THE

# LABOUR GAZETTE

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

#### EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during February, but showed a slight improvement as compared with January. The industries in which the improvement was most noticeable were coal-mining, pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, the woollen and the worsted industry, the ready-made clothing trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the pottery trade.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received was 163 at the end of February, compared with 16.8 at the end of January. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 15.7 on 21st February, as compared with 16.2 at the end of January. The percentages for males and females at 21st February were 17.6 and 10.8 respectively.

The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 28th February was approximately 1,837,000, of whom 1,411,000 were men and 318,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 31st January the number on the live register was 1,906,000, of whom 1,458,000 were men and 333,000 were women.

In addition to those unemployed, 156,000 males and 110,000 females were registered on 21st February as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurentitle them to benefit under the Chemployment insur-ance Act. At 31st January the corresponding figures were 166,000 males and 122,000 females. The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 28th February was 18,000, of

which 4,400 were for men and 11,700 for women, compared with 20,100 at 31st January.

#### WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in February, in the industries covered by the statistics, resulted in a net reduction of over £390,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,400,000 workpeople.

The wages of building trade operatives, except painters and decorators in Scotland and plumbers in some districts, were reduced by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in nearly all the important centres. Nearly 800,000 coal miners sus-tained reductions ranging in different districts from under 2 per cent. to over 8 per cent. on current rates. In the boot and shoe industry there were decreases of 4s. and 2s. a week in the rates of wages of adult male and female time-workers respectively, with corresponding reductions in those of juveniles and piece-workers. In shipbuilding the principal classes of piece workers sustained further reductions by the withdrawal of a third instalment of the advances granted during the war under the "Standard Ship Cycle" Awards. Steel melters had their wages reduced by  $33\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on standard rates (about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  or 20 per cent. on current rates), and there was a reduction of 20 per cent. on standard rates (about

 $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on current rates) in the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands. The wages of tramway employees generally were reduced by 3s. and 1s. 6d. per week in the case of workers 18 years of age and over and those under 18 respectively.

Other important reductions during February affected pottery workers, paper makers, coach builders, tinplate makers, hosiery workers in the Midlands and furniture trade operatives in London and various provincial towns. There were also reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the jute trade, the retail bespoke tailoring trade, the hat, cap and millinery trade, and the milk distributive trade

A special article, giving a comparison of the general level of rates of wages at July, 1914, December, 1920, and the end of February, 1922, appears on pages 107 to 109.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 66. In addition, 49 disputes, which began before February, were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The principal dispute was that involving about 4,000 wagon builders and repairers, arising out of a proposed reduction in wages.

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 occurred, 33,000, as compared with 18,500 in the previous month, and 44,000 in February, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during February was about 316,000 working days, as compared with 184,000 days in January, 1922, and 758,000 days in February, 1921.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st March 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 86 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st February was 88 per cent., and that for 1st March, 1921, was 141 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 December, 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 expendi-ture, 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 112.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

A LOCK-OUT of those members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union who are employed by employers belonging to the Engineer-ing and the National Employers' Federations has resulted from the ballot of the Union taken in January last, rejecting, by 50,240 votes to 35,525, the provisional agreement on overtime and the exercise of managerial functions reached between the Executive of the Union and the Federations on the 17th and 18th November, 1921. This provisional agreement was in the following terms:-

" I.-(1) The Trade Union shall not interfere with the right " of the employers to exercise managerial functions in their establishments, and the Federations shall not interfere with "the proper functions of the Trade Union. (2) In the exercise "of these functions the parties shall have regard to the Pro-"visions for Avoiding Disputes of 17th April, 1914, which "are amplified by the Shop Stewards and Works Committee Agreement of 20th May, 1919, and to the terms of other national and local agreements between the parties. (3) In-"structions of the management shall be observed pending " any question in connection therewith being discussed in " accordance with the provisions referred to.

"II.—It is agreed that, in terms of the Overtime and Night "Shift Agreement of 29th and 30th September, 1920, the " employers have the right to decide when overtime is neces-" sary, the workpeople or their representatives being entitled "to bring forward, under the provisions referred to, any " cases of overtime they desire discussed. Meantime the over-"time required shall be proceeded with."

On the 22nd February the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations issued the following statement

"As was generally expected, the recent ballot vote of the " Amalgamated Engineering Union challenging the right of "the employers to exercise managerial functions has had grave effect. The Engineering and the National Employers' Federations have intimated to the Executive Council of the "Amalgamated Engineering Union that, in view of the situa-' tion created by the ballot, federated firms will not give ' employment to members of the Union after Saturday, 11th March, and that formal notice to that effect will be posted in the various works this week-end. In their communications to the Amalgamated Engineering Union the employers say that the fundamental alterations which the " ballot seeks to make leave them with no alternative but ' to face the situation, and in the national interests to place ' the industry on a sound and economic basis. Accordingly "the relations between the employers and their workpeople, "the working conditions and the wages, will require to be " brought under review."

The attitude of the Union was explained in a statement, issued by the Executive on the 4th March, that "the only so-called managerial function which the men challenge is the right of "the employers to determine whether or no the men shall work "overtime on ordinary production work."

On the 28th February the Committee of the Employers' Federations met the Executive Council of the Union, but no basis of agreement was reached. On the 7th March the Executive Committee of the Union and the district organisers met the Minister of Labour, in response to an invitation given by him on the previous day. The Union agreed to meet the employers if a meeting could be arranged, and the Minister undertook to suggest a meeting to the employers. The suggested meeting took place on the following day, the 8th March; but on its termination it was announced that further proposals submitted by the Union had not been accepted by the employers. On the following day, the 9th March, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the Federation of General Workers, and the National Union of Foundry Workers, which had also been asked by the employers to endorse the Memorandum on Overtime and the employers' claim to exercise freedom of management, decided not to accept the employers' proposals. Subsequently the Unions met the National Joint Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party, and a deputation of the Council saw the Minister of Labour, with the result that a meeting of the employers with representatives of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and of the other mions concerned was arranged to take place on the 10th March.

No settlement was, however, reached at this conference. On the 11th March the Unions, other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union, decided to take a ballot of their members on the memorandum of the 17th and 18th November, 1921. On the same day the lock-out of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union took effect.

#### SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

At a conference between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federa-tion and the Shipbuilding Trade Unions on the 19th January the employers put forward a proposal to withdraw the flat rate war bonus of 26s. 6d. At a further conference on the 8th February the proposal was again submitted in the following definite form :

(1) That of the 26s. 6d. war bonus under discussion 16s. 6d. shall be discontinued on and from the 15th March. (2) That within the next fourteen days or thereabouts a further conference shall be held to consider as to the date March, 1922.

from which the remaining 10s. shall be discontinued. (3) That at the conference referred to consideration shall be given to the period of time that must elapse before there can be any further general alteration of wages in the industry. (4) That a separate conference shall be held with the Unions concerned, prior to the discontinuance of the 10s. referred to, to consider what special arrangements are to be made in respect of the classes of general labourers for whom special consideration was asked.

These proposals were submitted to a ballot of the Unions and were rejected by 115,000 votes to 13,000; and at a joint confer-ence on the 1st March the Unions submitted a proposal that the whole question of wages and the economic position of the indusshould be referred to a Court of Inquiry. To this course the Employers' Federation would not agree, nor would the accept the Unions' further proposal that wages should be stabil-ised for a definite period at the present level. A statement issued later by the Employers' Federation intimated that they would be compelled to adhere to their decision to discontinue the payment of the war bonus to the extent of 16s. 6d. on the the payment of the war bonus to the extent of 16s. 6d. on the 15th March and that they would intimate later the date at which the remaining 10s. would be discontinued. The employers again expressed their willingness, to give special consideration to the position of the lower-paid workers. The breakdown in negotia-tions was immediately reported by the Unions to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, who urged the Minister of Labour to set up a Court of Inquiry. On the 6th March informal discussion between the Negotiating Committee of the Unions and the employers was resumed at the suggestion of the Unions and the employers was resumed at the suggestion of the Minister of Labour, who had in the meantime seen representa-tives of both sides. No immediate progress was made, but it was provisionally arranged to hold a further meeting at the end of the week. Discussion was accordingly resumed on the 10th March, when a basis for further negotiation was found, and the meeting was adjourned until the 14th March.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour have appointed a Committee to consider the relation of Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance, and to investigate the possibility of reducing the total cost of administration by modifying the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and by amalgamating Unemployment and Health Insurance cards, records, and, as far as possible, administration. The Committee is composed as follows :-Sir Alfred W. Watson, K.C.B., *Chairman*; Sir Walter S. Kinnear, K.B.E., E. J. Strohmenger; Esq., C.B., and S. P. Vivian, Esq., *Ministry of Health*; Sir James Leishman, *Scottish Board of Health*; Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B., T. W. Phillips, Esq., C.B., C.B.E., F. G. Bowers, Esq., O.B.E., and J. F. G. Price, Esq., Ministry of Labour; F. Phillips, Esq., Treasury; and A. Henry, Esq., Government Actuary's Department. The Joint Secretaries to the Committee are J. M. Glen, Esq., Ministry of Labour, and A. W. Neville, Esq., Ministry of Health.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY INDUSTRIES.**

THE Geddes Committee have again called attention to the possibility of placing Unemployment Insurance on the basis of Insurance by Industry, and they made a recommendation that the matter should be explored. The Minister of Labour has sent a letter to the principal employers' associations and trade unions directing their attention to this matter, with a view to obtaining from those practically engaged in industry their opinions as to the way in which the problem of Un-employment Insurance might best be solved. He has pointed out that the difficulties of making any drastic change in the basis of Unemployment Insurance are aggravated at the asked each industry to think out a method of dealing with Unemployment Insurance in their trade, so that the Government may be in a position to know what are the considered views of employers and employed in each industry, and may be able to consider any practical proposals which may be put forward. The Minister points out that a re-adjust-ment of the methods of Unemployment Insurance must in-volve questions connected with arrangements for securing

employment. In his letter Dr. Macnamara refers to the fact that the Unemployment Insurance question of the extent to which Unemployment Insurance might be provided for and administered by industries themselves, rather than as at present by the Central Government, is one which the Ministry of Labour has had constantly under consideration for some time past, and that provision was made in the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920 whereby schemes could be arranged and administered by associations represent ing the employers and employed in a given industry. For various reasons, not the least of which is the great depression in trade, little use was made of the opportunity afforded by the Act, and, owing to the great financial burden caused b the unprecedented unemployment which began towards the e of 1920, it was necessary temporarily to close the door trades which might otherwise have proposed special schen

March, 1922.

As soon as the state of the Central Employment Fund per-mits, the Minister will again welcome and encourage the mits, the Minister will again welcome and encourage the establishment of schemes for dealing with Unemployment Insurance on an industrial basis. In the meantime it is suggested that the leaders of industry should consider what changes ought to be made in the present arrangements for dealing with Unemployment Insurance, and Dr. Macnamara has promised that any proposals submitted to him shall receive the most sympathetic consideration.

### RATES OF WAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT JULY, 1914, DECEMBER, 1920, AND FEBRUARY, 1922.

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921, an account was given of the increases in rates of wages in the principal indus-tries of the United Kingdom from the outbreak of the war up increases are combined in proportion to the numbers employed in the various coal-fields, and allowance is made for the special to the end of 1920. It was shown that, at the latter date, the advances referred to, the average increase in full-time weekly wages, as compared with July, 1914, is estimated to have been about 50 per cent. at the end of February, 1922, compared with increases varied widely in different industries and occupations, ranging from not more than 120 or 130 per cent., in some cases, ranging from not more than 120 or 130 per cent., in some cases, to as much as 200 per cent., or even, in some exceptional in-stances, 300 per cent. on pre-war rates. The average increase, in the organised industries for which information was available, was estimated at about 170 to 180 per cent. In January, 1921, a decline in wages began, which continued throughout the year, and is still in progress. Some particulars of the reductions effected during 1921 were given on pages 4 to contract the L through Contract of the reduction of the reductio 185 to 190 per cent. at the end of 1920.\* It should be observed that the weekly working time has been reduced since 1914, the maximum hours fixed for underground workers under the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1908 having been curtailed from 8 to 7 per day in 1919, and the working week of surface workers having been reduced to 49 hours as from January, 1919, and to 46½ from July, 1919. The weekly wages of time workers remained unchanged when these reductions in 6 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, and it is now proposed to supplement those particulars with a brief comparison of rates hours were made, and piece rates were increased so as to yield of wages in some of the principal industries (a) at the end of February, 1922, (b) at the end of December, 1920, and (c) before approximately the same weekly earnings as before. the war.

Building Trades.—In the larger towns the hourly rates of wages current in the building trade at the end of February, wages current in the building trade at the end of February, 1922, showed increases, as compared with the pre-war rates, rang-ing mostly from 1s. 1d. to 1s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour in the case of skilled men and  $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s.  $0\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour in the case of labourers. At the end of 1920 the increases over pre-war rates mostly ranged from 1s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 1s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour. The weekly working hours were reduced, however, in 1919 and 1920, and the ratio of increase in weekly rates is accordingly less than that in hourly rates.

On the basis of the unweighted averages of the standard rates of wages of the principal classes of workmen in towns with populations over 100,000, the average increases in hourly and weekly rates in December, 1920, and at the end of February, 1922, were as shown in the following Table. The weekly rates shown have been computed by multiplying the hourly rates by the average number of hours constituting a full ordinary week at the three dates (about  $49\frac{1}{4}$  at August, 1914, and 44 at December, 1920, and February, 1922), both the summer and the winter hours being taken into account for this purpose :-

Occupation.	recognise	ge (unweig) ed Rates of arge towns 31st Dec., 1920.	Wages in at	over 1 Rat	re Increase Pre-war tes at 28th Feb., 1922.	district time rates o occupations in 16 of 4 the principal shipbui 1920, and February, 1 increase over pre-war week of 53 hours in 1914, and 47 hour	f wages the princ Iding cer 922, toge rates. 7 in son	of men ipal engi ntres in ther with The figure ne distr	in certa neering of August, the equi es relate icts and	in repres centres an 1914, De valent pe to a full 54, in	sentative nd 13 of ecember, ercentage ordinary others,
ngan la antre loss re le sentimo d'amite d' le sentimo d'amite d'	d.	I 	Hourly Rat	<u>  </u>		Angersteinen (CIO) als Tagen af Bhard Sa	Average	(unweighte Weekly Ti principal o	ed) of re- me Rates	Percentag	ge Increase Pre-war
Bricklayers	9·9 9·8 9·7 9·6 9·7	27.5 27.5 27.4 27.8 27.5	d. 23·7 23·7 23·6 24·3 23·7	178 181 182 189 182	139 143 143 153 143	Occupation.	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1920.	28th Feb., 1922.	31st Dec., 1920.	28th Feb., 1922.
Painters	8·8 6 5	27·1 23·8	Veekly Rat	208 265	162 186	ENGINEERING: Fitters and Turners Ironmoulders Patternmakers Labourers	s. d. 38 11 41 8 42 1 22 10	s. d. 89 6 92 10 94 · 3	s. d. 73-6 76 3 77 10	% 130 123 123	% 89 83 85
Bricklayers Masons* Carpenters and Joiners Plumbers Plasterers Painters Labourers	s. d. 4) 7 39 8 39 11 39 9 40 2 36 3 26 11	s. d. 100 10 100 10 100 6 101 11 100 10 99 3 87 3	s. d. 86 9 87 0 86 7 89 1 86 7 84 11 68 5	2% 148 154 152 156 151 174 224	% 114 120 117 125 117 135 154	SHIPBUILDING: ShipWrights Ship Joiners Platers Rivetters' Labourers For skilled men on to be between 80 and	41 4 40 0 40 4 37 9 22 10 time ra	7039 91-3 101 0 90 0 87 2 70 4	56 11 75 1 76 11 74 1 74 56 7 average	210 121 153 123 131 208 increase th 120 to	150 82 92 84 89 148 appears 130 per
If the increases sho	own are	combined	in the p	roportion	ns of the	cent. at December, 19	20; whil	st for lab	ourers it	is now a	bout 150

relative numbers of men employed in the different occupations, the resulting general average increase over pre-war rates is nearly 1s. 14d. per hour (or about 165 per cent.) at the end of February, 1922, compared with about 1s. 54d. per hour (or nearly 225 per cent.) at the end of December, 1920. The increase in weekly full-time wages, allowing for the reduced working hours, is about 45s. 3d., or about 135 per cent., at 28th February, 1922, compared with about 61s, or 190 per cent. at the end of 1920. with about 61s., or 190 per cent., at the end of 1920.

Coal Mining .- At the end of 1920 the increases in full-time angle-iron smiths, caulkers, drillers and various other classes of wages in the coal mining industry, as compared with July, 1914. workpeople had received further advances, under the "Standard were estimated (vide LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921) to Ship Cycle " of Awards and consequential extensions, varying in amount for different occupations or different classes of work. range from less than 150 per cent. in the case of some of the higher-paid classes to over 200 per cent. in the case of some At the end of February, 1922, the general advances had been of the lower-paid grades. Since that date the flat-rate additions \* For four weeks in January, 1921, wages in the coal mining industry were higher than at the end of December, 1920, but from 31st January, 1921, they were reduced below the December, 1920, level. \* When different rates are paid to banker masons and fixers respectively, the rates used lare those for banker hands.

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to earnings, which were then in operation, have been withdrawn, and further reductions have been effected, varying in amount in different districts. At the end of February, 1922, the general levels of rates of wages in the principal districts the general levels of rates of wages in the principal districts showed advances varying from only 20 per cent. over pre-war rates in Durham, Cumberland, South Staffordshire, the Forest of Dean, Kent, South Wales, and part of Somerset, to 79 per cent. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. In some cases these percentages would be slightly increased if account were taken of special advances granted since 1914 to particular grades of men. For example, for some classes the basis rates of wages have been raised; some of the lower-paid grades of workmen in contain districts have been granted special increases in order to certain districts have been granted special increases in order to maintain their wages at a "subsistence level"; and, in South Wales, men on afternoon and night shifts, whose normal working week is generally one of five shifts, have been paid, since 1915, as for an extra shift each week. If the general percentage

Other Mining and Quarrying.—For iron miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham, rates of wages at the end of February, 1922, were about 57 per cent. above pre-war rates, compared with an average estimated at about 200 per cent. at the end of 1920. In Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were about 34 to 38 per cent. over pre-war rates, with an additional flat rate advance of 1s. 1d. per shift in February, 1922, compared with 243 per cent., plus the same flat rate advance, in December, 1920. In Cumberland the bargain price for iron ore miners and the shift rate for underground leading labourers in February, 1922, were about 68 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively above the pre-war level. At the end of 1920 the corresponding percentages were 309 and 198, respectively.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.-In these industries the general advance over pre-war rates, for men on time rates, now amounts to 33s. 6d. per week ; but in certain districts where the men are paid at hourly rates the advance amounts to 34s. 41d. In some cases further advances have been granted to particular classes of men : ship joiners, for example, are paid a general increase of 3s. a week in addition to the increase of 33s. 6d. granted to other shipyard workers.

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er cent., compared with over 200 per cent. at the former date. For semi-skilled classes the percentages would range between those shown for skilled men and those for labourers.

In the case of piece-workers in these industries, the general advances amounted at December, 1920, to 25 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus flat-rate advances amounting (for men) to 26s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on total earnings. In addition, in the shipbuilding industry, rivetters, platers,

reduced to 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus the flat-rate advances of 26s. 6d. a week. The bonus of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. had been discontinued and the "Standard Ship Cycle" advances had been withdrawn in some cases and greatly reduced in others. The information at the disposal of the Department is insufficient to enable a reliable calculation to be made of the effect of these changes on the average earnings of piece workers in the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

Other Metal Trades .- In certain of the other metal trades, including the manufacture of light castings, sheet metal working, gas meter making, and bridge building, the general advances in rates of wages have been similar to those granted in the engi-neering trade. Workpeople in some other sections of the metal trades, however, have received different amounts of increase. In the heavy iron and steel trades (smelting, puddling, rolling, forging, etc.), in which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the selling price of the finished products, the increases over prewar rates vary very widely; being in some cases (e.g., with certain blastfurnace labourers) equivalent to 120 per cent. on the pre-war level, while at the other extreme the rates for process workers in South Wales show a net increase of less than 20 per cent. At the end of 1920 the increases ranged between 150 per cent. and 350 per cent. on pre-war rates, and in some cases further small increases were given early in 1921. In the tin plate and steel sheet trade in South Wales the net increase over pre-war rates now amounts to about 34 per cent., compared with a range of 150 per cent. to 231 per cent. in December, 1920.

