sewn making and repairing (not less than one-third of apprentice's time being spent in hand-sewn making), and are employed under an indenture in the form prescribed by the Trade Board in the above-mentioned Notice D (13), which, in addition, contains a previous that the apprentice shall be provided by his employer with sufficient meat, drink, washing, medicine, medical attendance, clothing, lodging and all other necessaries during the period of apprenticeship, and who commence their apprenticeship on or before their sixteenth birthday and are registered with the Trade Board and employed under the conditions laid down for apprentices by the Board.

The rates applicable are the following net sums (that is, clear

of all deductions, including deductions under the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by any subsequent enactments, and deductions authorised by any Act to be made from wages in

respect of contributions to any superannuation or other provident fund), namely :-Per week of 48 hours.

During the 1st year of apprenticeship ... " ,,

These rates also apply to indentured apprentices of the classes specified above who were indentured prior to the 15th May, 1920, and who are under adequate instruction in hand-sewn making or hand-sewn making and repairing, notwithstanding that the indenture provides also for instruction in boot and shoe repairing generally.

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

Order, dated 9th March, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates (as fixed) for male and female workers; and specifying 20th March, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rates, per week of 48 hours, or the number customarily worked by agreement but not less than 44, are as follows:—(a) male workers 21 years of age and over, 60s.; b) female workers, 18 years of age and over, 32s.; with lower ates for younger workers in each case.

Piece-work basis time-rates: (a) all male workers, 1s. 63d. per hour; (b) all female workers, 10d. per hour. In respect of the overtime rates the Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be 48 in any week, 9 on any day (other than Saturday), and 5 on Saturday.

### Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 15th March, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates (as varied) for certain classes of male and female workers; and specifying 20th March, 1922, as the date from which these rates

General minimum time-rates.—(a) All male workers (other than those employed on certain specified operations to whom the rate of 1s. 44d. per hour is applicable), workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 0½d. per hour; 20 and under 21, 11d. per hour; 19 and under 20, 9½d. per hour; (b) female workers (other than pan hands and learners) of 21 years of age and over, 7½d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers.

Piece-work basis time-rates for female workers (other than

pan hands and learners) and home-workers, 81d. per hour.

### Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 24th March, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 1st April, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rates.—(a) Male workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 1d. per hour; (b) female workers of 18 years of age and over (i) in England and Wales, 7½d. per hour; (ii) in Scotland, 7¼d. per hour; with lower rates in each case for vounger workers.

### Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order, dated 30th March, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates (as varied) for female workers; and specifying 10th April, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

I. Retail Branch.—General minimum time-rates (i) for bodice,

skirt, gown, or blouse hands, of 20 years of age and over (a) who have completed four years as learners, apprentices and/or improvers in the retail branch, and who have had not less than two years' subsequent employment in this branch, and (b) who take bodices, skirts, gowns, and blouses direct from the fitter and make them up without supervision other than the general supervision of the fitter or the workroom foreman or forewoman, are A 8½d., B 9¼d., C 9¾d. per hour; (ii) for all other female workers, including home-workers, A 7d., B 7½d., C 8d. per hour; with lower rates for learners ranging from 14d. to 63d. per hour according to year of employment and area. Piece-work basis time-rates for female workers specified in (i) above are A  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., B  $10\frac{1}{4}$ d., C  $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour, and for all other workers A 8d., B  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., C 9d. per hour.

The rates set out in the respective scales A, B, and C, shall apply as follows:—A.—(a) To all areas administered by Rural District Councils and (b) to all areas administered by Municipal Borough Councils and Urban District Councils with a populaticn of less than 10,000, excluding areas within the Metropolitan Police District. B.—To all areas other than those to which Scale A and C apply. C .- To the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

II. Wholesale Manufacturing or other Branches .- General minimum time-rates for workers other than learners, 71d. per hour, lower rates being proposed for learners ranging from 14d. to 63d. per hour according to age at entry and six-monthly period of employment. The piece-work basis time-rate for all workers, including home-workers, employed on piece-work is 81d.

### Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 24th March, 1922, confirming the general minimum piece-rates (as varied by a reduction of 10 per cent.) for workers

employed on hand-loom weaving (other than Damask Seating Hand-loom Weaving), and overtame rates for this class of workers and home-workers; and specifying 28th March, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

### Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 4th March, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male wash-house and general inside workers; and specifying 27th March, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rate for workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 12d. per hour, with rates from 113d. to 34d. per hour for younger workers. For workers of 21 years of age and over with less than twelve months' experience in the operations in question, the rates during the period of employment required to complete the first and second six months of such experience, are 113d. and 1s. 01d. per hour respectively.

### Lace Finishing Trade Board.

Order, dated 27th March, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates for learners; and specifying 5th April, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

Learners not working on Frame Clipping, from 20s. to 8s. per week of 48 hours, according to age at entry and six-monthly period of employment.

Learners working on Frame Clipping, from 19s. to 8s. per week, as above.

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

Order, dated 17th March, 1922, confirming minimum rates (as varied) for certain classes of male and female workers, and the cancellation of the general minimum piece-rates for homeworkers set out in Schedule II. of Order 1921, No. 1464, dated 7th September, 1921; and specifying 27th March as the date from which the variation and cancellation are effective.

General minimum time-rates. — (a) For male workers of 21 years of age and over (other than home-workers and other than workers employed as pin makers, hairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, machine blackers or automatic machinists (includ-ing snap fastener machinists), blackers (other than machine blackers), electro-platers, whiteners or wire-straighteners, 1s. 03d. per hour: (b) for all female workers of 18 years of age and over (other than home-workers and workers employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners) (i) employed as charge hands responsible for all work and order, 84d, per hour; (ii) all other workers 72d. per hour; with lower rates for younger male and

female workers; (c) for all home-workers, 6d. per hour.

Piece-work basis time-rate for female workers (other than home-workers and workers employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners), 84d. per hour.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Notices of Proposal to fix and/or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards :-

### Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposai (A5), dated 8th April, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates and over-time rates for male and female workers of 15 years of age and over, and the piece-work basis time-rates for all workers, and to fix general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers of 14 and under 15 years of age.

Rates proposed:—General minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours: (a) male workers of 21 years of age and over, 54s.; (b) female workers of 18 years of age and over, 29s.; with lower

rates for younger male and female workers. Piece-work basis time-rates: (a) all male workers, 1s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (b) all female workers,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

### Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposals (M 33 and 34), dated 6th April, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and to fix general minimum piece-rates for the making of certain classes of painting brushes, for Periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure; and to vary the general minimum piecerates and overtime rates for female pan hands, other than those employed on certain specified operations.

The rates proposed, as specified below, range according to the Cost of Living Index Figure :- General minimum time-rates. (a) for male workers 21 years of age and over, (i) employed in, and with not less than three years' experience in, one or more of the ishing " (i.e., the work of all wood-workers employed in finishing or part-finishing brushes or brooms by hand or machine), "boring" (hand and machine boring), "drawing," "bone brush cutting," "bone brush fashioning," "bone brush drilling," "bone brush profiling," the manufacture of artists', medical, painting, whitewash and tar brushes, and brushes not otherwise specified, etc., 1s. 5½d. to 8¾d. per hour. (ii.) All other workers, 1s. 2d. to 7d. per hour, with lower scales for younger workers. For male workers of all ages who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years in one or more of the operations specified in (a) above, the rates range from 1s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $8\frac{3}{4}d$ .

per hour. (b) (i) Female pan hands (all ages), scales 8\frac{1}{4}d. to 4\frac{1}{4}d., 1s. 1d. to 6\frac{1}{2}d., and 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 8\frac{3}{4}d. per hour for the operations to which the rates at present applicable are 8\frac{1}{4}d., 1s. and 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. per hour respectively; (ii) female workers (other than (i) and learners), of 21 years of age and over, 8\frac{1}{4}d. to 4\frac{1}{4}d. per hour, with lower scales for younger workers and learners.

Guaranteed time-rates for female pan-setting learners, 4d. to 2d per hour. 2d. per hour.

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e-work basis time-rates: (a) female workers (other than pan hands), 9\frac{1}{4}d. to 4\frac{3}{4}d. per hour; (b) female pan hands (other than learners), scales 9\frac{1}{4}d. to 4\frac{3}{4}d. and 1s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. to 7\frac{1}{4}d. per hour for the operations to which the rates at present applicable are 9½d. and 1s. 1½d. per hour respectively.

### Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal (WD 14), dated 6th April, 1922, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male workers.

Rates proposed:—General minimum time-rates: (i) male cut-

Rates proposed:—General minimum time-rates: (1) male cutters of 22 years of age and over who are employed wholly or mainly in cutting (including the operations of hooking-up, folding, marking-in or marking-out and dividing), and who have had not less than five years' experience in cutting in the wholesale section of the trade, 1s. 5d. per hour. (ii) other workers of 22 years of age and over, 1s. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers. Piece-work basis time-rates for the classes of workers specified above, (i) 1s. 6½d., and (ii) 1s. 1½d. per hour respectively.

### Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (HB 9), dated 27th March, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and

female workers (except workers employed in hand-loom weaving, other than damask seating hand-loom weaving).

Rates proposed:—General minimum time-rates: (I) for workers with not less than three years' experience as, and employed as (a) horse-hair sorter, hackler, drawer or buncher, power-loom weaver, winder, damask seating hand-loom weaver, curler, spinner, hair dyer, cloth starcher, and/or carpet weaver: (i) male spinner, hair dyer, cloth starcher, and/or carpet weaver: (i) male workers of 21 and over, 1s. 3d. per hour; (ii) female workers of 13 and over, 7\(^3\)d. per hour. (b) fibre drafter, dresser or dyer, bass sorter, dyer, cutter, rougher, mixer or finisher: (i) male workers of 21 and over, 1s. 2\(^1\)d. per hour; (ii) female workers of 18 and over, 7\(^1\)d. per hour; (II) for all other workers: (i) male workers of 21 and over, 1s. per hour; (ii) female workers of 18 and over, 7\(^1\)d. per hour, with lower rates in each case for younger workers

younger workers.

Piece-work basis time-rates: for all workers (a) employed in (I) (a) above: (i) male workers, 1s. 5d. per hour; (ii) female workers, 9d. per hour; (b) employed as in (I) (b) above: (i) male workers, 1s. 4½d. per hour; (ii) female workers, 8¾d. per hour.

### Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (H 11), dated 20th March, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and the piece-work

basis time-rate for female workers of 18 years of age or over.

Rates proposed:—General minimum time-rates: (a) male workers, other than learners, 1s. 03d. per hour; (b) female workers, other than learners, 7dd. per hour, with lower rates for male and female learners.

Piece-work basis time-rate for all female workers of 18 years of age or over, 8d. per hour.

### Laundry Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (W 12), dated 15th March, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, and over-

time rates for all female workers.

Rates proposed:—General minimum time-rate and guaranteed time-rate for female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7d. and 6d. per hour respectively; with lower rates for younger workers and certain workers with limited experience in each workers and certain workers with limited experience in each case. Piece-work basis time-rate for female workers of all ages, 8½d. per hour. For workers specially employed for emergency work, or whose employment is of a casual nature, the following rates are proposed:—General minimum time-rates: (a) for workers of 18 years of age and over, 7½d. per hour; (b) under 18 years, 7d. per hour. Piece-work basis time-rate for workers of all ages, 9d. per hour.

### Machine-Made Lace and Net Finishing Trade Board.

Proposal (L. 10), dated 27th March, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates for workers other than learners from 7d. to 64d. per hour, and in the case of workers who fetch their own work direct from the warehouse, but not through a middleman, from 8d. to 74d. per hour, and the general minimum piece-rates for processes in the finishing of Hair Nets, whether they are the product of Plain Net Machines or not, and for processes other than the Finishing of the product of Plain Net Machines by a reduction of 10 per

### Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain)

Proposal (M.T. 4), dated 28th March, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for Male and Female Workers.

Rates Proposed:—General Minimum Time-rates: (a) Machinists (sewing), Cutters, Foremen waterproofers and mixers, Foremen packers, All other Foremen, Splicers of ropes over 1½ ins. in circumference, Palm and needle hands, Ropers of tents and coal sacks, Awl and needle stitchers (leather and of tents and coal sacks, Awl and needle stitchers (leather and canvas), Letter writers (other than stencillers). (i) Male workers 21 years of age and over, 1s. 2d. per hour, (ii) female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7\frac{1}{4}d. per hour; (b) All other workers except learners: (i) Male workers of 21 years of age and over, 11\frac{1}{2}d. per hour, (ii) female workers of 18 years of age and over, 6\frac{3}{4}d. per hour, with lower rates for younger male and female

Piece-work Basis Time-rates; (a) All workers employed on the operations specified in (a) above: (i) Male workers, 1s. 3d. per hour, (ii) female workers, 8½d. per hour; (b) All other workers: (i) Male workers, 1s. 0½d. per hour, (ii) female

workers,  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour. workers, 7\frac{3}\d. per hour.

General minimum time-rates are proposed for male and female learners employed on machining, cutting, awl and needle stitching, operations performed by Palm and Needle Hands (including roping of tents and coal sacks), flag making, ranging, from 9\frac{1}{4}\d. per hour in the case of males and from 5\frac{1}{2}\d. to 2\frac{1}{4}\d. per hour for females, according to age and whether first or second was a female of the year of employment.

### Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal (M.D. 6), dated 23rd March, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The proposed rates set out below in the respective Scales A, B and C shall apply as follows:—A.—(a) To all areas administered by Rural District Councils and (b) to all areas administered Municipal Borough Councils and Urban District Councils which according to the most recent Census had a population of less than 10,000; but so as in neither case to apply to any area within the Metropolitan Police District. B.—To all areas other than those to which Scales A and C apply. C.—To the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police

District.

General minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours, or the umber customarily worked:—(a) Foremen, A 56s. 6d., B 67s., C72s. 6d.;

(b) Male workers of 21 years of age and over: (i) Sterilizers and Clerks, A 51s. 6d., B 59s. 6d., C 62s. 6d., (ii) Shop Assistants Clerks, A 51s. 6d., B 59s. 6d., C 62s. 6d., (11) Snop Assistants and Roundsmen, Pasteurizers, Assistant Sterilizers and all other workers except (a) and (b) (i) above: A 46s. 6d., B 54s. 6d. C 57s. 6d.; (c) Female workers of 21 years of age and over: (i) Roundswomen (no variation), (ii) Clerks A 33s. 6d., B 37s. 6d. C 43s. 6d., (iii) Shop Assistants, A 28s. 6d., B 32s. 6d., C 37s. 6d., (iv) All other workers, A 28s., B 31s. 6d., C 35s. 6d. Lower rates are proposed for younger male and female workers.

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

Proposal (Q. 13), dated 10th March, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers.

Rates Proposed (A) for the period from the date on which the proposed variation takes effect until 15th July, 1922:—General Minimum Time-rates:—Female workers of 18 years of age and Minimum Time-rates:—Female workers of 18 years of age and over employed as (a) Polishers or Drop Stampers: (i) During the first twelve months of employment after the age of 18, 9½d. per hour, (ii) after completion of twelve months after the age of 18, 10½d. per hour, (iii) workers entering these branches of the trade for the first time at or over the age of 18 years, 8½d. per hour; (b) Hand-Brush-Japanners and Hand-Brush-Lacquerers, who are capable of finishing all classes of work, Blow-Pipe Braziers or Solderers using ordinary Hand-Iron or Blow-Pipe with Bar Solder: (i) 8½d., (ii) 9½d., (iii) 7½d. per hour respectively as above; (c) All other female workers 7½d. per hour, with lower rates for workers under 18 years of age in each case. ower rates for workers under 18 years of age in each case.