Cotton Industry .- In July, 1914, piece rates of wages in this industry generally stood at 5 per cent. above the standard list prices. By the end of 1920 they had been raised to 215 per cent. above the standard, but they have since been reduced to 145 per cent. above the standard. Of this increase, however, 30 per cent. was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from 551 to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. Apart from this latter adjustment wages are now about 105 per cent above pre-war level, as compared with 171 per cent. at the end of 1920. In addition, special increases or allowances have been granted to certain classes of operatives, *e.g.*, blowing-room men, strippers and grinders, and mule spinners, the effect of which would be to augment slightly the percentages quoted.

Wool Textile Industry .- For woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire rates of wages rise or fall in correspondence with fluctuations in the "cost of living" as measured by the index number of retail prices and rents published regularly in this Gazette. Increases in basis rates have also been given. The general increase in basis rates, between July, 1914, and February, 1922, was 10 per cent. For time workers in both the spinning and manufacturing sections the general "cost of living" increase up to the end of February, 1922, was 95\* per cent. on the enhanced basis rates; for male piece-workers it was generally 77.72 per cent., and for female piece-workers 82.045 per cent. though different amounts had been granted to certain small sections of workpeople, e.g., blanket raisers. Taking into account the increase in basis rates as well as the cost of living wage, the general increase on pre-war rates of wages for a full week is now equivalent to approximately 114 per cent. for time workers, 95 per cent. for male piece-workers, and 100 per cent. for female piece-workers, compared with 216 per cent., 181 per cent., and 190 per cent., respectively, at the end of 1920. These figures are exclusive of a general advance of over 15 per cent. on hourly and piece-rates which was granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours from 55<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before.

Other Textile Industries.—In the bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing section, the hosiery industry, and the carpet trade, the increases over pre-war rates at the end of 1920 and in Feb-ruary, 1922, were as follows:—

### Increase over pre-war rates

December, 1920. February, 1922. Bleaching, printing, dyeing and

finishing.+		
Lancs., Cheshire, Derbyshire		
and Scotland-	Per week.	Per week.
	s. d.	s. d.
Men	49 7‡	28 2‡
Women	29 6‡	16 9‡
Yorkshire-	Per cent.	Per cent.
Time workers	185	109
Piece ,,	143	83
Hosiery manufacture (Midlands)	125	75
Carpet manufacture-		
Time workers	160	80
Pieco ,,	155	75
11000 ,,,		11 1. 1.

Apart from these increases in wages, the weekly working hours were reduced in 1919 or 1920, the weekly rates of time workers remaining unchanged, and the rates of piece-workers being enhanced so as to yield the same weekly earnings as before the change in hours.

Boot and Shoe Industry .- In the manufacture of boots and shoes the minimum time-rate of wages for the principal classes of

• The full percentage was paid only on basis rates up to 33s. On basis rates between 33s, and 51s, the percentage was paid on 33s or on 80 percent, of the basis rate, whichever was the greater, and on basis rates over 51s. 19 per cent, was paid on the first 13s, above 51s, and 76 per cent, on the remainder. † In the bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry, there were further small increases in rates of wages in January, 1921. † These amounts are exclusive of increases in basis rates, varying for different

These amounts are exclusive of increases in basis rates, varying for different classes of workpeople, granted in 1919,

skilled workmen, 23 years of age and upwards, at the end of February, 1922, was 64s. a week. At the end of 1920 the corre-sponding minimum was 68s., and before the war it was 30s. in most districts, though in a few cases it was 28s. or 29s. For men of the same ages in the heel-building department and in the shoe and stock rooms the minimum in February was 61s. a week, compared with 65s. in December, 1920, and with a rate of 27s. a week adopted in 1914, to take effect from the beginning of 1915. For women of 20 years or over employed in certain operations in the closing and heel-building departments and the stock and shoe room the minimum rate was 38s. a week at February, 1922, compared with 40s. at December, 1920, and with 17s. or 18s. adopted in 1914, with effect from January, 1915.

Railway Service.—For the principal grades of adult workmen in the traffic sections the rates of wages now in operation show increases ranging usually from 35s. to 41s. 6d. a week above the pre-war averages for the corresponding grades. Owing to the wide variation in the pre-war rates of wages the percentage in-crease on such rates varies considerably. For some grades of porters, whose pre-war average rate was about 18s. a week, the ncrease is as much as 195 to 205 per cent.; on the other hand, or certain classes of foremen, whose pre-war average rates were 37s. or 38s. a week, it amounts to not more than 105 to 110 per cent.; whilst for men whose pre-war earnings were over  $\pounds 2$  a week the percentage increase is less. The present rates are generally 12s. a week below those paid at the end of 1920 (when the per-centage increases over pre-war rates ranged in different occupa-tions from 130 or 140 per cent. up to 260 or 270 per cent.), and 13s. below the rates paid in the first three months of 1921, a further increase of 1s. a week having taken effect from 1st January, 1921. The hours of labour in the railway service were reduced to 48 per week in 1919, without any reduction in weekly rates of wages.

Other Transport Services.—For dock labourers the rates gener-ally paid were 12s. to 14s. 6d. a day of 8 hours in February, 1922, compared with 15s. to 17s. 6d. in December, 1920, and with about 4s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. for a day averaging approximately 10 hours in 1914. A reduction of 1s. a day has been arranged to take effect in March. In the case of seamen, the standard rates in February were  $\pounds 12$  a month for able seamen and  $\pounds 12$  10s. for firemen, compared with  $\pounds 14$  10s. and  $\pounds 15$  in December, 1920, and with £5 to £5 10s. and £5 10s. to £6 respectively at July, 1914. A reduction of 30s. a month has been arranged to take effect in March. In the road transport industry the increases in twelve of the principal towns range from 31s. to 37s. per week for one horse drivers, the average rate in these towns being now 60s. 1d. per week, compared with 68s. 2d. at the end of 1920 and 25s. 7d. in 1914. In the tramway service it is estimated that the increases over pre-war rates in the case of drivers and conductors now average between 33s. 6d. and 35s. a week, compared with a general advance of 40s. a week at the end of 1920.

In addition to these increases in wages, a shorter working week was adopted in 1919, generally of 44 hours for dock labourers and 48 hours for carters and tramway servants, without any reduction in weekly wages.

Agriculture.-At the end of 1920 the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for ordinary labourers in England and Wales ranged from 46s. to 52s. a week, showing increases over the pre-war rates estimated to average about 175 or 180 per cent. These rates were subsequently reduced and the Agricultural Wages Board ceased to operate after September last. In a number of counties, however, revised rates of wages have been agreed upon by voluntary Conciliation Committees of employers and workpeople, and in some others certain rates of wages have been recommended by the employers' organisation for general adoption. A comparison of the rates of wages so agreed or recommended (which range generally from 31s. to 44s. 6d.), with the rates paid in the same districts in 1914, shows increases, in the case of ordinary labourers, averaging about 90 to 100 per cent. This comparison, however, covers only 40 counties in England and Wales, information as to the rates current in other districts at February, 1922, not being at present available.

Other Industries.—In the following Table particulars are given of the rates of wages at July, 1914, December, 1920, and the end of February, 1922, of some of the principal classes of work-people in the printing and bookbinding, furniture making, and baking trades in a number of large towns :—

4th Aug , 1914.	31st Dec.,		CONTRACTOR OF	
1014.	1920.	28th Feb., 1922.	31st Dec., 1920.	28th Feb., 1922.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	%	%
35 8	93 4	86 2	162	141
33 11	93 8	86 7	176	155
		A DECEMBER OF		A DENALS
39 9	102 1	83 9	157	111
38 9 37 <u>*</u> 1	101 1 1 101 11	83 7 83 6	161 175	116 125
30 3	83 3	73 3	176	142
	$   \begin{array}{r}     35 & 8 \\     33 & 11 \\     39 & 9 \\     37 & 1 \\     30 & 3   \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35       8       93       4       86       2         33       11       93       8       86       7         39       9       102       1       83       9         38       9       101       1       83       7         37.41       101       11       83       6         30       3       83       3       73       3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Bookbinding and Baking trades and in 17 towns in the Furniture trade.

March, 1922.

It should be observed that the hours of labour in a normal full week at February, 1922, and December, 1920, were 48 in the printing and baking trades and 44 to 47 in the furniture making trades, compared with 50 or 51 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 for bakers, and 49½ to 54 in the furniture trade at July, 1914. for bakers, and 452 to 54 in the furniture trade at July, 1914. In the *pottery industry* the general level of rates of wages is now 663 per cent. above the pre-war level, compared with  $108\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. at the end of 1920. In 1919 the hours of labour were reduced from 52 to 47 per week without any reduction in weekly

rates of wages.

### SUMMARY.

From the details given it will be evident that both the actual amounts of increase and the corresponding percentages on pre-war rates continue to show a wide diversity among different classes of workers. In some cases, *e.g.*, in the coal mining industry in certain districts, the increases up to the end of February, 1922, were equivalent to not more than 20 per cent. on the pre-war rates. On the other hand, in some other cases, particularly among the lower-paid grades of workmen in some industries, they were equivalent to as much as 150 per cent. on pre-war rates, and there were some exceptional instances of increases equivalent to 200 per cent. or more. The information in the possession of the Department is not sufficiently complete to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupations to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that at the end of February, 1922, weekly full-time rates of wages of adult workpeople, in the industries for which particulars are available, were approximately 100 per cent. above the pre-war rates. As the length of the normal working week had been considerably reduced in the same period, the usual range of full-time working hours in industry generally being about 44 to 48 weekly at the end of February, 1922, as compared with 48 to 60 before the war, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages would be substantially greater At the end of 1920, shortly before the decline in wages began, the increase on pre-war rates in the same in-dustries is estimated to have been about 170 or 180 per cent. The average reduction in rates of wages from the begin ning of 1921 until the end of February, 1922, therefore, would appear to have been equivalent to between 25 and 30 per cent. of the rates current at the former date. It should be remarked, however, that the information regularly collected by the Department as to changes in rates of wages relates mainly (though not exclusively) to changes arranged as the result of action by organised bodies of employers and workpeople. Many changes not of a general character do not come to the notice of the Department, and in some industries, therefore, the particulars available for December, 1920, and February, 1922, may fall short of indicating the full amount of the increase in rates of wages as compared with July, 1914. On the other hand, it appears probable that the increases in wages in industries in which the workers are well organised may have been greater, on the whole, than in unorganised trades, and as the latter are not adequately represented in the available statistics, the figure of about 100 per cent. suggested by the Department's

Reductions in wages have been negotiated by the Coir Mat and Matting Joint Industrial Council and by the Cooperage Joint Industrial Council. The latter body altered wages in certain districts, and also appointed a sub-committee to discuss the whole wage question. The Flour Milling Joint Industrial Council has arrived at an agreement by which wages shall be regulated in future in accordance with a sliding scale dependent on the Index Figure for the Cost of Living. New agreements affecting glass workers and metal workers were confirmed by the Optical Instrument Manufacturing Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee. The Tranways Joint Industrial Council recominformation as representing the average rise in rates of wages since 1914 may possibly be somewhat in excess of the true average for all industries. mended a revised scale of wages, embodying a sliding scale, for boys and for youths. Mr F. H. McLeod, C.B., who was It should also be observed that the foregoing particulars relate appointed independent Chairman, with powers of arbitration, to to rates of wages for full-time, and that no account has been preside at a meeting of the Provincial Council for the Local taken of the widespread loss of earnings which is now being Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) in the South Wales and Monmouthshire Area, issued his award on the 31st January (see LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1922, page 97). This caused by unemployment and short time working, or of the effects of increased or reduced exertion on the earnings of workpeople award was adopted also by the District Council for South Wales and Monmouthshire of the Waterworks Joint Industrial Council. Wages questions were discussed by the Interim Industrial Recon-struction Committee for the Clay Industry. paid at piece rates of wages.

### **EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.**

### NATIONAL SCHEME.

UP to and including the 28th February, 1922, 29,952 employers had enrolled under the National Scheme for the Employment of Disabled Ex-Service Men, and their names have been added to the King's National Roll. The undertakings given by these employers cover 360,507 disabled ex-Service men.

The Industrial Council for the Building Industry met on 10th February, and adopted amendments to the Apprenticeship Scheme, allowing greater freedom to local bodies regarding rates of wages for apprentices and concerning attendance at day INDUSTRIAL TRAINING. continuation classes. Representatives were appointed to At 28th February, 1922, the number of men in training confer with representatives of other organisations interested in was 23,240, and the number awaiting training 32,344. 1st August, 1919, 49,809 men have terminated training. the draft regulations for safety in woodworking machinery Since operations.\*

#### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 1st March, 1922, 44,606 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,794 employers, as compared with 44,600 The draft constitution for the Electrical Industry Joint Conference was considered by the Electrical Cable Making apprentices with 17,783 employers, on 25th January, 1922. Industry Joint Industrial Council, and approved, with one minor The apprentices rejected up to 1st March, 1922, numbered alteration on the question of objects. On the other hand, the Electricity Supply Joint Industrial Council has taken exception 2,153, compared with 2,150, on 25th January, 1922. Of those accepted 26,910 terminated training, and 7,696 were still in to the establishment of the Conference as a permanent training; the corresponding numbers on 25th January, 1922, were organisation. 35,882 and 8,718 respectively. The Electricity Supply Joint Industrial Council met on 17th February, and discussed the question of undertakings which had The number of apprentices who have received institutional training has been increased during the five weeks from 1,990 to 2,022. \* See LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1922, page 48.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

### GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT, 1920.

Adaptation of Enactments to Northern Ireland.

Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, etc.-The Government of Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, etc.—The Government of Ireland (Companies, Societies, etc.) Order, 1922, dated 3rd March, 1922, deals, inter alia, with the Friendly Societies Acts, 1896 and 1908, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 1913, and the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1917. The appointed day for the transfer of Northern Irish Services in connection with these Acts is the 1st January, 1922. The express modifica-tions and adaptations subject to which they have effect in Northern Irish are prescribed in Northern Ireland as from the appointed day are prescribed in Part IV. of the Order.

Trade Boards Acts.—The Government of Ireland (Adaptation of Enactments) (No. 3) Order, 1922, dated 3rd March, 1922, deals, *inter alia*, with the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918. The appointed day for the transfer of Northern Irish Services in connection with these Acts is the 1st January, 1922. The express modifications and adaptations subject to which they have effect in Northern Ireland as from the appointed day are prescribed in Part V. of the Order.

Unemployment Insurance Acts.—The Government of Ireland (Adaptation of Unemployment Insurance Acts) Order, 1922, dated 3rd March, 1922, prescribes the modifications and adaptations subject to which the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, and the Unemployed Workers' Dependents (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921, have effect in Northern Ireland as from the 1st January, 1922. The modifications and adaptations are the same as those contained in the Government of Ireland (Adaptation of Unemployment Insurance Acts) Order, 1921, which had already come into force provisionally (see LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1922, page 6). Copies of all these Orders in Council are contained in the

London Gazette" for the 7th March, 1922.

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

BETWEEN 29th January and 25th February ten meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and two meetings of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Department. Meetings of District and Provincial Councils and of various subcommittees have also taken place.

#### WAGES.

#### TRADE PROBLEMS.

The importation of Foreign Basket Ware was discussed by a Sub-Committee of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Com-mittee for the Basket Making Industry on 9th and 10th February. A draft report on the subject for presentation to the appropriate Government Department was drawn up, but before further action is taken the opinion and advice of a disinterested party is to be obtained.

The Cooperage Joint Industrial Council has decided that, in view of the present conditions in the industry, no arrangements for compulsory holidays with pay can be made applicable to the whole industry.

withdrawn from or refused to join their respective District Councils, and decided to request the Minister of Labour to receive a deputation on the subject. A schedule of working conditions applicable to small undertakings, submitted by the West Midlands District Council, was approved. The ques-tion of setting up Works Joint Committees in the York-shire area was discussed at the District Council for the area. The Trade Union side stated that they proposed to circularise the various unions with a view to having works committees set up in the undertakings where they were not already in existence. The Employers' side agreed to co-operate.

Resolutions on the questions of taxation and Postal Rates were passed by the *Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturing Joint Indus-trial Council* at a meeting on 7th February, and it was decided to send copies of the former to the Federation of British Industries, and of the latter to the Postmaster-General.

The Northern Counties District Council of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Joint Industrial Council, on 17th and 22nd February, again discussed the question of overtime on emergency orders. No agreement was, however, arrived at. Fifteen firms have been granted permission by the Emergency Committee to work overtime up to 31st March, 1922.

### THE INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE RESEARCH BOARD

#### SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

THE second annual report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board\* gives an account of the work of the Board from the 1st April, 1920, to the 30th September, 1921. The Board state that the progress of their investigations during this period has been delayed, partly for reasons of economy, and partly owing

been delayed, partly for reasons of economy, and partly dwing to the variability of industrial conditions. The investigations pursued by the Board have consisted of (1) a general enquiry into the conditions of certain industries, and (2) research on special subjects. Investigations into the fol-lowing have now been completed, although in some instances the results are not yet available :—Iron and Steel Industry, Cotton Industry, Silk Industry, Boot and Shoe Industry, Loundry Industry. A statistical investigation of labour turn-over in munition making, etc., has also been completed; a reover in munition making, etc., has also been completed; a re-view of the literature on the subject of Vocational Selection, and three studies of special aspects of this subject, have been published; and a report summarising the work already carried out on Time and Motion Study, and containing a complete biblio graphy, has been published.

The main investigations now in progress or under consideration are as follows :—Pottery Industry, Flax and Hemp Industries, Jute Industries, Glass Industry, Iron Foundries, and Post Office Work. Furthermore, a statistical investigation of sickness and mortality in the Boot and Shoe and the Foundry industries is being carried out; financial support from the Board has been given to external workers engaged on various branches of *Physiological Research*; and *Psychological Research* on four specific subjects is also proceeding. Early in 1921 special Scientific Committees were appointed, in

Early in 1921 special Scientific Committees were appointed, in order to secure adequate scientific supervision of research and criticism of the Board's work. This system was continued, after the reorganisation of the Board in April, 1921, by the appointment of the following expert Committees by the Medical Research Council:—Committee on Industrial Health Statistics, Committee on the Physiology of Muscular Work, Committee on the Physiology of the Respiratory and the Cardio-Vascular Sys-tems, and Committee on Psychology. Having reviewed the work already accomplished, the Report proceeds:—" New fields of investigation are continually opening out, which lie beyond both the scope and the present resources of the Board. If these are to be adequately explored, the Board think it essential that the industries should extend their co-operation with the Board, by agreeing themselves to assume

co-operation with the Board, by agreeing themselves to assume partial responsibility for the supervision and the financial sup-port of the industrial side of their work." The Board suggest : (1) "That industries themselves should have a full and even predominant share in the supervision of such investigation, and in deciding upon the problems to be studied "; (2) " that re-sponsibility for initiation and prosecution of the work should be shared, so far as possible, equally between employers' and be shared, so far as possible, equally between employers' and workmen's representatives, acting together "; and (3) " that problems arising in their work have often a common interest to more than one particular industry, so that economy, as well as greater opportunities, might be secured . . by co-operation with groups of industries having certain features in common, rather than with each such industry separately." Part II. of the Report consists of an analysis of the seventeen Reports of the Board which have already been published. The principal points brought out in them are collated and com-bined into three groups according as they relate to the

bined into three groups, according as they relate to the effects on fatigue and efficiency of :-(a) Hours of labour (including spells, rest pauses, etc.); (b) Other conditions of employment (or the physical conditions of the worker's environment, constituting the impersonal factors in efficiency and fatigue); or (c) Methods of work (constituting the personal factors in efficiency and fatigue). The conditions of living outside the factory, being outside the terms of the Board's reference, have not been studied. With regard to the method of investigation, it is explained that no satisfactory direct test for the measurement of fatigue has yet been evolved, and the Board

• Medical Research Council. Second Annual Report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to 30th September, 1921 (including analysis of published work). Published by H.M. Stationery Office (1922). Price 1s. 6d, net.

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have accordingly had to rely on indirect methods, of which the following may be mentioned as examples :—(a) Variations in output, and other performance tests; (b) Sickness and mortality; (c) Labour turnover (i.e., the rate of change in the working staff); (d) Lost time; and (e) Accidents. A complete list is given of the published Reports of the Board, with a brief summary of the contents of each.