Piece-work Basis Time-rates for workers specified above: (a)

11½d., (b) 10½d., (c) 8½d. per hour respectively, with lower rates for younger workers.

B.—As from 15th July, 1922, the General Minimum Time-rates and Piece-work Basis Time-rates proposed for female workers of 18 years of age and over are ½d. per hour less than the rates specified above, but for workers under that age there is no

### Sugar, Confectionery and Food-Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain)

Proposal (F. 8), dated 7th April, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and

Rates Proposed.—General Minimum Time-rates:—(a) All male workers; and female workers employed during the whole or any part of their time in any of the following operations:—Cocoa Making; Boiling Sugar for Boiled Sweets, other than the Boiling of Sugar in Vacuum Pans; Brogueing of Hermetically-Sealed Receptacles containing Meat, Poultry, Fish or Soup, during the Process of Cooking; Hand-Soldering of Hermetically-Sealed Receptacles containing Meat, Poultry, Fish or Soup; Tongue Fumping; Butchers' or Pork Butchers' Work in Preparing Meat for Sausages or "Smalls"; Brining Vegetables for Pickling; Making Extract of Meat:—(i) Workers of 21 years of age IOd. per hour, with the addition of Id. per hour for each year above 21 years of age up to 1s. 1d. per hour for workers of 24 years of age and over; (b) Female workers (other than those Rates Proposed.—General Minimum Time-rates:—(a) All

specified in (a) above) of 18 years of age and over 7d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers. Piece-work Basis Timerates:—(i) All male workers and female workers specified in (a) above 1s. 3d. per hour, (ii) all other female workers 8d. per hour.

Further particulars regarding these minimum rates of wages may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 7-11, Old Balley, London, E.C. 4.

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

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire appointed under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, respecting disputed claims to benefit, are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. The following are recent decisions eral interest :-

Case No. 1,756—Section 7 (1) (iii.)—Available for Work—Suitable Employment, Unable to Obtain—Seamen Discharged from Ships—Availability in Interval Between VOYAGES—EXPECTATION OF RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR NEXT VOYAGE

The applicant, who had last been employed as a fireman on board ship, lodged a claim for benefit on 30th September, 1921. Payment was suspended on the ground that the applicant was available for work.

This was submitted as a test case, the question at issue being whether a seaman employed on a regular liner or at regular ntervals in other ships could be regarded as unemployed, available for work and unable to obtain suitable employment whilst off articles in the normal period which elapsed between voyages.

The Association contended, on behalf of seamen, that their member, although he happened to have been employed on a particular ship for more than one voyage, was unemployed and available for work directly he was discharged from a ship on completion of a voyage. Only a few of the ship's hands worked on the ship whilst she was in Southampton Docks, and this man nad tried without success to obtain another berth aboard ship or suitable work ashore. He was only engaged by a shipping company for the period of the voyage, at the end of which he was discharged, and was then ready and willing to accept employment on any other ship which required men, even out of the district. It could be readily understood that a seaman would much prefer to be employed the whole of the 52 weeks in a year instead of working required and being the state of the seamen would much of working seven weeks and being unemployed a further three weeks. The present rate of wages of seamen certainly did not allow them to be out of work three months out of the 12 in a

The district representative of the Association stated that on discharge from the ship the men immediately applied to his office for another engagement, and that he had to send those men who had been longest on the district roll. Very few of the seamen were engaged on the boat when in port since repair work was contracted out, and only a few were called upon to assist fitters. Some of the men had been with the same shipping company for 20 years, and naturally desired to remain on the same boats.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court found that the applicant was not unemployed within the moning of the Act size.

cant was not unemployed within the meaning of the Acts since the intervals of waiting between voyages was incidental to such

The Association declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees. They submitted that a seaman was engaged by a shipping company only for the period of the voyage, at the end of which he was discharged, and was then ready and willing to accept any other ship which required men, even out of the district.

The actual fact was that there had been very few engagements of full crews for ships at that port during the last nine months or so, and this had meant that, although the applicant, the day after he was discharged from his ship, would have been willing to sign on in another, as he could not afford to be idle for two or three weeks, there had been no other ships requiring hands for which he had been able to sign on

for which he had been able to sign on.

On the other hand, it was submitted that, in the case of a seaman who was regularly employed by one shipping company year in and year out, some doubt arose as to whether, in the periods between articles, the conditions of Section 7 (1) (ii.) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, were fulfilled. The position of a seaman during these periods would appear to be somewhat analogous to that of a shore workman, who was off work without wages during customary holiday seasons. Again, the method of payment of seamen per voyage might be held to have been adjusted in such a manner as to cover these

Should seamen generally be held to be unemployed, a further should seamen generally be held to be unemployed, a further condition as to availability for work must be satisfied. In the case of a regular employee of a company, it would be difficult to uphold a claim for benefit on this ground. The applicant would undoubtedly wish to continue with the line on whose ships he had served, say, for a period of 10 to 15 years, and he might, therefore, not be held to satisfy the condition "available for work" in the verieds between articles.

in the periods between articles.