#### MINES AND QUARRIES, 1920.

PART III. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1920 by His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Mines has now been issued.\* The Report contains statistics relating to the output and value of minerals from mines and quarries in the United King-dom during the year ended 31st December, 1920. The following Table shows for the principal districts the quantities of coal and other minerals raised, and the total number of neverons employed et minerals raised in 1920.

number of persons employed at mines and quarries, in 1920. In the case of stone, slate, clay, etc., quarries the figures as to output exclude the output of quarries less than 20 feet deep :---

and strate yes which the	- Quantitie	s Raised.	the second
Sala (2, 1997) Aller (2, 1997) Salar (2, 1997) Salar (2, 1997) Salar (2, 1997)	Coal (1,000 tons).	Other Minerals (1,000 tons).	Number of Workpeople employed.
Derbyshire Durham Glamorgan Lancashire Moumouthshire Northumberland Nottinghamshire Staffordshire Yorkshire Rest of England and Wales	$\begin{array}{c} 14,179\\ 30\ 818\\ 30\ 252\\ 18,785\\ 13,113\\ 11,186\\ 12,119\\ 11,869\\ 36,183\\ 19,396 \end{array}$	2,492 2,768 1,246 2,366 298 494 898 2,272 6,992 27,799†	$\begin{array}{c} 70,212\\ 179,174\\ 181,794\\ 119,817\\ 73,539\\ 63,720\\ 64,086\\ 73,151\\ 187,365\\ 169,365\\ \end{array}$
Total, England and Wales	197,900	47,625†	1,172,223
Fifeshire Lanarkshire Rest of Scotland	6,608 12,610 12,306	359 800 5,264	30,862 63,119 66,954
Total, Scotland	31,524	6,423	160,935
Ireland and Isle of Man	108	1,021	4,139
Total, United King- dom	229,532	55,069	1,337,297

The total quantity of coal raised in the year 1920 was 247,000 tons less than in the previous year, and, with the exception of the year 1918, was the lowest recorded since 1903. The majority of the pits, however, were idle for two to three weeks during October and November, 1920, owing to the national coal mining dispute. The tonnage of other minerals raised during 1920 showed an increase of 9,464,000 tons as compared with 1919. The value at the mines and quarries of the coal raised in 1920 was £396,872,423, as compared with £314,113,160 in the previous year; the value of other minerals was £30,572,461, as compared with £21,565,180 in the year 1919.

### **COAL MINING INDUSTRY : PIT COMMITTEES** AND DISTRICT AND AREA BOARDS.

#### PART II. OF THE MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920.

As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February (p. 56), the As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February (p. 50), the Secretary for Mines reported to Parliament on the 7th February that "it appears to the Board of Trade that the scheme of "Part II. of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, has been rendered "abortive by reason of the failure on the part of those entitled "to appoint representatives as members of the Pit and District "Committees, Area Boards, and the National Board to avail "themselves of such right." Section 17 of the Act provides that Part II shall cease to have effect at the expiration of 30 days Part II. shall cease to have effect at the expiration of 30 days of session from that date, unless in the meantime a resolution to the contrary is passed by both Houses of Parliament. On the 11th February the Miners' Federation addressed a request to the Prime Minister that the Government should

move the necessary resolution for the purpose of keeping Part II. of the Act in force, and on the 22nd February the Prime Minister sent the following reply, addressed to Mr. Hodges, the Secretary of the Federation :--"His Majesty's Government have carefully considered your

letter of February 11, relating to Part 11. of the Mining Industry Act, and the request of your Executive Committee that the Government should move Parliament to pass resolutions under Section 17 of the Act for the purpose of keeping the provisions of Part II. in force.

You will already have read the correspondence which has passed between the Secretary for Mines and the Mining Asso-

\* Part III, price 1s. 6d. net. Notices of Part I (H.C. 115 of 1921, price 3d). and of Part II (H.C. 239 of 1921, price 2s.) appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1921 and November, 1921 respectively. † Exclusive of a small quantity of natural gas.

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ciation on this subject, and I may say at once that I entirely share Mr. Bridgeman's views in regard to the attitude that the coalowners have adopted.

At the same time, I cannot ignore the fact that Part II. in the main does no more than provide regular opportunities for in the main does no more than provide regular opportunities for discussion between the owners and management and the work-people, and that its ultimate value must depend entirely upon the manner and the spirit in which those opportunities are used. "At a time when the opposition to these provisions came from your side, a member of your Executive said : "Of course, the Bill cannot be operated without the whole-hearted accountation of owners and mon."

hearted co-operation of owners and men.

"That statement is equally true to-day, when the opposition comes from the other side. Legislation cannot convert an un-willing man into a willing one. I fear, therefore, that so long willing man into a willing one. I fear, therefore, that so long as either party is opposed to the scheme it would be of no real value to the industry, and, in the circumstances, the Govern-ment do not feel that they would be justified in moving Parlia-ment to keep Part II. of the Act in force." On the 7th March a resolution, moved by Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., in the House of Commons, "that Part II. of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, shall not cease to have effect " was defeated by 141 votes to 99 In the House of Lorde e similar paralliar by 141 votes to 99. In the House of Lords a similar resolution moved by Viscount Haldane on the 8th March was negatived, after debate.

### MINERS' WELFARE FUND.

SECTION 20 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, constituted a fund to be used for purposes connected with the social well-being, re-creation and conditions of living of workers in and about coal mines and with mining education and research. The fund us supported by a levy of a penny a ton on the output of each mine, and the duty of allocating the money from time to time standing to the credit of the fund rests with a Committee ap-pointed by the Board of Trade.

The Mines Department announces that the first allocations of money from the fund were made at a meeting of the Committee on the 28th February, 1922. Among the grants voted were £12,000 for research work on miners' safety lamps and coal-dust dangers, and £1,000 for research on the control of atmospheric conditions in down and bot miner. dangers, and £1,000 for research on the control of atmospheric conditions in deep and hot mines. This research will be carried on under the supervision of the Mines Department. A grant of £3,000 was made towards the provision of additional lecture-room and laboratory accommodation at the Nuneaton County Mining School, and various smaller grants were made in aid of local recreation schemes in the Forest of Dean district.

### CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN **DENMARK\***

An Act recently passed, which came into force on 1st January, has as its object the improvement of the machinery established by the legislation of 12th April, 1910 (amended in 1918 and 1919), in order to meet the present greatly increased demand in Denmark for conciliation in labour disputes. The 1910 legislation provided for (1) a Permanent Arbitration Court, and (2) a Public Con-

The Permanent Court consists of an equal number of represen-tatives of employers and workers elected by their respective national federations, with a president and two or three vice-presi-dents of judicial qualifications, who are paid officials. The jurisdic-tion of the Court extends to industry and handicrafts, agriculture, transport and (since 1919) commerce and general office work. Its functions are to enforce and interpret existing collective agreements.<sup>+</sup> Between the years 1910 and 1920 the Court dealt with 363 cases, of which almost half fell within the last three and a half years. Of these 70 per cent. were heard and settled; 20 per cent. were disposed of in the preliminary proceedings, and 10 per cent. withdrawn.

The Public Conciliator is a paid official, appointed by the Ministry of the Interior on the nomination of the Permanent Arbitration Court for a period of two years. His functions are defined in the Act as being "to endeavour to adjust dis-putes between employers and workpeople," his intervention or non-intervention in any particular dispute being left to his own discretion. Whenever a strike or a lock-out has occurred, or The average shift-earnings of coal miners in the restricted sense, *i.e.*, hewers and trammers, rose from 60.31 marks in the second quarter to 65.55 in the third, and in the latter period amounted to slightly over 12 times the corresponding pre-war figure. Lignite hewers' and trammers' earnings increased from 55.03 marks in the second to 58.83 in the third, and were 13 times seems likely to occur, which threatens to have serious consequences for the community, and after negotiations between the parties have proved fruitless, the Conciliator may, either on his own initiative or at the request of one of the parties, summon both to a conference. This summons they must obey. At this conference he is empowered to suggest terms of settle-ment, but these must not be published, according to the original the 1913 average. Similar advances took place in the case of other men employed in the industry, the general result being that earnlegislation, without the consent of both parties unless a stoppage ings of men employed in coal mines during the quarter under review were from 12 to 14 times those recorded for 1913, while those of lignite miners were from 13 to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  times the 1913 figure. of work takes place. If, in the course of the negotiations, differences of opinion arise on important questions of wages or hours of labour, the Conciliator may require both parties to furnish information on these points; if the information fur-In the quarter under review the average earnings per shift in coal-mining were 68.63 marks for hewers and 56.30 marks for nished appears unsatisfactory, he may demand an examination of witnesses before the Permanent Court.<sup>+</sup> Up to the year trammers. In lignite mining the positions were reversed, trammers getting the higher rate, viz., 66.20 marks, and hewers the lower, 53.89 marks.

Based on Social Forsorg (the journal of the Danish Workpeople's Insuranc' Council, etc.), for December, 1921.
 † For further details see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1910, page 188.

1921, however, it had not been found necessary to make use of this power. During the period from October, 1910, to the middle of 1919, the Conciliator dealt with 132 cases, in 99 of which he succeeded in bringing about a settlement during the preliminary negotiations.

The new Act does not affect the Permanent Arbitration Court in any way. With regard to conciliation procedure it was agreed that the existing system had worked satisfactorily, and that there was no necessity for making any alteration in prin-ciple. In view of the great increase of work, it was, however, necessary to appoint three Conciliators instead of one. These have equal authority, and will apportion the work among them-selves. Provision is also made for joint conciliation by all three in case of extensive negotiations, such as took place in the spring of 1920 and 1921. The Conciliators are to be appointed for three years, but the appointments must not termi-nate simultaneously, in order that there may be no interruption of the work.

The most important alteration is the replacement of the clause prohibiting the publication of the Conciliator's proposals with out the consent of both parties by one which states that the proposals may not be published without the consent of the Conciliator until the answers of both parties to the proposals have been received. A further new provision empowers the Concilia-tors to require any employers' or workers' organisation to produce a copy of any collective agreement they may have concluded, while another provides that only the exact text of any conciliation proposal may be laid before any organisation of employers or workers, and that the voting must take the form of a direct refusal or a direct acceptance of the proposal.

### GERMAN COAL AND LIGNITE MINING: EARNINGS PER SHIFT, 1913 AND 1921.

THE issue for January, 1922, of the journal Wirtschaft und Statistik, the journal of the Federal Department of Statistics, containe an article dealing with wages in coal and lignite mining in the principal areas of Germany during the third quarter of 1921. The following table, showing the average amount earned per shift by men employed, together with the increase over the corresponding earnings for 1913, is compiled from the particulars given therein. (Similar particulars for the second quarter of the given therein. (Similar particulars for the second quarter of the year were published in the November LABOUR GAZETTE, pp. 573-4.)

	Hewer		Other U ground W		Men Surface Workers.		
Míning District.	Average Earnings per Shift, 3rd Qtr., 1921.	In- crease over 1913.	Average Earnings per Shift, 3rd Qtr., 1921.	In- crease over 1913.	Average Earnings per Shift, 3rd Qtr., 1921.	In- crease over 1913.	
Coal- Upper Silesia Dortmund - Aix-la-Chapelle Rhine, Left Bank Bavaria Saxony	Marks. 66·48 59·56 75·68 63·62 79·57 49·98 63·98	Per cent. 1371 1551 1170 1132 1257 1037	Marks. 50·72 53·87 59·24 51·39 58·74 43 54 56·47	Per cent. 1449 1580 1305 1187 1127 1137 *	Marks. 50.62 53.35 59.71 5).78 59.25 41.76 53.55	Per cent. 1587 1727 1376 1248 1356 1186 <b>*</b>	
Average	65.55	1237	53.42	1278	52.72	1398	
Lignite Elbe, Right Bank Elbe, Leit Bank Rhine, Left Bank Saxony Thuringia Average Coal and Lignite	57.00 54.89 62.30 56.48 63.50 58.83 62.75	<pre>} 1326 {     1303     *     1380     1312     1283</pre>	52·44 51.97 61·68 51·51 52·90 54·10 53·71	<pre>} 1458 {     1411     *     1367     1390     1328</pre>	51.99 51.10 61.59 53.69 50.49 53.77 53.77	<pre>} 1486 1551 1350 1442 1415</pre>	

\* No comparable figure for 1913.

### STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
STATISTICS FOR 1st MARCH, 1922.
Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

#### All Items included ... ... 86% 77% Food only ... ... ... ...

FOOD.

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

compared with about 79 per cent. a month earlier. Eggs and fish were substantially cheaper on 1st March than on 1st February, and there was also some reduction during the month in the average prices of milk, butter, margarine and imported beef. These decreases were, however, largely offset by advances in the prices of bread, flour and mutton.

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 February, 1922, and on 1st March, 1922:—

Article.		ge Price (p herwise in	Average Inc (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Mar., 1922, as compared with		
: DAIMIN 31	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1922.	1st Mar., 1922.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1922.
	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s d.
Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flank	0 93	1 6 0 11	1 6 0 11	$+ 0 \frac{.}{8_{4}}$ + 0 $4_{2}$	Ξ
Beef. Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 71 0 43	0 11 0 6}	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10 \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 \ 6 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & \xi_{2}^{+} \\ + & 0 & 1_{2}^{+} \end{array}$	- 0 04
Mutton, British- Legs Breast	0 10 <del>1</del> 0 6 <u>1</u>	${\begin{array}{*{20}c} 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 10\frac{3}{4} \end{array}}$	1 7 0 11	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$
Mutton, Frozen- Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 5 \\ 1 \ 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 113 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 94 \end{array}$	+ 0 5 + 0 1 + 0 10	$+ 0 0_{\frac{1}{4}}$ + 0 0_{\frac{1}{4}}
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea	0 101 0 53 1 61	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 53 0 10 2 64	$+ 0 7\frac{1}{4}$ + 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ + 1 0	$+ 0 0\frac{3}{4} + 0 0\frac{1}{2} + 0 0\frac{1}{4}$
Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter-	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 5 0 73	0 5½ 0 7¾	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	_
Fresh Salt Cheese (Canadian or	$     \begin{array}{ccc}       1 & 2 \\       1 & 2     \end{array}     $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$     \begin{array}{ccc}       1 & 83 \\       1 & 6\frac{1}{2}     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$- 0 0^{\frac{1}{2}}$
U.S.)• Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 2 0 7 0 3 0 85	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ - 0 & 0\frac{1}{8} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$

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

	Average H lst Marc W	Corre- sponding figure for		
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	United Kingdom at Ist Feb., 1922.
Deef Duitich	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British- Ribs	83	81	. 82	81
Thin Flank	64	68	66	66
Scef, Chilled or Frozen-	49	45	47	50
Ribs Thin Flank	24	31	28	30
Autton, British-	all particular	and a second second	And Street	a series and a series of
Legs	87	83	85 70	77
Breast	74	66	10	64
Legs	76	68	72	69
Breast	27	24	26	24
Bacon (streaky)*	99 122	79 103	89 113	87 146
fish	63	72	68	60
Bread	74	71	72	65
fea	63	67	65	64
Sugar (granulated)	172	163	168 123	168
dilk	120	126	125	128
Fresh	32	55	43	47
Salt	27	34	30	31
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)*	58	62	60	58
Margarine	169	-2 144	-1 157	4
Eggs (fresh)	101	50	75	73
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	03	75	77	79

for another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, special enquiries have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and from the results of these inquiries it is estimated that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st 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.

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 March the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind pur-chased by the working classes, averaged about 145 per cent., or a little lower than a month earlier.

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

### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 95 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st March, 1922, is about 86 per cent.\* over the pre-war level as compared with 88 per cent. for 1st February.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1921 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alteration in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

#### SUMMARY TABLE : 1915 TO 1922.

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

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

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 35-40 35-40 35-40 40-45 45	65 65-70 70 70-75 75 75-80	35-90 90 90-95 95-100 100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92† 88 86 —
July August September October . November December	25 25 25 30 30-35 35	45-50 45-50 50-55 60 65	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	11111

#### NOTE.

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

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

#### March, 1922.

#### **RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.**

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

#### FRANCE (PARIS).\*

The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting in February was 3.4 per cent. lower than in January, but 207 per cent. above that for July, 1914. The computation of the movement of the general prices level is based on the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class.

#### BELGIUM.+

The index number of the cost of food required by families whose incomes (in 1910) fell below 5 francs per day, at the prices prevailing on 15th January, was 317 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914. The corresponding expenditure by families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs, and also by families in the highest income class (8 francs and over), showed a rise of 309 per cent. In the computation of the general index num-bers allowance is made for the relative expenditure upon the various items of food entering into the dietary of the standard families considered.

families considered. The general level (unweighted) of retail prices of food and other necessaries on 15th January, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with 15th December, but an increase of 287 as compared with 15th April, 1914.

#### ITALY (MILAN).‡

The weekly cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in February, shows, as regards food alone, an increase of 0.8 per cent. when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 462 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The total family expenditure, including also the cost of clothing, rent, fuel and lighting, shows in February a decrease of 01 per cent. as compared with January, but is 422 per cent. higher than in 1914.

#### GERMANY.§

The official index number representing the cost of necessaries assumed to be required by a family of five persons shows a further strongly-marked upward movement, an increase of over 21 per cent. being recorded in February, as compared with the preceding month, and of 1,889 per cent. as compared with the average for 1913-14. The computation is based upon the expendi-ture of such a family in respect of food, the rent of two rooms and a kitchen and fuel and lighting. The increase in the cost of food alone in February was about 23 per cent., as compared with the expenditure in January, and 2,627 per cent. as compared with that of 1913-14.

#### NORWAY.

According to a statement issued by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics the expenditure of a working-class family upon food in January shows a decrease of 4.1 per cent. as com pared with the preceding month, but an increase of 157 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. Full data are not available as to the cost of other items comprised in the family budget, but a provisional computation estimates the total family expenditure in January as 170 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The figures are based on returns from 31 towns of the cost of main-taining the pre-war standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of 1,500 kroner.

#### SWEDEN.

At the prices prevailing in February the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting represents a decrease of 0.5 per cent upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 89 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The typical family is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, whose expenditure (in 1914) amounted to 2,000 kronor. The above figures apply to the principal towns of Sweden taken together; on the assumption that the same standard of living prevails in Stockholm the February index number shows a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the capital as compared with January, but an increase of 90 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France.
 † Revue du Travail, February, 1922. Brussels.
 ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Milan

• It should be noted that these figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase at 1st March, 1922, was 86 per cent. (see p. 112). † The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in January the increase for all working-class families ranged from 309 to 317 percent. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter. [Figures for August. ¶ Figures for June. §Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Statistical Department, Berlin. || Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Department for Social Affairs, Stockholm.

March, 1922.

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#### HOLLAND (THE HAGUE).\*

Index numbers of retail food prices at The Hague, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the municipality of that city, indicate a fall of 61 per cent. between 1st December and 1st January. At the later date the general level was 90 per cent. above that of the first six months of 1914. In arriving at the general index the average for each group of articles is weighted in accordance with the standard of living prevailing in families of subordinate public officials.

#### SWITZERLAND.+

According to figures compiled by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, on the basis of returns from 23 Swiss towns, the general level of retail prices of food on 1st February was 5.9 per cent. lower than in the preceding month, but 76 per cent. above the level of June, 1914. If the computation be extended to include fuel, lighting and soap, the index number for February shows a decrease of 5.4 per cent. when compared with that of 1st January, but is 79 per cent. above the level of June, 1914.

#### UNITED STATES.<sup>‡</sup>

The general level of retail prices of food in the United States in January showed a fall of 5.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but was 39 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general level each article of food is weighted according to its importance in household consumption.

#### CANADA.§

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food by a family of The estimated weekly expenditure upon food by a family of five in February, as computed from returns of retail prices pre-vailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease of 3.9per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, and of 43 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. The total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent combined shows a decrease of 2.1 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 49 per cent. as compared with the cost in July 1914. in July, 1914.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The index number of retail prices of food in February, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows a decrease of 1.5 per cent. when compared with the proceding month, but is 45 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general index number regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in consumption.

\* Maandcijfers van het Statistisch Bureau der Gemeente 's-Gravenhage

 indunder yers van het Statistisch Bureau der Gemeente 's-Gravenhage
 November, 1921
 † Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein, 25th February, 1922. Basle.
 ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.
 § Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour || Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statistician of New Zealand.

### FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.								
Country.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.		t figures ilable.		
	10111	1010.	1010.	1020.	10/21.	Rise.	Date.		
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 110	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 158	Per cent. 120	Per cent. 77*	Mar. '22		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium† Czechoslovakia‡ Finland France (Paris)‡ (other Towns)‡ Germany Holland (The Hague)  (Amsterdam) Italy (Rome) " (Florence) Norway Poland (Warsaw)‡ Sweden‡ Switzerland United States	 66 83 84 <b>\$</b>  42 37  84 114¶ 81  43	 87 106 144 <b>ş</b>  76 103 225 198 179  168  64	 112 161 188  110 106 210 178 189 210 129 86	359 153 882 273 288 1,056 143 117 218 345 313 219 197 135 115	9,320 <b>1</b> 310 1,246 136 1,178 206 250 <b>5</b> 1,174 113 85 302 406 350 195 45,655 132 113 45	60,200 317 1,44 97 1,186 207 2,627 90 54 369 462 405 157 74,400 89 76 39	Dec. '21 Jan. '22 Nov. '21 Jan. '22 Nov. '21 Feb. '22 4thQr '21 Feb. '22 Jan. '22 Feb. '22 Jan. '22 Feb. '22 Jan. '22 Dec. '21 Feb. '22 Feb. '22 Jan. '22		
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS Australia Canada India (Bombay) New Zealand South Africa	26 57 27 28	31 75 39 34	47 86 44 39	94 127 88 67 97	61 48 74 64 39	42 43 76 45 21	Jan. '22 Feb. '22 Dec. '21 Feb. '22 Jan. '22		

## March, 1922.

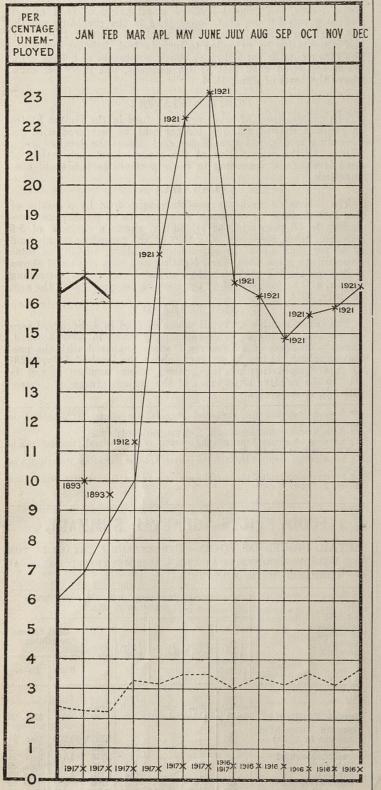
## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

### **EMPLOYMENT CHART.\***

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



### EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during February, but showed a slight improvement as compared with January. The industries in which the improvement was most noticeable were coal mining, pig iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, the woollen and worsted industry, the ready-made clothing trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the pottery trade.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns were received was 16.3 at the end of February, compared with 16.8 at the end of January and 8.5 at the end of February, 1921.

Among the workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, numbering approximately 11,900,000 and working

\* The Chart is based on Returns furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick, or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed fournes are given on page 115 Detailed figures are given on page 115

in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st February was 15.7, as compared with 16.2 at 31st January. For males alone the percentage claiming benefit was 17.6 at 21st February, as compared with 18.2 at 31st January; for females the corresponding figures were 10.8 and 11.2.

The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employ-ment Exchanges at 28th February was approximately 1,837,000, of whom men numbered 1,411,000 and women 318,000, the re-mainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 31st January was 1,906,000, of whom 1,458,000 were men and 333,000 were women. Some unemployed persons not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act do 1 ot 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 work-people were registered as working short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 21st February these numbered 266,000, of whom 148,000 were men and 99,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; the corresponding numbers on 31st January were 288,000 (157,000 men and 111,000 women).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 28th February was 18,000, of which 4,400 were for men and 11,700 for women; the corresponding number at 31st January was 20,100, of which 5,200 were for men and 12,800 for women.

Employment at coal mines coatinued fair on the whole and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th February was 1,074,662, an increase of 1 per cent. compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 11.8 per cent. compared with year ago. The average number of days worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th February was 5.35, compared with 5.16 in January and 4.64 in February, 1921. At shale mines employment showed little change on a month ago; at iron mines it showed some improvement but was still very bad. At lead and zinc mines it was also bad, and at tin mines work remained practically suspended. In the quarrying industry employment on the whole showed an improvement.

Employment in the pig-iron industry continued bad, but showed a further slight improvement. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of February was 101, an increase of 11 compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 92 compared with a year ago. At iron and steel works employment also showed some improvement, but continued bad except in Wales and Monmouth, where it was moderate. At tinplate and steel sheet mills employ ment showed some decline, but was fair.

In the engineering trades employment remained very bad; it was fair, however, in the textile machinery branch, and there was some improvement in the motor trade. In the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades employment continued very bad. In most of the other metal trades employment continued bad, and much short time was worked.

In the textile trades employment continued bad generally, with much unemployment and short-time working. There was an improvement, however, in the woollen and worsted industries, where it was good in wool sorting and in certain sections of the wool combing and worsted spinning departments. A slight improvement was also reported in the silk and lace trades. Employment in the hosiery and carpet trades continued fair.

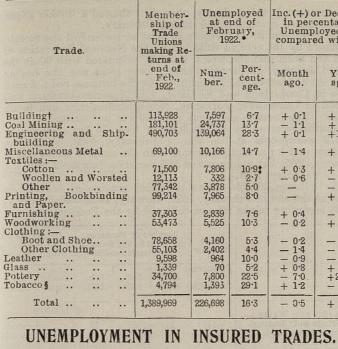
Employment in the ready-made branch of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement; in the bespoke branch it continued moderate in London and slack on the whole in other centres. With dressmakers and milliners, and in the wholesale mantle, In the corset trades employment improved, and was also fair; in the shirt and collar trades it also improved slightly, but was slack; with felt hat makers it was bad.

In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a slight improvement at most of the principal centres, but remained slack on the whole, and much short time was worked. In the tanning and currying sections of the leather trades employment continued fair; in the manufactured leather goods branch it was generally slack.

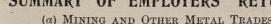
In the building and cement trades employment showed a slight improvement, but continued slack on the whole; in the brick trade it continued bad. In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued bad generally; it was also bad in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades.

In the pottery trades employment continued bad, but showed i the month; in th trade it was bad and worse than in the previous month. There was a slight improvement in some branches of the food preparation trades, but employment remained moderate on the whole.

Among dock labourers employment continued slack generally. With seamen it was also slack, but among fishermen employment showed an improvement, and was on the whole fair. In agriculture the supply of labour was generally in excess of the demand, but unemployment was largely confined to unskilled workers.



### Detailed particulars will be found on pages 126 and 127.



	Workpeople		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for Feb., 1922.	February, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron " Shale "	1,074,662 5,204 3,391	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5·35 4·93 5·94	Days. +0.19 +0.48 -0.04	Days. +0.71 +0.71 -0.06	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	  67,668	Furnaces in Blast. 101 Mills Working 432 Shifts Worked (one week). 333,452	Number. +11 - 4 Per cent. +9.1	Number. — 92 +265 Per cent. — 28.8	

Transal della on	Number	r of Work	people.	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC:	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cextiles : Cotton ·· ·· Woollen ·· ·· Linen ·· ·· Jute ·· ·· Hosiery ·· ·· Cother Textiles ·· Bleaching, etc. ·· Total Textiles	84,514 15 800 28,302 23,532 13,657 16,373 4,223 15,900 20,947 223,250	Per cent. - 0.8 + 2.6 + 1.9 - 0.9 - 6.1 + 2.3 + 4.3 - 0.5 + 0.1 - 0.2	Per cent. + 5·2 - 7·6 - 2.0 +23·5 - 19·6 +17·0 - 15·4 - 7·8 - 1·6 + 1·5	£ 166,560 32,614 59,531 32,728 20,657 31,297 7,774 28,569 56,970 436,700	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{Per} \\ \textbf{cent.} \\ -1.3 \\ +7.4 \\ -0.7 \\ -5.5 \\ +3.1 \\ -1.8 \\ +2.3 \\ -1.8 \\ +2.3 \\ -1.8 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 9:1 -11:3 + 2:6 +28:4 - 3:3 +33:7 - 7:8 -23:0 - 3:0 + 3:5	
Boot and Shoe Chirt and Collar Veadymade Tailoring aper 'rinting and Book- binding ottery Pass Prick Cood Preparation Grand Total	50,978 11,603 18,425 11,639 13,424 11,826 7,112 7,580 5,887 63,950 425,674	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.4 \\ + 3.2 \\ + 5.1 \\ - 0.8 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 0.6 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 3.5 \\ - 9.6 \\ - 7.4 \\ - 7.0 \\ - 12.5 \\ - 13.3 \\ - 15.0 \\ - 13.9 \\ - 48.7 \\ + 4.0 \\ \end{array}$	116,856 18,001 31,362 29,210 40,875 22,913 17,785 19,230 18,882 143,693 895,507	$ \begin{array}{r} + 6.3 \\ + 5.4 \\ + 13.4 \\ - 2.4 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 7.7 \\ - 5.3 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 3.2 \\ + 1.4 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 12.5 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 3.7 \\ - 15.5 \\ - 17.1 \\ - 33.2 \\ - 34.9 \\ - 37.8 \\ - 61.4 \\ - 4.9 \\ - 5.8 \end{array}$	

\* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by

and textile industries a contraction in the domain for hoods in general, include short time working. i The percentage is based on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers. i 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." is The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are members and the stoppage benefit."

are mainly cigar makers. Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

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### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED. Member-ship of Trade Unions 1922.\* Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a Per-cent-age. Num-ber. Month Year ago. ago. 7,597 24,737 139,064 6.7 13.7 28.3 + 0.1 - 1.1 + 0.1+ 3·1 + 9·4 +17·3 14.7 + 4.4 10,166 - 1.4 + 0.3 - 0.6 -7,806 332 3,878 7,965 10.9 2.7 5.0 8.0 + 5.3 - 7.9 - 3·2 + 0·6 2,839 5,525 7.6 10.3 + 0.4 - 0.2- 3·4 + 3·9

#### 4,160 2,402 964 70 7,800 1,393 $5.3 \\ 4.4 \\ 10.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 22.5 \\ 29.1$ $\begin{array}{r} - 0.2 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 7.0 \\ + 1.2 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 4.8 \\ - 5.6 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 20.7 \\ - 2.5 \end{array}$ 16.3 226,698 - 0.2 + 7.8

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

### 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 em-ployed in the various industries. The comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males and females, of adults and juveniles, and of skilled and unskilled workers in the respective industries.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during February was fair on the whole, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Short time was worked, however, at collieries at which about

Short time was worked, however, at conferes at which about two-fifths of the workpeople were employed. The average weekly number of days ( $5\cdot35$ ) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th February showed an increase of  $0\cdot19$  days, as compared with the fortnight ended 28th January, and of  $0\cdot71$  days on a year ago. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th February showed an increase of 10,723 (or 1.0 per cent.) on the number at 28th January, but a decrease of 144,136 (or 11.8 per cent.) on the number at 28th February. 1921 February, 1921.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at the Employment Exchanges, was 9.4 per cent. at 21st February, compared with 10.4 per cent. at

9.4 per cent. at 21st February, compared with 10.4 per cent. at 31st January. 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 :--

elleni Elisa ina di La ginan Mana di Mana di	Wage Ean	l Numbe rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*		
Districts.	Fortnight ended 25th	ht Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffordshire Glouc. and Somerset Kent South Wales South Wales and Mon. England and Wales	57,412 145,908 11,073 102,361 65,577 104,885 62,033 62,129 21,902 33,948 33,444 13,729 1,384 15,761 216,150	$\begin{array}{c} \text{per cent} \\ +122\\ +05\\ +166\\ +08\\ +08\\ +02\\ -000\\ +06\\ +09\\ +09\\ +09\\ -004\\ +06\\ +142\\ +06\\ +142\\ +16\\ +07\\ \end{array}$	per cent = 6:2 = 14.7 = 3.6 = 2:2 = 3.5 = 4.9 + 0.5 = 15.5 = 21.7 = 3.9 = 11.2 = 15.5 = 21.7 = 18.9 = 11.2	Days 5:48 5:27 5:27 5:27 4:66 5:34 5:21 5:86 5:00 5:71 5:86 5:00 5:71 5:34 4:98 5:31 5:72 5:37	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Days} \\ + 0.10 \\ + 0.21 \\ + 0.46 \\ + 0.14 \\ + 0.26 \\ + 0.10 \\ + 0.23 \\ + 0.23 \\ + 0.23 \\ + 0.32 \\ + 0.42 \\ + 0.57 \\ + 0.21 \\ + 0.21 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days} \\ +1.43 \\ +0.67 \\ +0.56 \\ +0.54 \\ -0.03 \\ -0.18 \\ +0.04 \\ +0.04 \\ +0.04 \\ +0.07 \\ -0.21 \\ +0.59 \\ +0.57 \\ -0.18 \\ +2.03 \\ +10.75 \end{array}$
SCOTLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	14,604 27,412 84,950	+ 4.7 + 2.8 + 2.8	-11.0 -18.2 -16.1	5·35 5·22 5·12	+ 0.09 - 0.15 + 0.09	+ 0.29 + 0.81 + 0.23
Scotland Great Britain	126,966 1,074,662	+ 3.0 + 1.0	-16.0 - 11.8	5·17 5·35	+ 0.04 + 0.19	+ 0.36 + 0.71

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th February 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 28th January the average time lost was 0.60 of a day, of which over half a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 26th February, 1921, the average time lost was 1.12 days. The non-coal-winding time in each of these periods was about

one-quarter of a day per week. The *output of coal* in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 25th February, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 19,763,000 tons, compared with 17,692,300 tons in the four weeks ended 28th January, 1922, and with 17,369,100 tons in the four weeks ended 26th February, 1921. The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during Feb-

ruary, 1922, amounted to 4,294,738 tons, or 55,916 tons more than in January, 1922, and 2,423,932 tons more than in February. 1921.

• The figures in this and the following article only show the number of day (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore, shale or stone, etc., was got and drawn from the mines or open works in-cluded 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. † Including Cannock Chase

### IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

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EMPLOYMENT at iron mines, though somewhat better than in the previous month, was still very bad in February. With shale miners it showed very little change compared with last month, and was still considerably below the level of a year ago. Very little work was done at tin mines, while at lead and zinc mines employment continued bad.

Employment at quarries improved, on the whole, during February, and there was a decrease in short-time working. In the majority of districts some time was lost on account of bad

#### MINING.

*Iron.*—Employment was very bad, but showed an improve-ment compared with January, particularly in the Cleveland area. A number of mines still remained closed, and many others worked short time. The number of workpeople employed at those mines from which returns were received was only about one-half the number employed by the same mines a year ago.

and a second product a special field of the second product of the second product product of the second seco	peopl Mine	ber of V e emplo s includ e Retur	yed at ed in	Average No. of Days* worked per week by the Mines.		
Districts.	Fort- night ended		+) or as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. ( Dec.'(—) pared	as com-
	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	2,117	Per cent. + 28.1	Per cent. - 63.8	Days. 4.74	Days. + 0.89	Days. + 0.73
shire	1,946 1,141	+ 5.8 - 5.9	-47.4 - 36.8	5•37 4•56	+ 0.42 + 0.06	+ 0.78 + 0.43
All Districts	5,204	+ 10.6	- 54.1	4.93	+ 0.48	+ 0.71

Shale .- Employment showed little change. Returns received from firms employing 3,391 workpeople in the fortnight ended 25th February showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed compared with a month earlier, but a decrease of 29.2 per cent. compared with February of last year. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines was 5.94, compared with 5.98 in January and 6.00 a year ago.

Tin.-Very little work was done during the month.

Lead and Zinc.-Although lead ore miners were reported well employed in the Weardale district, employment at lead and zinc mines in general remained bad.

#### QUARRYING.

State of the state					and the stands		
		ployed	Workpeo at Quar l in the R	ries in-		ge No. o d per wee Quarries	k by the
		Fort- night ended		e (-) as	Fort- night ended	night compared wit	
		25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt Whinstone	··· ··	2,686 1,108 1,665 4,260 861 429	Per cent. + 9.6 + 43.3 - 0.6 - 2.6 + 5.8 + 9.4	Per cent. - 30·2 - 17·9 - 0·6 + 5·1 - 16·0 - 19·5	Days. 5·12 4·71 4·80 5·89 5·15 4·97	Days. + 0.40 + 0.98 + 0.38 + 0.07 + 1.03 + 1.77	Days. + 0.44 - 0.86 - 1.08 + 0.01 - 0.80 - 0.90
1170 # 1403 + 1 (All 1)		11,009	+ 5.1	- 11.8	5.32	+ 0.37	- 0.16

Limestone.-There was an improvement in employment at limestone quarries during February. At quarries producing limestone for cement making, building work and roadmaking, and for agricultural purposes, employment was fair on the whole. At quarries producing material for blast furnaces, iron and steel works, chemical works, etc., employment varied from fair to bad, but, taken as a whole, was slack.

Sandstone.-According to returns received there was a considerable improvement during February in the numbers of workpeople employed at sandstone quarries. Short-time working decreased

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.) .- Employment continued slack generally at granite quarries.

Slate .- At one large quarry employment during February was reported only moderate; at other quarries employment was fair. Basalt and Whinstone (road materials).-Employment at basalt quarries improved during February, and on the whole was fairly good. At whinstone quarries, also, there was an improvement, accompanied by a marked increase in the average number of days worked per week by the quarries.

See note \* at foot o! second column on page 115.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

March, 1922.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT in this industry, though it showed a further slight improvement, continued bad during February. 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 101, compared with 90 at the end of January, 12 furnaces having been re-lit and one having gone out of blast during the month. Of the furnaces re-lit, 3 each were in Cumberland and Scotland, 2 in Northamptonshire, and 1 each in Lancashire, Yorkshire, North Staffordshire and South Wales. The furnace going out of blast was in Durham. Returns received by the Federation from 76 firms employing 15,212 workpeople at the end of February, 1922, showed an increase of 6·1 per cent. compared with the number at the end of January, 1922, but a decrease of 36·6 per cent. compared with the end of February, 1921. The following Table shows the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of February, 1922, January, 1922, and February, 1921, according to the returns collected by the Federation:—

District.	Total Number of	include	er of Fund in the state	Returns,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb. on a		
	Furnaces at Feb. 1922.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Feb., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :							
Durham and Cleveland	115	27	27	53		- 26	
Cumberland and N.	46	9	6	11	+ 3	- 2	
Lancs.	a set of the set	1.5-10-1	12 1 5 3 5 E				
Other parts of Lancs., and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	8	7	14	+ 1	- 6	
Derby, Leicester, Notts.	73	19	17	31	+ 2	- 12	
and Northants.					-		
Lincolnshire	22	6	6	5		+ 1	
Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick.	58	12	6 11	16	+ 1	<u> </u>	
South Wales and Mon- mouth.	33	8	7	3	+ 1	+ 5	
Total (England and Wales)	385	89	81	133	+ 8	- 44	
SCOTLAND	102	12	9	60	+ 3	- 48	
TOTAL	487	101	90	193	+ 11	- 92	

The production of pig iron in February as returned to the Federation amounted to 300,100 tons, compared with 288,000 tons in January, 1922, and 463,600 tons in February, 1921.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, but showed a further slight decline on the previous month. It was much better than a year ago. At the end of February 432 mills were reported to be in opera-tion, as compared with 436 at the end of January and 167 a year

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5,031 at 21st February, compared with 5,362 at 31st January. The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of February, 1922 :--

Tool I and	Number	r of Work	s open.	Number of Mills in operation.			
Works.	At end of	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of Dec. (-		(+) or -) on a	
	(Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	67 12	-1 + 1	+ 40 + 7	329 103	-5 + 1	+223 + 42	
TOTAL	79	In the second second	+ 47	432	- 4	+265	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in February, 1922, amounted to 72,597 tons, or 17,238 tons less than in January, 1922, but 43,062 tons more than in February,

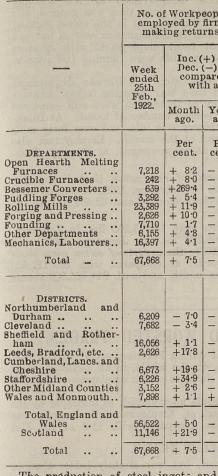
#### **IRON AND STEEL WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works, though it showed an improvement on the whole, as compared with the previous month, continued moderate in Wales and Monmouth and bad elsewhere. Many works were still closed or partially closed, and others were working short time owing to lack of orders.

According to returns received from firms employing 67,668 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 25th February (as indicated by the number of workpeople em-ployed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on) showed an increase of 9.1 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 28.8 per cent. on a year ago.

March,	1922.
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The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :--No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns. Aggregate number of Shifts. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Week ended 25th Feb., 1922. Week ended 25th Feb., 1922. Month Year. ago. ago. Month Year ago. ago. Per cent.



The production of steel ingots and castings returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers amounted to 415,000 tons in February, 1922, compared with 327,500 tons in January.

### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades remained very bad during February, and showed little change compared with the previous month.

Divisions.		Number of Unemploy- ment Books remaining lodged at 21st Feb. 1922.	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 21st Feb., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 31st Jan., 1922.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S. Midlands and Eastern S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Sootland Iréland	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	31,717 18,286 3,963 742 167 1,358 970 10,452 6,358 34,899 11,227	26.7 41.5 37.7 22.6 23.2 29.2 14.4 23.1 37.3 39.6 27.6	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $
UNITED KINGDOM		. 124,683	34.8	- 0.4
Males Females	:: :	010	35·1 13·5	- 0.4 - 1.0

Employment with ship joiners on the Tyne was reported as fair; on the Wear it was moderate and worse than in the previous month. With other classes of workpeople employment on both rivers still remained bad. On the Tees employment was bad, and at the East and South Coast ports it was still slack. At the Bristol Channel ports it continued slack but improving. On repair work on the Mersey it was still slack. At Barrow employment was reported as bad and worse than in the previous month.

With joiners on the Clyde employment continued fair, but with other classes of workpeople it remained bad, though in the case of painters an improvement was reported. At of painters an improve Dundee and Aberdeen employment was slack on the whole, an improvement being reported in some sections and a decline in other sections. At Belfast employment was reported as bad with all sections of workpeople, and as worse than in the previous month.

• The figures relate to the number of shifts du ing 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.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Per	da, fran	Per	Per
cent.		cent.	cent.
- 30·2 - 25·1 - 39·3 - 32·0 - 16·0 - 28·4 - 34·5 - 29·8 - 30·4	39,386 886 2,912 12,274 105,230 11,823 40,151 32,558 88,232	$\begin{array}{r} + 7.9 \\ - 0.4 \\ +210.8 \\ + 4.4 \\ +14.4 \\ + 6.0 \\ + 3.4 \\ + 4.3 \\ + 7.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 28.7 \\ - 22.8 \\ - 41.1 \\ - 37.4 \\ - 19.2 \\ - 22.3 \\ - 40.6 \\ - 33.7 \\ - 30.4 \end{array}$
- 26.6	333,452	+ 9.1	- 28.8
- 48·6	29,400	-11.6 + 2.6	-52.9
- 34·8	42,546		-34.7
- 32.6	74,444	+ 5•8	- 36·9
- 36.1	11,917	+ 2•4	- 43·6
- 16.0	31,940	+20.2	$\begin{array}{r} - 21.5 \\ - 16.2 \\ - 11.7 \\ + 78.1 \end{array}$
- 20.5	32,235	+36.2	
- 17.1	14,962	+ 8 0	
+ 58.1	43,278	+ 0.5	
- 26·0	280,722	+ 6.4 + 26.1	- 27•5
- 29·5	52,730		- 35·0
- 26.6	333,452	+ 9.1	- 28.8

## ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained very bad during February. There was a further improvement in the motor trade, and employment in the textile machinery and accessories trades was still fair, but in general engineering there was little material

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 21st February :---

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 21st Feb., 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 21st Feb., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 31st Jan., 1922.
London	29,738	21:3	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.1 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 1.0 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 1.2 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.6 \\ + & 0.9 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array}$
Northern Counties	26,873	30:5	
North Western	56,303	25:8	
Yorkshire	34,510	28:7	
East Midlands	15,271	27:1	
West Midlands	46,457	30:5	
S. Midlands and Eastern	16,186	21:7	
S. E. Counties	7,213	20:0	
South Western	9,368	17:2	
Wales	3,093	25:4	
Sootland	48,888	28:7	
Ireland	6,180	28:0	
UNITED KINGDOM	300,080	26.2	- 0.4
Males	288,487	27·2	0:4
Females	11,593	13·8	0:6

Employment was again very bad on the Tyne, Wear and Tees; further discharges took place on the Tyne where, however, some slight activity was reported on motor work. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in general engineering was still bad, but it remained fair at textile machinery works, and there was some improvement in the motor industry. Firms principally engaged in the manufacture of textile machinery fittings were also fairly busy at Leeds, though in other branches employment continued very depressed; at other centres in Yorkshire it was generally bad.

Apart from a slight improvement in the motor trade, especially at the end of the month, employment was again bad in the Mid-land Counties. At Birmingham it remained very bad in the general engineering and machine tool sections, while the recent improvement in the motor section was not maintained. In this section systematic short time was still in operation at Coventry, section systematic short time was still in operation at Coventry, but at Wolverhampton employment was reported as fairly good. At Nottingham and Derby a slight improvement at motor works was observed. At Leicester employment declined with foundry workers, but was fairly good in electrical engineering and the making of machinery for hosiery manufacture. In the Southern Counties employment was slack generally; a slight improvement was noted in the motor industry in the London district. There was a little improvement on marine engineering work in South Wales, while in railway shops employment was stated to be fair. In Scotland employment was very bad and rather worse than in January; in Ireland, also, it remained bad.

### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad on the whole; large numbers of workpeople were unemployed and much short time was worked by those remaining in employment.

Returns were received from trade unions covering 69,100 workpeople, of whom 14.7 per cent. were reported unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 16.1 per cent. at the end of January, and 10.3 per cent. at the end of February, 1921.

Brasswork.—Employment, though slightly better than in the previous month, was again reported as bad. The principal trade union reported that of its 31,100 members 3,500 were totally unemployed at the end of the month, and a further 5,000 were working only 24 hours weekly.

Bedsteads.—Employment continued very slack with bedstead makers in the Birmingham district. There was some increase in the numbers totally unemployed, while workers who remained in employment were generally on short time, working only three days a week

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—At Blackheath and Halesowen employment was again reported as bad with makers of nuts, bolts, rivets and spikes, and at Darlaston it remained very quiet with makers of best nuts and bolts. Bolt makers in the Cwmbran district were fairly well employed. In the shoe, rivet, wire nail and cut nail trades at Birmingham a slight improvement was reported and most chore worked 4 or 5 days a week reported, and most shops worked 4 or 5 days a week.

Locks and Latches .- Employment in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall area continued very bad, most shops working, on an average, only 2 or 3 days per week.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups.-Employment in the file trades at Sheffield continued bad, and short time working was almost general. With saw grinders there was an improvement during the month. Employment with machine-knife grinders, also, was slightly better than in January, but in other sections of the cutery trades employment remained slack. With edge tool makers Wednesbury employment remained bad; with spade and shovel makers at Wolverhampton it continued fair.

At Walsall employment was bad in the bit and stirrup and saddle and harness furniture making trades.

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Needles, etc.—In the needle and fish hook and fishing tackle making trades at Redditch employment declined during the month, and much short time was worked.

Tubes.-Employment was reported very quiet among tube makers at Wednesbury. At Landore and Newport (Mon.) employment continued fair.

Chains, Anchors, Anvils, Springs, etc.—At Cradley Heath employment continued bad with anchor smiths, shackle and ship tackle makers, and was very bad with cable chain and block chain makers; a considerable amount of short time was worked in these trades. Employment was again bad with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and quiet in the axle and spring trade at Wednesbury

Sheet Metal .- Employment remained bad on the whole, and much short time was worked. Some improvement, however, was reported at Manchester, Oldham, Edinburgh and one or two other districts, but in certain other localities, including Leeds and Bristol, there was a decline. At Birmingham employment was very bad with tin plate workers, but in the case of iron plate workers it was reported as good, with no short time and practically no unemployment. Employment with iron plate workers at Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton continued slack, but improved to fairly good in the Lye district.

Wire.—Employment improved in the Cleckheaton district and in South Wales, but at Warrington there was a decline during the month. At Norwich employment continued fair: in other districts it remained slack generally.

Stoves, Grates, etc .- The principal trade union reported : decline in employment, and stated that about 50 per cent. of its members were working only 3 or 4 days a week, and nearly 19 per cent. were wholly unemployed. At Falkirk employment was bad, and those in employment were on short time. At Leeds employment was reported as fair; it was very bad at Sheffield and slack at Luton.

Jewellery, Plated-ware, etc.-At Birmingham employment re mained very slack, large numbers being totally unemployed. In London employment remained very bad, the principal trade union reporting that nearly 18 per cent. of its members were totally unemployed, and that 80 per cent. of its members still in employment were working short time.

*Hollow-ware.*—At Wolverhampton employment continued quiet with tin and enamel hollow-ware makers; with galvanised tank and hollow ware makers it improved and was fairly good. Farriers.-Employment among farriers was slack on the whole, and much short time was worked.

#### COTTON TRADE.

DURING February employment in all sections of this trade con-January. In all the principal districts many mills and sheds were closed down, and a large number of the operatives still employed were working short time.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.1 at the 21st February, as compared with 15.9 at the 31st January

The following Table summarises the information received

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
and a first of the	Week ended 25th Feb., 1922.	ended on a		Week ended 25 h	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
in schemben Scheren an de de scher fait Met scherken be		Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	11,733 22,963 34,149 8,952 6,717	Per cent. - 1 <sup>.5</sup> - 0 <sup>.4</sup> + 0 <sup>.7</sup> - 0 <sup>.2</sup> - 8 <sup>.1</sup>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -1.9 \\ +1.2 \\ +12.0 \\ +2.7 \\ +3.8 \end{array}$	£ 22,572 44,150 62,140 23,241 14,457	Per cent. - 3 <sup>.</sup> 3 + 0 <sup>.</sup> 1 - 0 <sup>.</sup> 6 - 1 <sup>.</sup> 8 - 4 <sup>.</sup> 2	Per cent. + 6.7 +15.7 +10.5 - 1.3 + 6.6
Total	84,514	- 0.8	+ 5.2	166,560	- 1.3	+ 9.1
DISTRICTS. Ashton	4,919 7,319 10,657 14,976	+ 1.7 + 0.0 - 1.3 + 1.2	+16.2 + 6.2 - 0.6 + 5.4	9,749 12,496 25,021 29,932	+ 4.9 - 5.3 - 2.8 + 2.8	+40.1 + 4.5 +14.5 +22.9
wood, Walsden, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	7,417 4,325 4,957	- 8.2 + 4.1 - 6.3	-8.1 + 6.5 + 36.0	12,715 8,206 8,906	-3.4 +10.8 -9.1	-17.2 +12.7 +42.5
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	8,074	+ 3.8 + 2.8	+12·0 +15·2	15,773 23,873	-3.1 + 2.0	+ 2.2
Other Lancashire Towns	3,406 3,950 4,477	-9.7 -4.7 +0.7	-14.5 - 1.7 - 2.1	5,922 7,020 6,947	- 5.8 - 1.0 - 12.4	-24.4 - 5.0 + 1.7
Total	84,514	- 0.8	+ 5.2	166,560	- 1.3	+ 9.1

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

much short time, a large number of firms were stopped in-definitely, and some of those that continued working had a portion of their machinery idle. Employment in the weaving section at Oldham was also slack; short time was general, and a large amount of machinery was stopped in the velvet section. At Bolton employment was fair in the cardroom section but bad in the spinning section. At Leigh employment with spinners was good, and all the spinning mills were running full time at the end of the month.

At Preston, Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen employment remained very slack; short time was common, many weavers were unemployed, and many of those who were still employed were minding less than the normal number of looms. At Blackburn half the weaving machinery was idle, and over forty mills were closed down at the end of the month. Employment also remained bad, and showed no improvement, at Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 91,454,200 lbs. in February, 1922, compared with 128,943,600 lbs. in the previous month, and 82,459,100 lbs. in February, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 14,913,200 lbs. in February, 1922, compared with 14,806,200 lbs. in January, 1922, and 8,525,700 lbs. in February, 1921; the exports of cotton piece goods were 251,954,800 square yards, as compared with 339,117,400 square yards in the previous month, and with 244,725,500 square yards in February, 1921.

### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

In these trades employment during February remained bad, but there was an improvement, on the whole, in all sections except in the manufacture of fine cloth, in which employment was still

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.5 at 21st February, as compared with 11.8 at the 31st January.

#### WOOLLEN TRADE.

Employment continued bad, but was slightly better than in

January. In the Huddersfield district employment showed little change. There was a slight general improvement in the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.): operatives engaged in the shoddy trade were more fully employed, but those engaged in the rug and blanket trade were less busy. In the Leeds district employment showed some improvement, though there was still much short time. An improvement was reported in the flannel industry at Yeadon and Guiseley.

In the Stockport district employment continued good. At Rochdale, some firms were running full time, but others were running only three or four days a week.

In Scotland employment, though still slack, was much better than in January. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1922.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) ou a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified TOTAL	412 • 3,721 6,111 4,743 813 15,800	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1.0 \\ + 4.0 \\ + 3.1 \\ + 1.5 \\ - 0.6 \\ \hline + 2.6 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 10 <sup>2</sup> 2 - 8 <sup>5</sup> 5 - 6 <sup>3</sup> 8 - 8 <sup>3</sup> 7 - 9 <sup>6</sup> - 7 <sup>6</sup>	£ 989 7,535 11,238 10,906 1,946 32,614	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 8.7 \\ + 9.9 \\ + 9.1 \\ + 6.2 \\ - 4.0 \\ \hline + 7.4 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 14·2 - 4·6 - 9·9 - 16·3 - 21·8 - 11·3	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding Scotland	1 348 1,496 1,749 1,954 6,547 4,420 4,927	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.1 \\ + 16.2 \\ + 2.0 \\ - 1.4 \\ \hline + 3.7 \\ + 4.7 \\ + 4.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \cdot 4 \\ \hline - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 15 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	3,411 3,310 3,501 4,243 14,465 9,064 9,064	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2.7 \\ + & 8.7 \\ + & 10.5 \\ \hline - & 0.6 \\ \hline + & 4.8 \\ + & 27.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 10 \cdot 9 \\ - 7 \cdot 2 \\ - 10 \cdot 0 \\ \hline - 8 \cdot 4 \\ - 13 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	
Other Districts TOTAL	4,833	$\frac{-0.7}{+2.6}$	$\frac{-8.9}{-7.6}$	9,085 32,614	$\frac{-3.6}{+7.4}$	$\frac{-13.2}{-11.3}$	

In the week ended 25th February about 47 per cent. of he workpeople covered by the returns were working short time. as compared with 65 per cent. in January; the average amount of short time was about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours a week, as compared with  $16\frac{3}{4}$ hours in January.

#### WORSTED TRADE.

Employment was very good with wool sorters, who reported no short time and even a little overtime; it was also good in the fine section of the wool combing department, and in the corre-

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

March, 1922.

people unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.7 at 21st February as sponding section of the worsted spinning department; but it continued bad in the weaving department. In the Bradford district employment in the crossbred section of the wool combing industry was still bad, and there was no compared with 9.1 at 31st January. The following Table summarises information received from improvement in the weaving department; but some overtime was reported among worsted spinners using fine tops, particularly for the hosiery trade. In the Halifax district employment was employers who furnished returns : not so good as in January; in the Huddersfield district there was no change as compared with January, and employment was

decidedly worse than a year ago. The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who fi	urnishe	d retur	ns:—	mation	receive	a from	
Later see to late t	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a	
	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Departments. Wool Sorting and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Combing	4,151 14,587 5,275 2,549 1,740	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2.0 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 4.5 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 1.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 15.4 \\ + 0.0 \\ - 14.6 \\ - 9.7 \\ + 1.5 \end{array} $	12,255 25,745 10,901 7,043 3,587	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 2.4 \\ - & 2.9 \\ + & 5.8 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 8.6 \end{array}$	+ 22.6 + 68 - 12.5 - 11.8 + 2.7	
Total	28,302	+ 1.9	- 2.0	59,531	- 1.4	+ 2.6	
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Hudderstield District Other parts of West	13,925 4,994 3,562 2,591	+ 1.9 + 4.5 + 0.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 6 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 17 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	31,272 9,991 6,873 5,410	+ 0.0 + 0.7 - 9.4 - 1.5	+ 5.7 + 19.9 + 3.9 - 28.5	
Riding	2,194	+ 0.4	- 0.2	4,242	- 4.8	- 4.4	
Total, West Riding Other Districts	27,266 1,036	+ 1.9 + 4.2	-2.3 + 6.3	57,788 1,743	-1.6 + 4.2	+ 2.2 + 17.1	
Total	28,302	+ 1.9	- 2.0	59,531	- 1.4	+ 2.6	

Lancashire and West Riding districts employment was still slack. In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair and shack. In the Eastern countries employment continued fair and showed a slight improvement compared with the previous month. The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw silk in February, 1922, were 59,760 lbs., compared with 96,461 lbs. in January and 23,480 lbs. in February, 1921, and those of spun silk yarn were 43,425 lbs., compared with 50,927 lbs. in January and 36,588 lbs. In the week ended 25th February about 19 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, as com-pared with about 21 per cent. in January; the average amount f short time was only 8 hours a week, as compared with 16 hours n December and 12 hours in January.

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 70,792,100 lbs. in February, 1922, compared with 62,259,700 lbs. in January, 1922, and 48,134,400 lbs. in February,

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 11,783,300 square yards, compared with 15,669,300 square yards in January, 1922, and 10,724,900 square yards in February, 1921. The exports of blankets were 61,923 pairs, 52,079 pairs, and 68,770 pairs in February, 1922, January, 1922, and February, 1921, respectively.

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the hosiery trade during February was fair on the The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the flax, linen and hemp trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.4 at 21st February, as com-pared with 18.2 at 31st January. The following Table summarises the information received from whole, and the improvement of the previous months was naintained.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the hosiery trade, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.7 at 21st February, as compared with 3.7 at 31st Januar

The following Table employers who furnish	summa ed retu	rises tl rns :—	ne infor	mation	receive	ed from			umber orkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
		umber o orkpeopl		Total y all	Wages p Workped	aid to ople.	- -	Week ended 25th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+)or -)on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or ) on a
District.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended		(+) or -) on a		Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago *
	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb, -1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	DEPARTMENTS, Preparing Spinning	3,331 6,513	Per cent. - 1.9 - 3.5	Per cent. +42.4 +49.1	£ 4 474 7,725	Per cent. - 4.5 - 3.5	Per cent- +55 <sup>.</sup> 2 +66 <sup>.</sup> 2
Leicester	7,303	Per cent. + 2.7	Per cent. + 34.6	<b>£</b> 15,379	Per cent. + 3.2	Per cent. + 45.6	Spinning           Weaving           Other           Not specified	6,949 3,936 2,803	-1.4 +1.1 + 5.3	+3.4 -3.7 +82.0	9 362 7,331 3,836	$+ 2.5 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 2.2$	+12.7 - 1.8 +76.4
Leicester County Dist. Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	1,943 4,695 2,048 384	+ 3.1 + 0.2 + 5.0 + 2.9	+ 12.7 + 1.1 + 11.4 + 6.1	3,654 7,943 3,800 521	+ 4.9 - 1.1 + 10.4 + 5.7	+ 26.9 + 19.8 + 32.2 + 14.3	Total DISTRICTS. Belfast	23,532	$\frac{-0.9}{-1.4}$	+23.5	32,728	- 0.7	+28.4
Total United Kingdom	16,373	+ 2.3	+ 17.0	31,297	+ 3.1	+ 33.7	Other places in Ireland Total, Ireland	6,427	$-\frac{1.4}{-1.3}$	+22-2 +29-5	15,473 8,752 24,225	-3.2 -2.3 -2.9	+44.8 +28.2 +38.3
Of 14,241 workpeople short time about 12 pe 16 hours a week.	e emplo r cent.	yed by were lo	firms osing, c	making on the a	report verage	s as to , about	Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	1,422 4,758	+ 4.4 - 0.6	+10.9 + 8.8	2,043 6,460	+ 9.5 + 5.1	+13.4 + 4.7
Employment in Leice	estershi	re was	fairly g	good, ar	nd bette	er than	Total, Scotland	6,180	+ 0.5	+ 9.3	8,503	+ 6.2	+ 6.7
a month ago; very littl was worked in some ca	le short	time v	vas rep	orted.	while or	vertime	United Kirgdom	23,532	- 0.9	+23.5	32,728	- 0.7	+28.4

employment continued fair. In Scotland employment was fair.