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

A sailor in the Mercantile Marine, on discharge from a ship, must be held, speaking generally, to be at the moment 'unable to obtain suitable employment,' unless there is evidence to the contrary. The mere fact that he may have a good expectation of being engaged again for the next voyage in a week or a fort-night does not suffice to show that this condition for receipt of unemployment benefit is not fulfilled. His position is somewhat analagous to that of a shore workman who is temporarily sus-

"It is open to question in some cases, especially those of men who usually sail on regular liners, whether they are also genuinely available for work immediately following their discharge, but I am not satisfied that there is sufficient ground for charge, but I am not satisfied that there is sufficient ground for my giving any general ruling to the effect that they fail for any definite period to satisfy the conditions of Section 7 (1) (iii.) of the Act. If the conditions of their employment are such that a special disqualification should be imposed in the case of me who have the opportunity for making regular voyages, over and above the universal requirement of a waiting period of six days, this is a matter which would have to be dealt with by Statute."

Case No. 1,894—Section 7 (1) (ii.)—Not Unemployed—Demobilisation from Royal Irish Constabulary—Applicant's

Contract of Service not Terminated.

The applicant had last been employed as a temporary constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and stated that he lost this employment on the 30th January, 1922. Action on the claim for benefit was formally suspended by the Insurance Officer for submission to a Court of Referees, for determination as to whether the applicant could be regarded as unemployed.

At the hearing before the Court the applicant produced his discharge certificate, which gave "demobilisation of the force" as the reason for dismissal. He served in the constabulary from the 17th November, 1921, to the 30th January, 1922. He stated that he was guaranteed one year's employment by agreement. CONTRACT OF SERVICE NOT TERMINATED.

that he was guaranteed one year's employment by agreement, but was demobilised in consequence of the Treaty of Settlement. He was still guaranteed full pay up to and including the 16th November, 1922. The Government had the right to call upon his services at a moment's notice, but, apart from this, he submitted that he was available for and genuinely seeking employ

This statement of the position was confirmed by the employers. Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of opinion that the applicant was not unemployed within the meaning of Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, in that his The Insurance Officer submitted the recommendation of the

The Insurance Officer submitted the recommendation of the Court of Referees to the Umpire for a definite ruling as to the peculiar position of these men.

Further information was obtained as to the terms of employment of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, from which it appeared that there were several different classes of men whose contracts differed in material particulars. The applicant in question had been engaged on a yearly basis, and after the completion of his first year he re-engaged for another 12 months, which in the ordinary course, would not expire until November next. In consequence of the Irish settlement these men were dispersed, but those who were in the position of the applicant, with unexpired contracts, were not technically discharged. The Treasury had agreed, however, that all money claims would be finally settled up by 31st March, 1922, and on completion of the final settlement a definite discharge would be given.

Decision.—On the facts before me my decision is that the

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

"The applicant's contract with the Government for employment in the Royal Irish Constabulary cannot be regarded as finally terminated at present.'

Case No. 1,999.—Section 8 (1) Trade Dispute—Relief Workers—Work Performed in Relays of Three Days Each—Dispute on Reduction in Wages—Appreciable Stop-PAGE OF WORK.

The applicant, who had last been employed on road-making under a corporation relief-work scheme, became unemployed on the 15th January, 1922, and it was reported that he was one of a number of men who, after holding a meeting on the 11th January, decided to come out on strike on the question of wages naid for the relief work.

It appeared that the rate of wages paid for the work varied It appeared that the rate of wages paid for the work varied according to the class of work upon which the men were employed. Reductions in wages had previously been agreed to, but recently the Corporation had decided that the relief workers should be brought within the scope of the "Non-Trading Section's Agreement." This decision was accepted, although by involved a reduction in the rate of wage. After a circular had been received from the Ministry of Health to the effect that the men were to be paid 75 per cent. of the standard rate for the work in question, it was decided that the ruling of the Ministry

of Health should not be enforced during the probationary period which the men were serving. The men objected to serving the probationary period on the ground that 90 per cent. of them had had considerable experience in manual work. As a result they decided to cease work on the ground that the wages were inadequate, and a stoppage of work occurred in the following manner:—The work was being performed by three gangs, who were working under the system of three days "work" and six days "play." After the meeting on the 11th January the gangs failed to turn up for work when their turn came round. The first gang refused to work on the 12th January; the second on the 16th January, and the third on the 19th January respectively. The vacancies created by the men refusing to work were not filled, but the Borough Surveyor reported on the 30th January that the men had returned to work that morning in such numbers as to enable him to carry on with all work in hand, and he, therefore, considered the situation to be normal again.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim to benefit should be disallowed on the ground that the applicant had lost his employment by reason of the stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises where he was employed.

a trade disjute at the premises where he was employed.

The Association, however, declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees, and appealed to the Umpire on

the applicant's behalf.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the

claim should be disallowed up to and including 28th January.

"There appears to have been an appreciable stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, but the employer reported that the situation was normal by 30th January.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920 AND 1921.