#### SILK TRADE.

In this trade employment during February, although showing a slight improvement compared with January, continued slack, and much short time was reported. The percentage of work-

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

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Total Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
BRANCHES. Fhrowing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	809 1,467 1,510 1,236 383	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 4.2 \\ + & 6.9 \\ + & 3.9 \\ - & 4.0 \end{array}$	Per cent. +10 <sup>.5</sup> -24 <sup>.8</sup> - 8.8 - 2 <sup>.6</sup> +12 <sup>.0</sup>	£ 1,054 2,350 2,338 2,295 661	Per cent. + 6.0 - 0.3 +13.1 + 3.6 -20.8	Per cent. +33·2 -31·9 - 9·2 -18·0 - 9·8	
Total	5,405	+ 1.1	- 9.1	8,698	+ 2.7	-16.0	
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W.Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland Total	1,483 1,474 1,674 774 5,405	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.3 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 1.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -22.5 \\ -15.0 \\ +12.6 \\ -4.9 \\ -9.1 \\ \end{array} $	2,443 2,471 2,747 1,037 8,698	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.6 \\ + 8.7 \\ + 3.5 \\ + 5.6 \\ \hline + 2.7 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -36.9 \\ -18.3 \\ +10.2 \\ +7.8 \\ -16.0 \\ \end{array} $	

Reports relating to short time received from firms employing 3,502 workpeople show that 47 per cent. of those workpeople worked an average of about 13 hours per week less than full time during the week ended 25th January. In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts and in the

45,425 lbs., compared with 50,927 lbs. in January and 56,588 lbs. in February, 1921. The *exports* of spun silk yarn of British manufacture in February were 13,719 lbs., compared with 25,262 lbs. in January and with 29,851 lbs. in February, 1921; those of silk broadstuffs were 349,141 square yards, compared with 418,444 square yards in January, 1922, and 227,482 square yards in February, 1921.

### LINEN TRADE

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade in Ireland continued bad. In Scotland employment was also bad, although in Fifeshire an improvement was shown on the previous month.

those employers who furnished returns :-

Returns from firms in Ireland employing 16,000 workpeople showed that about 50 per cent. of the workpeople were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th February. Similar returns from firms in Scotland employing 5,000 workpeople showed that about 62 per cent. were working on an average nearly 12 hours less than full time.

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

#### JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Dundee and the surrounding districts during February continued bad, and showed a decline on the previous month

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.1 at 21st February, as compared with 13.2 per cent. at 31st

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

		umber orkpeo		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
DEPARTMENTS.	Week ended 25th	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended 25th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	
	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago,*
Preparing Spinning Weaving Others and not specified Total	3,235 3,751 4,096 2,577 13,659	Per cent - 6.6 - 7.1 - 2.7 - 9.1 - 6.1	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 27.7 \\ - 24.2 \\ - 12.4 \\ - 10.7 \\ \hline - 19.6 \end{array}$	£ 4,307 5,251 5,685 5,414 20,657	Per cent. - 7.6 - 2.5 - 4.8 - 7.2 - 5.5	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 15.7 \\ - 8.6 \\ + 18.3 \\ - 5.0 \\ \hline - 3.3 \end{array}$

Returns relating to short time were received from firms em-ploying 11,280 workpeople. Of these workpeople over 60 per cent. were working 20 hours less than full time.

### LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade, though still bad, showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, but was much below the level of a year ago. There was a large amount of unemployment and short time working.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.6 at 21st February, as compared with 17.7 at 31st January. At Nottingham and Long Eaton employment remained bad

on the whole, but an improvement in the curtain section of the trade at Nottingham was again reported, and several firms were working full time. There was a slight improvement on machine-made lace at Long Eaton. In Scotland employment continued moderate.

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

	Total Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
_	Week ended			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	1,038 1,572 945 668	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.6 \\ + \ 0.3 \\ + 17.5 \\ + \ 3.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2.7 \\ + 12.2 \\ - 50.2 \\ + 6.2 \end{array}$	£ 1,754 3,509 1,330 1,181	Per cent. + 4.5 - 7.5 - 1.8 + 8.4	Per cent. - 9·2 +30·2 -51·9 +13·4	
Total	4,223	+ 4.3	-15.4	7,774	- 1.8	- 7.8	
Districts. Nottingham City	1,895	- 0.6	- 6.4	3,424	- 0.0	- 5.3	
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts &	1,332	+13.9	-37.3	2,134	+ 4.2	-33.8	
OtherEnglishDistricts) Scotland	996	+ 2.3	+18.1	2,216	9.4	+39.0	
Total	4,223	+ 4.3	-15.4	7,774	- 1.8	- 7.8	

Returns received from certain firms employing about 3,300 workpeople showed that in the week ended 25th February over 50 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, nearly 16 hours less than full time.

### CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during February continued fair. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the carpet and rug trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.0 at 21st February, as compared with 7.7 at 31st January. Returns received from firms employing 10,495 workpeople in

the week ended 25th February, and paying £19,871 in wages, showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 21 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 7.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 25.7 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid. Returns covering 6,927 workpeople showed that in the week

ended 25th February 31 per cent. were working on the average 13 hours less than full time.

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

### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during February. There was a large amount of unemployment and short-time

working in all the principal districts. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.6 at 21st February, as compared with 11.7 at 31st January. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :---

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended 25th	Inc. ( Dec. (-		
	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing,	2,200 763 11,027	Per cent. + 1.4 + 2.8 - 0.8	Per cent. + 8.6 +11.5 - 3.5	£ 4,813 2,451 32,103	Per cent. - 6.0 + 1.0 - 2.0	Per cent. + 1.7 - 4.9	
and other Depart- ments Not specified	6,514 443	+ 0.9 + 1.4	-1.6 -16.6	16,378 1,225	-0.7 -1.1	-1.3 -1.9	
Total	20,947	+ 0.1	- 1.6	56,970	- 1.8	- 3.0	
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	10,200 6,717 1,195 458 2,377	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.7 \\ +1.6 \\ +3.2 \\ +1.1 \\ +2.2 \end{array} $	-5.0 + 6.1 +10.4 - 1.9 + 4.1	30,562 16,698 2,665 815 6,230	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ - & 5.1 \\ + & 2.1 \\ + & 1.7 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $	4.7 - 5.9 + 4.6 - 17.9 + 15.5	
Total	20,947	+ 0.1	- 1.8	56,970	- 1.8	- 3.0	

Returns received from firms employing over 17,000 workpeople showed that in the week ended 25th February about 56 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, fifteen hours less than full time.

In Yorkshire and Lancashire employment remained bad, al-though there was a slight improvement, on the whole, in Lan-cashire. At Nottingham employment with lace dyers was bad and worse than a month ago. With silk dyers employment re-mained fair at Macclesfield and showed some improvement at Leek, but it continued bad at Congleton. Employment continued good with hosiery dyers at Basford and Loughborough and showed a decline in the Leicester district.

#### FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade, though it showed some im-provement, was slack on the whole. Trade Unions at Stockport, Bredbury, Bury and Hyde, with a membership of 5,039, reported that 5.7 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of February, compared with 7.4 per cent. at the end of January. Employment at Denton was quiet, and 90 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be working short time. At Stockport employment remained very bad, and 95 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time. In Warwick-shire employment was fair and showed a slight improvement on the previous month. the previous month.

#### TAILORING TRADES.

#### BESPOKE

London.—Employment during January in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was still moderate on the whole. Returns received from firms paying £10,288 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the week ended 25th February showed an increase in the amount paid of 9.1 per cent., as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 15.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.\*

slack; a slight improvement, however, was reported at Bradford and Huddersfield and at Liverpool. At Bristol employment was slack and as compared with a month ago showed little change. In the Midland and Eastern Counties and in the Devon and Cornwall district employment was quiet. In Scotland and Ireland employment was generally slack.

#### READY-MADE.

During February employment in this branch of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. Of the employees covered by the returns relating to short time nearly one-half were losing, on the average, 17 hours a week.

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

hose employers who	furnisl	ned retu	C
		ber of In orkpeopl	
District.	Week ended 25th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	
	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	
Leeds Manchester Manchester Morth and Cheshire Iristol North and West Mid- land Counties (ex- cluding Bristol) outh Midland and Eastern Counties Lest of United Kingdom Table Lucited Vie	4,831 2,191 2,791 1,022 1,485 1,843 2,148 937 1,177	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 4.7 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 7.4 \\ + 14.3 \\ + 14.3 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 17.0 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 2.9 \\ + 2.3 \end{array}$	
Total, United King- dom	18,425	+ 5.1	

At Leeds a further improvement took place, but in other places in the Northern district employment remained slack, with more than half the workpeople, covered by the returns, work-ing short time. At Bristol employment was slightly better, but the majority of the employees in this district were working short time. In the North and West Midland Counties employ-ment continued slack on the whole, but some improvement was shown in the South Midland and Eastern Counties. In London employment was moderate and a little short time was reported employment was moderate and a little short time was reported. In Glasgow employment was fair, while in the remaining parts of the United Kingdom it was slack.

### SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

THERE was a slight improvement in the state of employment in the shirt and collar trade during February, but it continued slack on the whole. With the exception of Belfast and Londonderry all districts showed an increase in numbers employed, and the total amount of short time worked was not so great as in the the total amount of short time worked was not so great as in the previous month; returns received from firms employing about 10,350 workpeople showed that 35 per cent. of that number worked on an average 12 hours less than full time during the week ended 25th February. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers employed and wages paid :--

employed and wages paid :-

		umber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to ail Workpeople.		
District.	Week ended 25th	ed Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
in a standard and a standard and a standard and a standard and a standard a standard a standard a standard a st	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
London Manchester Rest of Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire South Western Counties. Rest of England and Wales Glasgow Belfast Rest of Ireland	2,833 1,824 1,163 1,231 726 1,881 1,082 481 382	Per cent. + 6·3 + 3·5 + 3·3 + 0·2 + 5·1 + 4·0 - 2·9 - 3·6 + 9·1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -10^{\cdot3} \\ -8^{\cdot2} \\ +13^{\cdot9} \\ -21^{\cdot7} \\ -8^{\cdot7} \\ -1^{\cdot4} \\ -23^{\cdot9} \\ -13^{\cdot0} \\ -9^{\cdot0} \end{array}$	£ 4,969 2,733 1,506 1,698 1,213 3,087 1,615 627 553	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +12.0 \\ -9.0 \\ +12.0 \\ +9.1 \\ +9.1 \\ -9.1 \\ -9.1 \\ +9.1 \\ -4.2 \\ -3.8 \\ +13.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 7.1 \\ + 6.2 \\ + 38.3 \\ - 14.7 \\ + 8.0 \\ + 2.4 \\ - 22.6 \\ - 19.4 \\ - 23.3 \end{array}$
Total, United Kingdom	11,603	+ 3.2	- 9.6	18,001	+ 5.4	- 0.1

In London employment improved, but was still slack. At Manchester short time working was very prevalent. Employ-ment in the rest of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire remained quiet; in the South-Western Counties and in the Rest of England and Wales employment showed a slight improvement. There was also some improvement at Glasgow, but short time working continued prevalent. In Ireland, as a whole, employment was

### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT during February in the dressmaking trade in London was fair generally, and, compared with January, showed a slight improvement. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,123 workpeople in the week ended 25th February, showed an increase in the number employed of 2.9 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 3.0 per cent. compared with February, 1921.

In the West End employment with milliners was again fair, and, on the whole, continued to show a slight improvement. WHOLESALE MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

Employment in London during February showed a slight im-provement on the whole, but continued only fair. Short time was \* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in wages.

March, 1922.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table summarises the information received from urns :-Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople. door +) or -) on a Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Week ended 25th Feb., 1922. Year ago. Month Year ago. ago. 
 £
 Per cent.
 Fer cent.

 8,418
 + 11·3
 + 29·1

 3,499
 - 2·9
 - 13·0
 Per cent. + 1.9 - 7.8 - 3.7 - 24.5 - 11.6 2,341 + 29.7 + 17.4  $\begin{array}{r}
- 5.0 \\
- 4.9 \\
- 17.5 \\
- 21.7
\end{array}$ - 7.4 31,362 + 13.4 + 3.7

again reported to some extent. Returns from firms employing 2,440 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) showed an increase in the number employed of 8.8 per cent. on January, but a decrease of 1.5 per cent. on a year ago.

In Manchester, some short time continued in the costume and mantle trades and, although showing a slight improvement com-pared with January, employment remained moderate. Returns from firms employing 4,127 workpeople in the week ended 25th February showed an increase in the number employed of 4.4 per cent. in comparison with a month ago, and of 18.0 per cent.

per cent. in comparison with a month ago, and of 1800 per cent. in comparison with February, 1921. Employment in the mantle trade in Glasgow was slightly better than during January, but was still slack; about 57 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns received worked short time. Returns from firms employing 1,320 workpeople in the week ended 25th February showed an increase in the number employed of 6.6 per cent., compared with January, but a decrease of 10.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

#### CORSET TRADE.

The slight improvement in the corset trade continued during February, but some short time was again worked, and, on the whole, employment remained fair. Returns from firms employ-ing 5,570 workpeople in the week ended 25th February showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. on a month ago, and of 2.9 per cent. on February, 1921.

### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tanning and currying section remained fair on the whole. In the manufactured leather goods section re-ports varied as between the different branches, but in general ports varied as between the different branches, but in general employment was slack. Short time continued to be widely pre-valent. Returns received from Trade Unions covering 9,598 workpeople showed that 10.0 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 10.9 per cent. in January and 11.7 per cent. in February, 1921. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 1378 at 21st February, as compared with 14.2 per cent. at 31st January

January. Employment with skinners, tanners and curriers was reported as bad in some centres, and, on the whole, was again only fair. A considerable amount of short time continued to be worked. At Walsall employment remained very slack with saddle, harness and horse-collar makers, and there was much short time; it continued very slack at Birmingham also, although there was an improvement in regard to the amount of short time. With portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers employment was bad, and short time was general; at Birmingham it was reported as very slack, with a little improvement in comparison with January, especially with trunk makers.

### **BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in February at most EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement in February at most of the principal centres, but remained slack on the whole, and much short time was still being worked. As compared with February of last year, when employment was extremely bad, there was an improvement in all districts, except Scotland.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.3 at the 21st February, as compared with 10.7 at the 31st January

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

$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Inc. ( Dec. (- Month ago.• Fer cent. + 1.4 + 5.6 - 0.8 + 7.6	-) on a
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	2g0.* Fer cent. + 1.4 + 5.6 - 0.8	Per cent. + 21.0 + 13.7 + 18.1
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{cent.} \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 5.6 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array}$	cent. + 21.0 + 13.7 + 18.1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Lancashire (mainly	$\begin{array}{r} + & 9.6 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 19.3 \\ + & 13.5 \\ + & 9.8 \\ + & 12.7 \\ + & 1.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 16.0 \\ + 7.3 \\ + 9.0 \\ + 39.8 \\ + 31.1 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 4.6 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	+ 11.6	+ 20.6
Other parts of England	+ 1.6	+ 10-1
England and Water (1000 - 00 + 00 + 00 - 4,100 -	-2.3 + 6.7	+ 9.9
cotland $2,601 + 4.1 - 2.5$ 5,297 4	$+ \frac{1.0}{- 7.4}$	+ 13.4 - 8.2 + 70.9
United Kingdom 50,978 + 2.4 + 3.5 116,856 +	A STATE OF STATE	+ 12.5

C

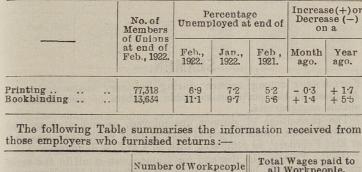
March, 1922.

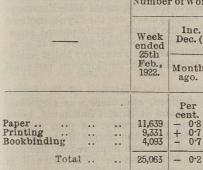
March, 1922.

With *letterpress* printers employment in London remained elack or bad in most sections, but there was a further slight improve-**GLASS TRADES.** or bad in most sections, but there was a further slight improve-ment among compositors. Overtime was still being worked by compositors and readers in certain offices, but in others a number of men were on short time. In the provinces a slight improve-ment was reported from a few centres, including Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff and Belfast. In the *lithographic* printing trade employment continued generally bad and much short time was reported. Of over 6,500 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades covered by returns received by the Department 32 per cent. were working short time and losing on an average 9 hours each per week. EMPLOYMENT in these trades was bad during February, and rather worse than in the previous month. 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 unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21:0 at 21st February, as compared with 20:9 at 31st January. There was a further decline in employment amongst glass-bottle workers. Flint glass cutters and flint glass makers at Birmingham reported employment as very bad. Employment with plate glass bevellers was bad, nearly all the trade being on short time. On the Tyne and Wear, employment with pressed glass makers was very bad, and glass bottle makers on the Wear reported employment as very slack. At St. Helens, employment with sheet glass flatteners was better than a month ago. received 45 per cent. were working on an average 10 hours per with sheet glass flatteners was better than a month ago. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :-week short of full time.

an average 9 hours each per week. Employment in the *bookbinding* trade showed a further slight decline, and of 2,900 workpeople concerning whom returns were

In the *paper* trade employment was irregular owing to a general lack of orders. Of 9,000 workpeople covered by the returns 36 per cent. were losing on an average 13 hours per week through short time. The following Table summarises the relating to unemployment in Februa

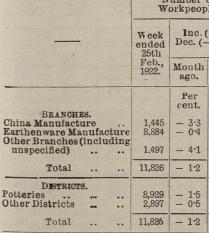




### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT remained moderate in the food preparation trades-EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades during February continued during February, and there was a slight improvement on the bad on the whole, and much short time was worked, but there was a slight improvement towards the end of the month. It was previous month In the sugar refining industry it remained fair on the whole, both overtime and short time being reported. It was also fair-in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades; of the workpeople reported on, for the week ended 25th February, 17 per cent. worked on the average 8 hours short time, while 12 per cent. worked 4 hours overtime. Although only moderate on the whole, employment improved in the biscuit and cake-making trades, and less short time was worked than in the pre-vious month. There was little change in the jam and marmavious month. There was little change in the jam and marmalade trade in February, when employment was moderate. Employment was also moderate on the whole in the-bacon and preserved meat trade, and showed a slight decline-on the previous month; of the workpeople reported on, 14-per cent. lost 3 hours in short time, while 11 per cent. worked 4 hours overtime, on the average, in the week ended 25th Febru-ary. In the night and caucy making trades are been as the start of the those employers who furnished returns :-Number Workpeop Inc Dec. (ary. In the pickle and sauce making trades employment was somewhat better, and there was a reduction in the amount of short time worked; some overtime was reported. Month

again reported as bad in the Potteries and fair in Derbyshire and at Bristol. In Yorkshire it was moderate, on the whole, and not so good as in January. In Scotland employment continued bad in the stoneware section of the trade; it was fair, however, in the white corthonyme coefficiency. Believer, and Kingle the sconeware section of the trade; it was fair, however, in the white earthenware section at Glasgow, Bo'ness and Kirkcaldy. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 164 at 21st February, as compared with 19.5 at 31st January. The following Table summarises the information received from these under whe furnished network.



Returns received from en plovers relating to short time work ing showed a slight increase in the percentage of workpeople on short time; about 38 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 February. The exports of china, earthenware and pottery in February, 1922, amounted to 254,737 cwts., or 16,388 cwts. less than in January, 1922, but 6,453 cwts. more than in February, 1921.

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

Employment in London continued bad. At Leicester employ-ment, though still quiet generally, was good in some depart-ments, and slightly better on the whole than in January. In the ments, and slightly better on the whole than in January. In the Northampton district employment remained bad, but was better than in January; it was also bad at Kettering: short time was general, the average time worked being about 32 hours a week. At Higham and Rushden there was some improvement, and employment was fair; there was also some improvement among Army boot makers at Ringstead. There was a decline in employ-ment at Wellingborough. At Stafford employment was better than in January, and only a little short time was worked. At Norwich employment was fair: most firms were on full

At Norwich employment was fair; most firms were on ful time, and there was a shortage of operatives in the closing rooms At Bristol and Kingswood employment, though better than in At Bristol and Kingswood employment, though better than in January, was still depressed; the majority of the operatives were on short time, some working only two or three days a week. At Leeds employment was bad, with much short time. Employment continued fair at Kilmarnock, but it was bad or quiet at the other principal centres in Scotland. Returns received from firms employing 33,500 workpeople showed that, in the week ended the 25th February, about 52 per cent of these employeer worked on the average 13th hours a

cent. of these employees worked, on the average, 131 hours a week less than full time.

The exports of boots and shoes in February, 1922, amounted to 45,819 dozen pairs, or 1,790 dozen pairs more than in January, 1922, but 17,071 dozen pairs less than in February, 1921.

#### BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES. BRICK

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade was very bad during February owing to unfavourable weather, trade depression and the fact that many manufacturers have large stocks on hand. In the South Staffordshire and Birmingham districts, many works remained closed, while considerable short time was in operation at most centres, especially in the Nottingham and Peterborough districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick and tile and cement trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 21st February, was 19.9, as compared with 19.7 at 31st January.