PROPOSED SPECIAL ORDER.\*

THE following is an extract from a Notice which appeared in the London Gazette on the 17th March:—

The Minister of Labour hereby gives notice, pursuant to Section 36 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, that he proposes to make a Special Order, under Section 39 of the Act, providing that contributions paid by employers under the Unemployment Insurance (Mercantile Marine) Special Order, 1921, in respect of masters, seamen and apprentices

\* See special article on p. 157.

who are neither domiciled nor have a place of residence in the United Kingdom, shall be credited to the Special Fund the United Kingdom, shall be credited to the Special Fund for seamen constituted under paragraph (c) of Sub-section (1) of Section 27 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1918, and shall be applied by the Governing Body of the said Special Fund for the provision of such benefits specified in the scheme prepared by the said Governing Body as may be approved by the Minister and the Board of Trade.

Copies of the Order proposed to be made may be obtained on application to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Insurance Department, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The rest of the Notice deals with the lodging of objections, which had to be received on or before April 7th.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

(1) Indiarubber Regulations, 1922.

The Labour Gazette for March, 1922 (page 150), contained a notice of the revised Draft Regulations proposed to be made under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the manufacture of indiarubber and of articles made wholly or partially of indiarubber. These Regulations were duly made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the 31st March, 1922. They may be cited as the Indiarubber Regulations, 1922,\* and come into force on the 1st May, 1922.

(2) Pottery Particulars Order.

On the 31st March, 1922, the Secretary of State for the Home Department made an Order under Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, applying the provisions of the said section, subject to certain modifications, to factories and workshops in which the manufacture or decoration of pottery is carried on. The Order, which may be cited as the *Pottery Particulars Order*,\* comes into force three months after the date of the

Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which related primarily to textile factories, but may be applied by the Secretary of State, by Special Order, to non-textile factories, requires the occupier of the factory to cause to be published particulars of the piece-work rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied.

\* Copies can be purchased through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MARCH.

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

### UNITED KINGDOM.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 51st December, 1919. (a) Part A. Appendix (A); Statistical and other information relating principally to friendly societies, orders and branches, workmen's compensation schemes, loan societies and railway savings beauty (S.O. publication principally 1997). banks. [S.O. publication: price 5s. 6d.] (b) Part C. Trade Unions. [S.O. publication: price 15s.]

MINING.—(1) Reports of H.M. inspectors of mines for the year 1920. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [S.O. publication: price 6s. 6d.] (2) Mines and quarries, general report with statistics for 1921. Preliminary statement (subject to correction) of the number of separate fatal accidents and the number of deaths caused thereby in and about mines and quarries of the United Kingdom during the year 1921. Board of Trade, Mines Department [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (3) Statistical symmatry ment. [S.O. publication: price 6d.] (3) Statistical summary of the costs of maintenance and production, and the proceeds of the coal-mining industry (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1921. [Cmd. 1596: price 2d.] (b) for the quarter ended 30th September, 1921. [Cmd. 1597: price 2d.] Board of Trade, Mines Department.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1923. Class VII. Health, Labour and Insurance. Treasury. [H.O. 32-VII.: price 1s.]

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—National Health Insurance Fund accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919. Exchequer and Audit Dept. [H.C. 22: price 2s.]

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—An analysis of the individual differences in the output of silk-weavers. Report No. 17. (Textile series No. 4). Industrial Fatigue Research Board. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE .- (1) Unemployment Fund account, 1919-20. Exchequer and Audit Department. [H.C. 34: price 2d.], (2) Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1922. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 1620: price 3d.]

Welfare.—Cloakrooms, washing facilities, drinking water and sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops. Welfare pamphlet No. 8. Home Office. [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

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Australia.—Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921, (a) Territory of Papua. Bulletin No. 4. (b) Territory of Norfolk Island. Census Bulletin No. 5. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) Compendium of living wage declared tions and reports made by the New South Wales Board of Trade. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, 1921.] (2) New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Alst January, 1922. Department of Labour. [Sydney: W. A. Applegate.]

VICTORIA.—Forty-third annual report on friendly societies for the year 1920, to which are appended valuations of societies, numerical and financial summaries of the returns furnished by the secretaries, etc. Government Statist. [Melbourne: A.

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Austria.—(1) Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung, February. Texts f laws, decrees, etc., of the Austrian Republic relating to social ffairs. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Vienna.] (2) Bundesesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich, 1922, Nos. 1-36 (inlusive). Laws, decrees, regulations, etc., of the Austrian Republic. [Vienna.]

Belgium.—Revue du Travail, February. Unemployment in ecomber; wages fixed by collective agreements; retail prices, pril, 1914-January, 1922; cost of living index figures at 15th anuary; labour disputes during December. Ministry of Industry and Labour. [Brussels.]

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b. Movement of prices of necessaries, 1914-January, 1922; unemployment in January. Statistical Department. [Copenlagen.] (3) Beretning fra Arbejderforsikrings-Raadet for Aaret
1920. Report of the Committee on Sickness and Accident Insurunce for the year 1920. Ministry of the Interior. [Copenhagen.]

FINLAND —Social Tidskrift, 1922. No. 2. Proposed law as to takness, old age, and invalidity insurance; statistics of employment exchanges in January; cost of living index figures, 1914. anuary, 1922. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

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Holland.—(1) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, February. Unemployment in November; statistics of employment exchanges in January; wages fixed in public contracts and by collective agreements; cost of living in working class families, etc. December. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague.] (2) Maandcijfers van het Statistisch Bureau der Gemeente 's-Gravenhage, November and December. Statistics of employment exchanges at The Hague in November and December; labour disputes; retail prices; unemployment among trade unionists. Municipal Statistical Bureau. [The Hague.] (3) Maandbericht van het Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam, December, 1921, and January, 1922. Cost of living figures; wholesale and retail prices in 1921; statistics of unemployment among trade unionists and of employment exchanges. Municipal Statistical Office. [Amsterdam.] (4) Verslag over het Haventæzicht uitgeoefend in 1920. Report of the Harbours Inspection Board for 1920. Ministry of Labour. [The Hague.] (5) Central Verslag der Arbeidsinspectie in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden over 1920. Report of the Chief Factory Inspection Department for 1920. Department of Labour. [The Hague.]

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Poland.—(1) Revue Mensuelle de Statistique, Nos. 4-6, 1921.

Journal of the Central Office of Statistics. [Warsaw.] (2) Revue Mensuelle du Travail, No. 12, 1921. Statistics of employment exchanges in September and October; cost of living index figures at Warsaw in November; labour disputes in October and in second quarter of 1921. Central Office of Statistics. [Warsaw.]

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Sweden.—(1) Sociala Meddelanden, Nos. 3 and 4, 1922. Employment in January and February; wages and working conditions fixed by collective agreements: wages of hotel and restaurant employees, and of forestry workers; cost of living in rural districts in 1920; proposed new enquiry into cost of living; statistics of employment exchanges in January and February; cost of living index figure in January and February. Department of Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (2) Arbetsförhallandena för Hotell och Restaurangpersonalen i Sverige. Hours, wages and other working conditions of hotel and restaurant employees in 1914-15 and 1920. Department of Social Affairs. [Stockholm.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) Feuille Fédérale et Recueil des Lois Fédérales, Nos. 8 to 12 (inclusive). Decrees granting cost of living bonuses to civil servants, and amending decree as to grant of out-of-work pay. [Berne.] (2) Preisbericht, No. 11, 31st Jamuary. Statistics of prices of necessaries in Switzerland. Federal Statistical Bureau. [Berne.] (3) Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th March. Statistics of unemployment at end of February; decrees and circulars as to unemployment relief; index figures of cost of living. Federal Labour Department.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] (5) Wholesale prices in January. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [21st February, 1922.] (6) Prices and cost of living, from the Monthly Labor Review (December, 1921). Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington: Government Printing Office.] (7) Carbon-monoxide poisoning. Bulletin No. 291. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922.] (8) Personnel research agencies: a guide to organised research in employment management, industrial relations, training and working conditions. Bulletin No. 299. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington: Government Printing Office, November, 1921.] (9) Iowa women in industry. Bulletin No. 19. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922.]

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### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

# LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS MARCH, 1922. ADMIRALTY.

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.)

Automatic Telephone Exchange Equipment: Relay Automatic

Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Batteries and Cells: Pre-

mier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell .- Blowers, Rotary and Motors: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.-Brake Machine: The Joint Liquidators, Whitehead Torpedo Works, Weymouth.—Brass Bars, High Tension: The Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.: the Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Cells, 40 amp hour: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex.—Cells, Electrical Storage Battery: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Clifton Junction, near Manchester.—Containers and Covers for Electrical Storage Battery: Fuller's United Electrical Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex .- Cooking Apparatus: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.-Electrodes: The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Enamelled Ware: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., W. Bromwich; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Bilston; The Welsh Tinplate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—Glass Shades, Chimneys, etc.: J. Stevens & Son, Birmingham; Mr. J. Walsh Walsh, Birmingham; J. Price & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Burtles Tate, Ltd., Manchester; Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Fleming & Co., Stourbridge; The New English Glass Manufacturers, Ltd., Dudley Port, Tipton, Staffs; J. Lane and Sons. Ltd., Dudley. Worcs.—Gunnetal Hose Fittings: E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, N.: Dodd & Oulton, Staffs; J. Lane and Sons, Ltd., Dudley, Works.—Guillier and Staffs; J. Lane and Sons, Ltd., Lundon, N.: Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool.—Lagging Work on Boilers: Newalls Insulation Co., 31, Moseley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lathe 10¼ in.: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Manganese Bronze Ingots: The Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Mica: Micanite and Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent.—Oil Fuel Pumping Plant: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, Scotland.—Pig Iron: Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Summerlee Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Baird & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Goldendale Iron Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Reamers: E. H. Pickford & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; G. & J. Hall, Sheffield.—Re-cutting Files: G. Barnsley & Sons, Sheffield.—Screws: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds; Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest. Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Shades, Silk: Louis Dernier & Hamlyn, Ltd., London, W. Shutters, Steel Roller: A. L. Gibson, Radnor Works, Twickenham.—Steam Cooking Plant: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Steam Heating Equipment: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd. ham.—Steam Gooking Plant: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London. W. Steam Heating Equipment: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steam Heating Installation: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steam Heating Main: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Blooms: Vickers. Ltd., Sheffield: Jonas & Colver, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield; Steel Company of Scotland, Glasgow.—Steel Steel Plates, H.T.: Steel Company of Scotland, Glasgow.—Steel Sectional Material: D. Colville & Sons. Ltd.. Glasgow: Park Gate Sectional Material: D. Colville & Sons. Ltd. Glasgow: Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham: Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot.—Switchboard, with Instruments, etc.: Park Royal Engineering Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Switches: Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath. Essex.—Tin, in Block: James & Shakespeare, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tubes, Conduit and Fittings: The Brotherton Ediswan Tubes and Conduits, Wolverhampton.—Tubes, Water and Fittings: Russell Bros. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Trollies, Electric Spitish Electric Vehicles, Ltd., Southpot.—Welconiced Either Sheet: Sytcliffe (of Crumpsall) Ltd., Man-Vulcanised Fibre Sheet: Sutcliffe (of Crumpsall), Ltd., Southport.—chester.—Wire Work: George Baker, Ltd., Birmingham: G. Harding & Sons. Ltd., London, S.E.; A. A. James, Ltd., West Bromwich; W. Lander & Sons, Birmingham: T. Locker & Co., Ltd., Warrington; H. A. Joyner, London, S.E.; J. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; S. Ramsey & Co., London, E.C.