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

and a second		l Numb orkpeop		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago *	Year ago.*	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,510	Per cent. + 4.4	Per cent. -14.7	£ 6,781	Per cent. + 7.3	Per cent. -36.6	
Midlands and Eastern	2,923	- 5.6	-18.7	6,902	- 4.8	-43.2	
Counties South and South-West	1,256	+ 5.6	- 5.5	3,351	+ 4.8	-30.9	
Counties and Wales Other Districts	891	- 0.8	- 4·9	2,196	+ 3.0	-31.9	
Total	7,580	- 0.1	-13.9	19,230	+ 1.7	-37.8	

Returns from firms employing 7,212 workpeople in this trade show that about 36 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of 13 hours, on the average, during the week ended 25th February, 1922.

#### CEMENT

Employment during February, though it showed a slight im-provement, continued very slack generally. Returns from employers employing 5,887 workpeople in the week ended 25th February, 1922, showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Compared with February, 1921, there was a decrease of 48.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 61.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid by these firms. Returns received from firms employing 5,700 workpeople in this trade show that over 29 per cent. of their workpeople in this trade show that over 29 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of about eleven hours, on the average, during the week ended 25th February.

### **BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, taken as a whole, showed a slight improvement during February; it continued slack, however, at the majority of centres. Short time working, partly due to unsettled weather, was reported from several districts. With the exception of the North-Western counties and the West Midlands there was a slight decrease in unemployment in all the geophical divisions shown in the Table given below.

Employment continued fairly good with plasterers, although a decline was reported in several districts; it continued slack, on the whole, with bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers, and bad with masons. There was a seasonal improvement with painters, but employment generally was still bad. With labourers in the building trade and workpeople employed on construction of works employment continued bad.

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

Occupation.		Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 21st Feb. 1922	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 21st Feb., 1922.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) percenta as compa: with 31st Jan 1922.
Building Trade.				
Carpenters		14,846	10.7	+ 0.8
Bricklayers Masons	••	8,972 4,447	14·1 17·5	$+ 0.5 \\ - 0.2$
Masons Plasterers		777	4.3	+ 0.2
Painters		33,596	28.1	- 2.5
Plumbers	•••	3,667	9.9	- 0.7
All other occupations	••	105,312	27.1	- 0.7
Total		171,617	21.7	- 0.6
Construction of Works.			in the second	
Navvies		12,071	33-2	- 2.4
All other occupations	•••	20,556	25.3	- 1.5
Total		32,627	27.7	- 1.8
Grand Total		204,244	22.5	- 0.7
Divisions.	Ech			
London Northern Counties	••	42,772	22·8 22·5	- 1.0
North-Western		8,893 28,305	22.5	-1.6 + 0.5
Yorkshire		13,683	21.0	- 0.6
East Midlands		6,555	23.4	- 0.4
West Midlands		17,596	29.1	+ 0.2
South Midlands and East South-Eastern Counties	ern	16,829 10,567	18·8 16·3	-0.9 -1.4
South-Western		16,223	17.4	- 0.4
Wales		8,677	23.9	- 1.6
Scotland		18,162	21.8	- 1.3
Ireland		15,982	33.6	- 1.1
United Kingdom	••	204,244	22.5	- 0.7
Males		203,776	22.6	- 0.8
Females		468	6.5	+ 0.1

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 21st February,

#### WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad generally in these trades during February, but there was a slight improvement reported from a number of districts. Returns were received from trade unions covering 90,776 workpeople, of whom 92 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of February (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 92 per cent. at the end of January and 8-3 per cent. in February, 1921.

Mill-Sawing and Machining .- In this trade employment remained bad. Short time was worked in most districts. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the mill-sawing and machine wood-working trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 21st February, was 15.6, as compared with 16.1 at 31st January.

Furnishing.—Employment in this trade was bad on the whole, but in a number of districts it was reported as fair, and at a few centres as good. A considerable amount of short time was worked during the month.

Coach Building .- Employment was again bad, on the whole, in this trade during February, and much short time was worked, but at Coventry, Derby, Manchester, Wolverhampton and a few other centres employment was described as fair.

Coopering.—In this trade employment was bad on the whole and was slightly worse than the previous month. Short time was worked at most centres.

Miscellaneous.—In the brushmaking trade employment con-tinued slack. With basket makers employment remained bad, and considerable short time was reported from the Lancashire district. Employment with *packing-case makers* also continued bad, and short time was worked in various localities. A slight improve-ment was reported at Manchester. With *wheelwrights and smiths* employment was again bad.

### PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

ing and bookbinding trades con-NT III UI tinued bad generally during February, and a considerable amount of short time was still being worked; there was a slight improvement in the printing trade, but a further decline with bookbinders.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, pub-lishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at the Employment Exchanges, was 8.2 per cent. at 21st February, as compared with 8.1 per cent. at 31st January.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

e returns	from	Trade	Unions
ry :—			

Pe	ercentag loyed at	e t end of	Increase(+)or Decrease (-) on a				
	Jan.,	Feb,	Month	Year			
	1922.	1921.	ago.	ago.			
Sale in	7·2	5·2	- 0·3	+ 1.7			
	9·7	5•6	+ 1·4	+ 5.5			

rł	cpeople		Wages p Workpec					
(+) or -) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a					
1	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*				
and the second	Per cent. - 7.0 - 10.5 - 16.8	£ 29,210 32,255 8,620	Per cent. - 2.4 + 3.3 + 0.1	<b>Per</b> cent. - 15 <sup>.5</sup> - 15 <sup>.7</sup> - 21 <sup>.8</sup>				
	- 10.1	70,085	+ 0.2	- 16.4				

	of le.	aid to ple.				
(+) or -) on a		Week ended 25th	. Inc. ( Dec. (-			
のようとうないのと	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
	$-14.1 \\ -12.4$	2,934 17,321	-11.5 - 7.7	$-35.4 \\ -32.1$		
	-18.0	2,658	- 3.2	-37.3		
a loss of the loss	-13:3	22,913	- 7.7	-33•2		
	$-12.7 \\ -15.1$	16,567 6,346	-10·1 - 0·6	- 34·0 - 30·7		
100000	-13.3	22,913	- 7.7	-33.2		

		lumber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Alexandra da conservativa. National Lenar Desarra da conservativa.	Week			Week				
	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th Feb., 1922.	Month ago."	Year ago.•		
Branches. Glass, Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	4,663 1,887 562	Per cent. - 3.7 - 0.6 - 10.7	Per cent. - 12.9 - 14.0 - 31.0	£ 11,782 4,653 1,350	Per cent. - 6.1 - 2.0 - 8.3	Per cent. - 35.7 - 32.7 - 35.4		
Total	7,112	- 3.5	- 15.0	17,785	- 5.3	- 34.9		
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Staffordshire, Warwick- shire and Worcester-	867 3,137 877	Per cent. + 06 - 69 - 16	Per cent. - 81 - 15.4 - 26.5	£ 2,020 8,222 1,663	Per cent. - 16 - 9 <sup>.</sup> 3 - 7 <sup>.</sup> 1	Per cent. - 37.6 - 36.8 - 45.2		
shire	702 757	+ 5.4 + 0.4	- 5.5 - 18.1	1,825 1,847	+ 7.0 + 1.7	- 13 <b>·1</b> - 44 <b>·1</b>		
Kingdom	772	- 6.9	- 9.5	2,208	- 5.8	- 16.0		
Total	7,112	- 3.5	- 15.0	17,785	- 5.3	- 34.9		

Returns covering 5,100 workpeople showed that in the week ended 25th February, 28 per cent. were working, on the average, 18 hours less than fu'l time.

### FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

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

		Number orkpeop		Total	Wages p Workpee	aid to
Trade.	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) (-) c		Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) (-)	or Dec. on a
	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits and Cakes, etc Jams and Marmalade Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces	6,758 30,485 14,720 6,999 3,423 1,565	Per cent. - 1·1 + 2·3 + 2·6 + 2·2 - 7·4 + 1·8	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1.8 \\ + 4.4 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 18.3 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 17.8 \end{array}$	£ 22,726 65,172 30,998 14,180 7,578 3,039	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 6 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 2 \\ + 9 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 7 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -17.7 \\ -5.1 \\ -0.3 \\ +8.9 \\ -7.6 \\ +19.4 \end{array}$
Total	63,950	+ 1.4	+ 4.0	143,693	+ 3.2	- 4.9
* Comparison of earnings in	s affected	l by redu	ictions i	n rates o	f wages,	

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### **AGRICULTURE.\***

#### ENGLAND AND WALES

FROST and wet weather during February prevented much progress being made with spring cultivation. In practically all parts of the country the supply of labour was in excess of the demand, although unemployment was again largely confined to unskilled workers. In parts of Yorkshire, Shropshire, Stafford and North Wales employment showed signs of improvement, but in the rest of the country there was generally little change compared with the previous month

SCOTLAND. The supply of regular labour was plentiful everywhere, and in a few districts there was some unemployment; women workers, however, were scarce in Berwick.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed an improvement in com-parison with the previous month, and was fair on the whole. The number of fishermen whose unemployment books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 21st February was 3,252, as compared with 3,304 at 31st January.

*East, South and West Coasts.*—At Hull employment continued fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, but improved to good with fish curers. At Grimsby it was fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers, as in January, but there was an im-provement to good with fishermen. At Yarmouth the state of employment was a little better than in the previous month, and all branches were fairly well employed. At Lowestoft, also, there was an improvement, and employment was fair with fisher-men and fish dock labourers and moderate with fish curers. On the Devon and Cornwall coasts fishing conditions were slightly better than in January, but were still only moderate. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven employment remained fair, the weather during the month being again unfavourable. Scotland.—At Aberdeen employment continued fair. At

Peterhead it was again bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers, but improved to moderate with fishermen. At Macduff it continued fair with fishermen and bad with fish curers, but improved to moderate with fish dock labourers. At Fraserburgh there was an improvement to moderate with fishermen, but with fish dock labourers and fish curers it remained bad.

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

dependent of talk being		y of fish ded.	Value.				
_	Feb., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Feb., 1921.			
Fish (other than shell) :- England and Wales	Cwts. 722,840	Cwts.	£ 1,100,020	£ -135,681			
Scotland	387,128 12,243	-117,469 -18,031	323,044 17,808	- 89,101 - 10,678			
Total Shell Fish	1,122,211	-204,522	1,440,872 37,483	-235,460 -15,775			
Total	Sector - March	1 2 20 - 200	1,478,355	-251,235			

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers continued slack generally during February. 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 21st February, was 24:1, as compared with 22:9 at 31st January. London.—In London employment continued slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in each week of the month : week of the month :-

	Average Dai Docks an	ly Numbe d at Princ	er of Lak	ourers em arves in L	nployed in ondon.
D · 1	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.		Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Principal
Weck ended— 4th Feb., 1922 11th " 18th " 25th "	5,814 5,860 5,513 5,108	2,611 2,788 3,297 2,337	8,425 8,648 8,810 7,445	8,595 8,560 8,693 8,744	17,020 17,208 17,503 16,189
verage for 4 weeks ended 25th Feb., 1922	} 5,574	2,758	8,332	8,648	16,980
Average for Jan., 1922	5,823	2,862	8,68/4	8,553	17,237
Average for Feb., 1921	7,035	3,352	10,387	8,310	18,697

\*Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisherics nd the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

*Tilbury.*—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in February was 1,175, as compared with 1,279 in January and 1,417 in February, 1921.

*East Coast.*—On the Tyne employment remained quiet, but at Blyth it was fair and better than a month ago. With tugboat-men on the Tyne and Wear it was reported as fair and moderate respectively. At Hull and on the Tees, and at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Ipswich employment was slack, and showed liftle change as compared with January.

Southern and Western Ports .- At Plymouth and the Bristol Channel ports employment continued slack generally, but there was some improvement with trimmers at Swansea. On the Marsey it remained bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 27th February was 13,628, compared with 14,006 in the four weeks ended 30th January and 15,756 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Glasgow and Dundee, and showed an improvement as compared with a month ago. It continued fair at Belfast and showed some improvement at Londonderry. At Cork and Limerick it was fair.

#### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during February continued slack. At most of the ports considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 26.1 at 21st February, as compared with 28.4 at 31st January.

On the Thames the demand for seamen was small in the early part of the month, but increased in the week ended 18th February, and declined subsequently. Employment on the Tyne declined considerably in the first half of the month, but improved somewhat afterwards. On the Wear and Tees employment was poor. There was a fair demand at Hull early in February, but it subse-quently declined. At Goole and Grimsby employment remained very slack.

After improving slightly during the first half of the month employment at Southampton declined, and there was very little demand for new hands. The demand at Bristol fluctuated, being reported as very small at the end of February. A poor demand at Avonmouth improved to moderate in the course of the month. Employment at Cardiff continued fair, and improved at Newport up to 18th February, when a decline set in. The demand at Swansea was again poor, with a temporary revival in the week ended 18th February. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey employment continued moderate on the whole.

On the Clyde the demand declined in the first part of the month, but improved to moderate subsequently. Employment at Leith, Dundee and Aberdeen was very slack during the month.

Employment at Dublin remained poor, and at Belfast the demand improved up to 18th February, but then declined. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports

during February :-

nd he was a find	1	umper o	f Seamen*	snipped	111
Principal Ports.	Feb.,		(+)or –)on a	Two m end	
	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1922.	Feb., 1921.
ENGLAND & WALES: Sast Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	1,071 255 275 842 4	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 99 \\ + & 150 \\ - & 188 \\ - & 106 \\ + & 4 \end{array} $	3,094 437 603 1,938 25	2,852 312 640 2,253 23
ristol Channel— Bristol†	838 1,027 2,654 679	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 59 \\ - & 428 \\ - & 901 \\ + & 165 \end{array} $	+ 50 + 689 + 585 + 393	1,735 1,759 6,209 1,193	1,329 1,070 4,211 689
ther Ports- Liverpool London Southampton	8,207 6,867 6,384	- 1,654 - 853 + 1,311	-1,566 -235 +2,340	18,068 14,587 11,457	20,927 13.173 8,163
COTLAND: Leith	188	- 118	- 205	494	562
Grangemouth Glasgow	163 1,720	- 22 + 262	+ 121 + 513	348 3,178	110 2,869
RELAND: Dublin Belfast	14 295	- 32 - 43	+ 35 + 144	60 633	178 315
Total	31,483	- 3,575	+ 2,555	65,818	59,676

parate engagements, and not of separate individuals, † Including Avonmouth and Portishead, ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

March, 1922.

STATISTICS from Employment Exchanges show that the number remaining on the Live Register at 28th Februarý was 1,837,233, as compared with 1,905,933 on 31st January. The decrease of 68,700 during February was distributed as follows: men, 47,480; women, 14,518; juveniles, 6,702. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 28th February was 154,020, compared with a weekly average of 161,078 during the period ended 31st January. The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th February, 1922:—

	Applic	ations by		Applications outstand- ing at end of week.			
Week ended	Work- people. Employers.		Vacancies Filled.	F'10m Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers		
31st Jan., 1922	154,461	20,267	17,219	1,905,933	20,122		
7th Feb., 1922 14011 " " 21st " " 23th " "	151,064 169,443 154,423 141,151	20,854 19,940 19,433 20,143	18,249 16,797 17,764 18,527	1,892,129 1,890,403 1,861,815 1,837,233	18,659 19,254 18,183 18,019		
Total (4 weeks)	616,081	80,375	71,337		_		

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 28th February, 1,410,963 were men, 62,797 were boys, 318,405 were women, and 45,068 were girls. Of the 18,019 vacancies unfilled, 4,400 were for men, 11,749 were for women and 1,870 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled showed a slight increase as compared with the newious period. previous period.

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 7th February are dealt with below :-

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (25,866) during the four weeks ended 7th February, 1922, showed a decrease of 1,660, or 6.0 per cent., compared with the previous month. Of the daily average (25,866) men accounted for 17,301, women for 5,990 and juveniles for 2,575—decreases of 8.8 per cent. and 2.6 per cent. respectively in the case of men and women and an increase of 7.3 per cent in the case of inveniles 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 7th February, and the number remaining on the Live Registers. It should b that the number on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges does not include persons on short time :---7.3 per cent. in the case of juveniles.

The decrease in the number of applications from men was common to all trade groups, with the exception of the textile trades, in which there was an increase of 3'8 per cent. The greatest decreases occurred in engineering and ironfounding (9'6 per cent.), dress, including boots and shoes, (9'3 per cent.), the transport trades (7.9 per cent.), and building and construction of works (5.3 per cent.). In the case of women, there was a con-siderable increase (21.7 per cent.) in the number of applications in domestic service, and in commercial and clerical occupations there was an increase of 13.0 per cent. In all other trades, there were decreases the principal being in microllencous retained. were decreases, the principal being in miscellaneous metal trades (20.3 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding (15.6 per cent.) and the textile trades (6.5 per cent.).

Of the total applications from men, 20.1 per cent. were in engi-neering and ironfounding, 17.0 per cent. in building and con-struction of works, 9.8 per cent. in the transport trades, 7.9 per cent. in miscellaneous metal trades, and 7.6 per cent. as general labourers. Of the total applications from women, the textile trades accounted for 36.3 per cent. and domestic service for 19.9 per cent. for 19.9 per cent.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the month ended 7th February was 3,413, as compared with 3,183 during the preceding period. Of this daily average 1,854 were for men, 1,111 were for women and 448 were for juveniles—a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the case of men and an increase of 17.0 per cent. and 20.0 per cent. respectively in the case of the per cent. and 200 per cent. respectively in the case of women and juveniles. Increases occurred in the number of vacancies notified for men in engineer-ing and ironfounding, shipbuilding, the transport trades, and dress (including boots and shoes), while decreases occurred in building and construction of works demestic service and combuilding and construction of works, domestic service and commercial and clerical occupations.

Of the total vacancies notified for men, 45.7 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 4.6 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 25.0 per cent. for general labourers.

There was an increase in the number of vacancies notified for women in almost all occupations, the only exceptions being agri-culture and the food, tobacco, drink and lodgings group of trades. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 18,128, or 68.1 per cent., were in domestic service.

Vacancies Filled.-The average daily number of vacancies filled during the month ended 7th February was 2,858, as compared with 2,679 during the previous period and 2,960 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with the pre-vious month, the average daily number of vacancies filled by women and juveniles increased by 20.7 per cent. and 28.7 per cent. respectively, while in the case of men there was a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 83'8 per cent., as compared with 84'3 per cent. during the previous period. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 43'4 per cent. were in building and construction of works, while shipbuilding accounted for 4'4 per cent., engineering and iron-founding for 4'1 per cent., and general labourers for 26'9 per cent.

In the men's department, there were slight increases in the number of vacancies filled in engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding, domestic service, the transport trades and dress (in-cluding boots and shoes). Decreases occurred in the number of vacancies filled in building and construction of works and com-mercial and clerical occupations. The increase in the number of meanning filled by women was common to all the principal of vacancies filled by women was common to all the principal trade groups.

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 30,761 applications were received from boys and 4,486 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 4,087, or 91.1 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by boys, 32.5 per cent. were in the transport trades, 13.7 per cent. in engineering and ironfound-ing and 9.0 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations. The number of applications received from girls was 31,022

The number of applications received from girls was 31,022. The number of applications received from girls was 31,022. The number of vacancies notified was 6,261, of which 5,402, or 86.3 per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 37.9 per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 14.6 per cent., and the transport trades for 7.9 per cent. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trade graves and the transport of the period.

boys among the more important trade groups was greatest in engineering and ironfounding (94.6 per cent.), building and con-struction of works (92.2 per cent.), commercial and clerical occupations (91.3 per cent.), and the transport trades (90.8 per cent.). In the case of girls, the percentages were : commercial and cleri-cal occupations (95.1), dress (including boots and shoes) (93.9), food, tobacco, drink and lodgings occupations (92.1), and the transport trades (91.6).