### ADMIRALTY.

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

Asbestos, Cement and Corrugated Sheets, Bermuda: Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Explosives, Gibraltar: Explosives and Chemical Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Laying 12-in. C.I. Main, Dainottar: Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, Glasgow.—Painting Oil Fuel Tanks, Clyde: Findlay, Mitchell & Son, Grangemouth.—W/T Station, Emsworth, Sussex: William Croad. Portsea. Hants.

### WAR OFFICE.

Asbestos Cement Sheets: British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bricks, Fire, Fire-clay, etc.: Campbell & Co., Falkirk; Harper Moores, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Cloth, Blue Grey: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Cooking Apparatus (Warren's): Adams & Son, London, W.C.—Copper, Ingot: Brandies & Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., London, E.C.—Fuel Olls: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Furniture, etc.: Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Horse Teams and Drivers, Hire of: W. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes; F. Saunders, Woolwich, S.E.; Tuff & Hoar, Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.—Kerosene: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Leather (Soles): W. Nichols & Sons, Ltd., Kettering.—Motor Fire Engines: Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—Motor Spirit: Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.; Union Petroleum Products, Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Roofing Felt: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, E.C., and Kirkintillock.—Sheets, Trussit: The Self Sentering Expanded Metal Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Surgical Appliances: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Surgical Appliances: Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester.—Zinc Barnard, H. B., & Sons, London, E.C.—Building Works and Services: Chester Castle: Greenwood & Sons, London, S.W. Chilwell: J. H. Fryer, Derby. General Repair to Buildings: J. J. Healy, Queenstown.

### AIR MINISTRY.

Aero Engine Starter: Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Aeroplane, Conversion of: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Aeroplane, Erection, etc., of: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aeroplane, Modifications to: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Alrcraft: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Granall & Co., Bristol: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Brakes for Trailers: Carrosserie, Latymer, Ltd., London, W.—Containers: G. Welford & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Dope, Conversion of: Cellon (Richmond). Ltd., London, E.—Dope, Conversion of: Cellon (Richmond). Ltd., London, E.—Dope, Conversion of: Cellon (Richmond). Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine Rectifications: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine, Rectifications: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engine, Rectification of: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engine Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engine Test Eculoment: Ramsav Condensing Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Rolls-Royce. Ltd. London, W.—Engine, Unit: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Exhaust Manifold Modifications: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Haves.—Fire Hose: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Furnace Fuel Oil: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Furnace Fuel Oil: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Heating, Hot Water Installation (Netheravon): Brightside Foundry and Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Hutting, Reconditioning (Calshot): F. Cole, Fawley.—"Lancia" Car Spares: W. L. Stewart & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Maintenance of Buildings (Netheravon), (Upavon), (Old Sarum): J. Cockerell, Durrington.—Maintenance of Buildings (Netheravon), (Upavon), (Old Sarum): J. Cockerell, Durrington.—Maintenance of Buildings (Henlow): W. Laughton. Bedford—Maintenance of Buildings (Kidbrooke), (Croydon and Kenley): H. D. Pullen & Co., Whyteleafe.—Maintenance of Buildings (Manston), (Eastchurch and Leysdown), (Hawkinge and

ympne): Pearce Bros., Bromley.—Maintenance of Buildings Duxford): W. Saint, Ltd., Cambridge.—Maintenance of Buildings (Grain): G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone.—Milling (utters: W. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Motor Stores: Prossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Officers' Quarters, Erection of: Geo. Munday & Sons, Ltd., Eastcheap.—Paraffin: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Petrol: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Petrol Tanks: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Sheets, Galvanised: J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Chester.—Small Tools: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Stores and Shops, Conversion of Buildings: A. Heatherley, Stafford.—Timber: Harding & Vicks, London, E.C.; Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tools: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Transmitters, Modifications to: C. F. Elwell, Ltd., London, W.C.

### POST OFFICE.

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