Of the total vacancies (9,489) filled by juveniles, 1,849, or 19.5 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

	Men.									
Group of Trades.•	Applica- tions from work- people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.						
Building	62,607 8,020	159,273 24,616	5,414 13,952	4,523 13,256						
founding Shipbuilding Construction of Vehicles Miscellaneous Metal Trades Domestic Service Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods	83,373 28,077 2,435 32,704 4,956 6,897	338,252 106,106 9,112 113,186 16,662 26,281	2,057 1,906 12) 314 441 864	1,688 1,816 93 196 349 728						
and Messages Agriculture Textiles Dress (including Boots and	40,811 2,166 28,862	140,353 6,416 60,350	1,516 743 271	1,312 566 242						
Food, Tobacco, Drink and	8,371	24,434	361	278						
Lodgings           General Labourers           All other Trades	5,053 31,376 69,522	15,954 122,429 248,301	152 11,121 5,287	115 10,997 4,782						
Total	415,230	1,411,725	44,519	40,941						
	- Angelar d	Woi	nen.	TE SAL						
Engineering and Iron- founding	3,392 4,163	19,342 16,185	282 165	262 144						
vants Non-resident domestic	5,784	5,140	7,270	2,730						
servants	7,618	10,409	3,983	2,823						
and services Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods	14,044 6,642	25.807 19,371	6,875 897	5,908 765						
and Messages Agriculture Textiles Dress (including Boots and	3,428 220 52,602	11,377 387 104,736	379 76 1.725	325 47 1,378						
Shoes)	17,489	42,176	3,054	2,163						
Lo igings Geueral Labourers All other Trades	5,011 2,535 20,847	14,352 6,750 55,567	350 254 1,343	345 236 1,059						
Total	143,775	331,599	26,653	18,185						

• Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this table, and from all other figures above except those in the first three para graphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of four wee's ended 7th February was 1,342.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

### A.-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, substantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Employees of local authorities, railways, and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme, may in certain circumstances be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted,

3,395,900 were females. 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 incurred inductrice

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a measure of the extent to which unemployment is prevalent in the insured industries. At 21st February, 1922, the number of unemployment books lodged in respect of total unemployment was 1,868,223, or 15.7 per cent. of the total number insured, as compared with 16.2 per cent. at 31st January. The following Table shows by indus-tries and sex the number of persons insured under the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1920, and the number and percentage of persons totally unemployed whose unemployment books remained lodged at 21st February :--

as are also juveniles under 16 years of age. The number of persons insured under the Act at 31st October last is estimated at 11,902,000, of whom 8,506,100 were males and lodged at 21st February :--

	Number of						PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.					
Industry.	のに見る形態	ated pur ed Work	Participation of the second	Unemi remai	ning lodge st Feb., 19	Books ed at		rcentag t Feb., 1		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 31st Jan., 1922.		ith
(a) Simo and y to have been set of simplify a summer of the set of brack of the set of the set of the set brack of the set of the	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Building and Construction of Works :- Building Construction of Works other than	784,170	6,230 1,000	790,400 117,600	171,228 32,548	389 79	171,617 32,627	21·8 27·9	6·2 7·9	21·7 27·7	- 0.6 - 1.8	+ 0.1 - 0.8	- 0.6 - 1.8
Building. Shipbuilding	352,760 1,060,830 183,810 181,900 180,850	6,030 84,210 30,870 41,060 69,810	358,790 1,145.040 214,680 272,960 250,660	123,870 288,487 34,826 29,787 27,878	813 11,593 4,353 5,083 6,672	124,683 300,080 39,179 34,870 34,550	35·1 27·2 18·9 16·4 15·4	13.5 13.8 14.1 12.4 9.6	34·8 26·2 18·2 15·6 13·8	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.7 \end{array}$
Metal Trades:- Iron, steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture. Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments,	283,150 48,910 68,280	17,040 12,830 40,020	300,190 61,740 108,300	95,129 13,305 11,148	2,367 3,156 5,849	97,496 16,461 16,997	33·6 27·2 16·3	13·9 24·6 14·6	32·5 26·7 15·7	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.4 \\ - 1.4 \\ + 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.2 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 0.3 \end{array} $
etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals,	18,760 5,540	8,300 9,360	27,060 14,900	8,230 856	1,809 1,771	10,039 2,627	43·9 15·5	21·8 18·9	37·1 17·6	+ 0.9 + 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.9 + 0.6
etc. Wire and Wire Goods Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors,	20,940 21,030	6,360 15,640	27,300 36,670	4,659 6,061	1,033 4,482	5,692 10,543	22·2 28·8	16·2 28·7	20·8 28·8	$- 2.1 \\ - 2.3$	+ 0.3 - 0.9	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 1.6 \\ - & 1.7 \end{array} $
etc. Hardware and Hollow-ware Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc Miscellaneous Metal Goods (includ- ing Mu-ical Instruments).	55,680 28,830 35,230	49,890 18,410 <b>17,760</b>	105.570 47,240 52,990	10,259 4,639 4,847	11,913 3,138 3,074	22,172 7,777 7,921	18·4 16·1 13·8	23·9 17·0 17·3	21.0 16.5 14.9	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1.4 \\ + & 2.8 \\ - & 0.6 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - 1.0 \\ + 1.3 \\ - 0.6 \end{array} $
Rubber & Rubber & Waterproof Goods Leather and Leather Goods Brioks, Tiles, etc	35,480 48,160 67,710 28,880 34,220	30,820 20,950 10,280 35,700 9,140	66,300 69,110 77,990 64,580 43,360	5,905 6,599 13,637 4,806 7,747	4,750 2,970 1,864 5,780 1,346	10,655 9,569 15,501 10,586 9,093	16.6 13.7 20.1 16.6 22.6	15·4 14·2 18·1 16·2 14·7	16·1 13·8 19·9 16·4 21·0	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 3.7 \\ + & 0.2 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 3.1 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array} $
etc.). Hotel. College, Club, etc., Service Laundry Service Commercial, Clarical, Insurance and Banking,	95,510 16,500 116,770	221,060 89,950 97,740	316,570 106,450 214,510	13,560 1,416 9,366	21,166 5,603 4,184	34,726 7,019 13,550	14·2 8·6 8·0	9.6 6.2 4.3	11-0 6-6 6-3	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $
Transport Services:	286,340 89,940 149,030 107,520 200,700 34,650	16,620 5,430 3,520 1,380 3,410 5,960	302,960 95,370 152,550 108,900 204,110 40,610	29,388 4,147 28,972 28,225 48,816 7,979	1,274 215 220 219 441 878	30,662 4,362 29,192 28,444 49,257 8,857	10·3 4·6 19·4 26·3 24·3 23·0	7.7 4.0 6.3 15.9 12.9 14.7	10·1 4·6 19·1 26·1 24·1 21·8	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 2.3 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 2.0 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 3.2 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 2.3 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 1.7 \end{vmatrix} $
Mining industry:- Coal dilling Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying Other Mining Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging.	1,131,340 24,250 9.340 59,130	9,330 120 270 720	1,140,670 24,370 9,610 59,850	106,335 11,226 3,740 9,077	992 8 47 87	107,327 11,234 3,787 9,164	9·4 46·3 40·0 15·4	10.6 6.7 17.4 12.1	9·4 46·1 39·4 15·3	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{rcrr} - & 1.0 \\ - & 6.4 \\ - & 3.3 \\ - & 0.9 \end{array} $
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper Making and Staining Manufactured Stationery Printing. Publishing and Bookbinding Textile Trades :	41,860 21,320 141,560	18,010 47,870 76,940	59,870 69,190 218,500	4,821 2,051 11,544	1,883 4,287 6,375	6,704 6,338 17,919	11.5 9.6 8.2	10.5 9.0 8.3	11:2 9:2 8:2	+ 0.5 - 0.4 + 0.3	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$
Cotton Frade	199.050 112,110 11,960 29,660 14,830 6,860	378,660 155,640 21,900 62,580 33,380 14,300	577,710 267,750 33,860 92,240 48,210 21,160	32,411 13 538 1,141 4,860 1,586 888	66,225 14,468 1,799 11,196 5,228 1,982	98,636 28,006 2.940 16,056 6,814 2,870	16·3 12·1 9·5 16·4 10·7 12·9	17.5 9.3 8.2 17.9 15.7 13.9	17·1 10·5 8·7 17·4 14·1 13·6	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 1.2 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 1.4 \\ - \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - \\ \end{array} $
facture. Hosiery Trade	19,110 11,160 9,820 75,570 13,380	63,090 16,780 13,110 26,330 31,040	82,200 27,940 22,930 101,900 44,420	966 2,531 733 10,013 1,564	2,099 1,834 862 2,841 4,137	3,065 4,365 1,595 12,854 5,701	5·1 22·7 7·5 13·2 11·7	3·3 10·9 6·6 10·8 13·3	3.7 15.6 7.0 12.6 12.8	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.5 \\ - & 4.1 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{vmatrix}$
Clothing Trades : Tailoring Trades Dress. etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc.	68,870 22,860	142,130 211,170	211,000 234,030	9,903 1,897	17,252 22,750	27,155 24,647	14·4 8·3	12·1 10·8	12·9 10·5	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 3.0 \\ - & 1.4 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix}$
Hats, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade	13,060 1,810 95,220 18,470	20,520 11,830 52,690 22,170	33,580 13,640 147,910 40,640	1,682 144 11,572 2,244	1,499 505 3,613 2,036	3,181 649 15,185 4,280	8.0 12.2	7·3 4·3 6·9 9·2	9.5 4.8 10.3 10.5	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 3.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1.2 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & -1.2 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 2.4 \end{array} $
Food. Drink and Tobacco : Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manu- facture	285,770 13,960	177,070 34,020	462,840 47,980	28,270 1,236	21,313 3,519	49,583 4,755		12·0 10·3	10·7 9·9	+ 0.3 - 0.9	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.2 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 0.1 + 0.6
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :- Public Utility Service Øilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades National and Local Government Service.	228 680 10,370 553,520 277.770	18,310 3,640 442,560 124,720	246 990 14,010 996,080 400,490	48,825 30,784	941 241 28,631 7,030	19,540 978 77,456 37,814	7·1 8·8 11·1	5·1 6·6 6·5 5·7	7·9 7·0 7·8 9·4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ - & 4.1 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.3 \end{array} $	-0.3 -2.9 +0.2
Professional Services	. 66,970 157,780	106,690 73,530	173,660 231,310	4,067 43,845	2,728 10,181	6,795 54,026	27.8	2.6 13.8	3·9 23·4	+ 0.1 - 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.4
TO TAL	8,506,100	3,395,900	11,902,000	1,501,150	367,073	1,868,223	17.6	10.8	15.7	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 0'5

March, 1922.

unemployment of not less than two days each separated by a period of not more than two days, during which the insured contributor has not been employed for more than 24 hours, or two periods of unemployment of not less than six days each, separated

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

#### B.-SHORT TIME.

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, an applicant for unemployment benefit must, *inter alia*, prove continuous unemployment, and it is provided that two periods of respect of systematic short time working at 21st February was 266,162, or  $2\cdot 2$  per cent. of the total number of persons insured, as compared with  $2\cdot 4$  per cent. at 31st January. Amongst males the percentage amounted to  $1\cdot 8$ , as compared with  $1\cdot 9$  at 31st January; while amongst females the percentage was  $3\cdot 2$ , a decumper of  $2\cdot 4$  per cent. by an interval of not less than six weeks, shall be treated as continuous unemployment for this purpose. Persons employed in establishments where, owing to depression in trade, the number

	a a the a	NUMBE	R ON SYST	TEMATIC S	HORT TI	ME.	PI	ERCENTA	GE ON	SYSTEMAT	IC SHORT	TIME.
Industry.	Number of Short- Time Workers claim- ing Unemployment Insurance Benefit at 21st February, 1922.			COL	+) or De mpared January	with	Percentage at 21st February, 1922.			Inc. (+) or Dec. compared wi 31st January, 1		vith
D DAMATERDAM.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Building and Construction of Works : Building Construction of Works other than Building.	3,095 1,318	6 2	3,101 1,320	- 414 - 129	- 1 + 2	- 415 - 127	0.4	0·1 0·2	0.4 1.1	- 0.1	+ -0.2	
Shipbuilding	3,895 42,550 1,717 2,228 5,057	125 1,789 268 857 606	4,020 44,339 1,985 3,085 5,663	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	+ 11 - 40 - 154 - 135 - 226	- 1,639 - 460 - 183	1·1 4·0 0·9 1·2 2·8	2·1 2·1 0·9 2·1 0·9	1·1 3·9 0·9 1·4	- 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.1	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.3 \end{vmatrix}$	- 0.
Metal Trades : Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized	13,039	215	13,254	- 297	- 31	ed sur o	4.6	1.3	2·3 4·4	- 0·1 - 0·1	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.1 \end{vmatrix}$	-0
Sheet Manufacture. Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments,	966 1,940	190 1,701	1,156 3,641	- 84 - 33	- 15 - 13		2·0 2·8	1.5 4.3	1.9	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.1	- 0
etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals,	822 203	514 978	1,336 1,181	- 601 - 8	+ 74 - 134	- 527	4.4	6.2	4.9	- 3.2	+ 0.9	- 2
etc. Wire and Wire Goods Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors,	3,055 632	212 608	3,267 1,240	- 76 - 281	- 134 - 24 - 49	- 100	14.6	10·4 3·3	8·0 12·0	- 0.1 - 0.4	-1.6  - 0.4	- 0   - 0
etc. Hardware and Hollow-ware Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc Miscellaneous M. tal Goods (including Musical Instruments)	1,211 659 247	1,064 562 430	2,275 1,221 677	+ 76 + 95 + 3	- 49 - 169 + 21 + 37	- 93	3·0 2·2 2·3 0·7	3·9 2·1 3·1 2·4	3·4 2·2 2·6 1·3	- 1.3 + 0.2 + 0.3	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
Rubber and Leather Trades :	1,362	1,314	2,676	- 10	- 84	- 94	3.8	4.3	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	- c
Goods. Leather and Leather Goods iricks, Tiles, etc ottery, Earthenware, etc ilass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific,	526 765 730 2,277	311 100 338 108	837 865 1,068 2,385	- 146 - 192 + 383 - 19	$ \begin{array}{r} - 31 \\ + 35 \\ + 261 \\ - 13 \end{array} $	- 157 + 644	1·1 1·1 2·5 6·7	1.5 1.0 0.9 1.2	1·2 1·1 1·7 5·5	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 1.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.7 \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \\ - & 0 \\ + & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
etc.) otel, College, Club, etc., Service aundry Service	105 50 92	161 290 58	266 340 150	$- 24 \\ - 1 \\ - 22$	-25 +27 -11	- 49 + 26	0·1 0·3 0·1	0·1 0·3 0·1	0·1 0·3 0·1	Ξ	- 0·1 	- 0 
ransport Services : Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Seamen Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service	957 137 508 107 901	11 1 2 - 2	968 138 510 107 903	$+$ _ 30 - 24 - 25 - 123	- 4 - 2	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 26 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 24 \\ - & 25 \\ - & 123 \end{array} $	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·1 0·4	0·1 0·0 0.1 	0·3 0·1 0·3 0·1 0·4	$-\frac{-}{0.1}$		=
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. ining Industry:	270 1,796 202 192 1,115.	113 13 2 5 11	383 1,809 204 197 1,126	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	+ 27 + 9 + 1 - 1	$\begin{array}{c} + & 32 \\ - & 1,932 \\ - & 88 \\ + & 57 \\ - & 137 \end{array}$	0.8 0.2 0.8 2.1 1.9	1·9 0·0 1·7 1·9 1·5	0·9 0·2 0·8 2·0 1·9	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 0.2 \\ \end{array} $	+ 0.5 - + 0.4 - 0.2	- 0 - 0 + 0 - 0
rinting and Paper Trades :- Paper-making and staining Manufactured Stationery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,529 259 967	1,269 1,312 1,565	3,798 1,571 2,532	- 474 - 59 - 34	- 149 - 172 + 119	- 623 - 231 + 85	6·0 1·2 0·7	70 2·7 2·0	6·3 2·3 1·2	-1.2 -0.3	- 0.9 - 0.4 + 0.1	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 0 \\ + & 0 \end{vmatrix}$
xtile Trades : Cotton Trade Woollen and Worsted Trades Silk Trade Flax, Linen, and Hemp Trades Jute Trade Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manu- facture.	23,338 3,676 437 3,595 2,831 113	44,470 4,105 845 12,318 7,783 564	67,808 7,781 1,282 15.913 10,614 677	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 874 \\ - & 876 \\ - & 4 \\ - & 402 \\ + & 1,127 \\ + & 28 \end{array} $	4,002 - 1,383 - 12 - 1,644 + 98 - 107	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4,876 \\ - & 2,259 \\ - & 16 \\ - & 2,046 \\ + & 1,225 \\ - & 79 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}             11.7 \\             3.3 \\             3.7 \\             12.1 \\             19.1 \\             19.1 \\             1.6         \end{array}     $	11.7 2.6 3.9 19.7 23.3 3.9	11.7 2.9 3.8 17.3 22.0 3.2	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.5 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 1.4 \\ + & 7.6 \\ + & 0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	- 0 - 2 + 20
Hosiery Trade Lace Trade Carpet and Rug Manufacture Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc Other Tex iles	117 443 146 4,869 456	564 1,197 184 1,560 720	681 1,640 330 6,429 1,176		$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 298 \\ - & 101 \\ + & 92 \\ - & 1,319 \\ - & 45 \end{array}$	0.6 4.0 1.5 6.4 3.4	0.9 7.1 1.4 5.9 2.3	0.8 5.9 1.4 6.3 2.6	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.9 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 2.6 \\ - & 0.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \\ - & 0 \\ + & 0 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 0 \end{array} $
Tailoring frades Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc.	1,057 246	4,211 5,924	5,268 6,170	- 405 - 85	- 1,468 - 1,351	- 1,873 - 1,436	1.5 1.1	3.0 2.8	2.5 2.6	- 0.6 - 0.3	$- 1.0 \\ - 0.6$	- 0 - 0
Hats, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade	1,038 5 1,918 406	844 72 739 565	1,882 77 2,657 971	- 13 - 8 - 643 + 2	- 73 - 94 - 514 - 114	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	7·9 0·3 2·0 2·2	4·1 0·6 1·4 2·5	5.6 0.6 1.8 2.4	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.7 \end{array}$	- 0.4 - 0.8 - 1.0	- 0 - 0 - 0
od, Drink and Tobacoo : Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manu- facture. Socilianeous Trades and Services :	1,305 61	2,420 807	3,725 -	- 57 -	+ 981 - 359	+ 924 - 385	0.5 0.4	1.4 2.4	0.8 1.8		$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 1.1 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \\ + & 0 \\ - & 0 \end{array}$
Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades National and Local Government	1,531 72 1,992 7,071	68 89 1,785 138	1,599 161 3,777 7,209		+ 18 + 44 - 387 + 63	+ 413 + 18 - 503 + 394	0.7 0.7 0.4 2.5	0·4 2·4 0·4 0·1	0.6 1.1 0.4 1.8	+ 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.1 + 1.2 - 0.1	+ 0
Service. Professional Services	51 1,246	40 536	91 - 1,782 -	- 5	8	- 5	0.1	0.0	0.1	- 0.1	1997 - 19	+ 0.
		109,661	266,162 -	- 9,075 -	- 12,262	+ 27 - 21,337	0·8 1·8	<u>0.7</u> <u>3.2</u>	0.8 2.2	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.2

### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[NOTE. — The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the 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. 114-115 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv—xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July-August, 1921, issued by the International Labour Office.]

#### FRANCE.

Unemployment in February.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 25th February was 17,611 (12,420 men and 5,191 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 6,590 (3,046 for men and 3,544 for women). During the week under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 25 285 persons under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 23,285 persons (18,505 men and 4,780 women) in situations, and, in addition,

found employment for 1,172 foreign immigrants. *Out-of-Work Benefit in February.*--According to the latest returns, 7 departmental and 72 municipal employment funds were in operation throughout France on 3rd March, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 9,244 (7,419 men and 1,825 women). Of this total 6,840 were resident in the Seine Department, including 4,385 in Paris. It is pointed out that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment. They do not include those on short time. Where unemployment funds are in opera-tion particulars are not complete, while in localities where no fund exists the numbers out of work are not recorded.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in January.-The issue for 28th February of the official journal, Reichsarbeitsblatt), in its summary statement concerning conditions in January, states that employment was adversely affected by the cold spell which set in during the month, occupations depending upon the weather coming to a standstill. The stoppages do not appear up to the present to have been on a larger scale than those formerly experienced. The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation increased from 164,958 on 1st January to 196,103

on 1st February, or by 18:9 per cent; as in the preceding month, the number of men included in these totals rose (from 131,916 to 164,450, or by 24.7 per cent.), while that of women fell (from 33,042 to 31,653, or by 4.2 per cent.).

Returns from trade unions show that out of a total membership of 5,797,753 in the organisations reporting, 190,614, or 3.3 per cent., were unemployed at the end of the month. This proportion is more than double that reported in the previous month, viz. 1.6 per cent. In January, 1921, the corresponding figure was 4.4 per cent.

	Member- ship reported	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.				
Unions.	at end of Jan., 1922.	Jan, 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.		
Il Unions making Returns	5,797,753	3.3	1.6	4.4		
RINGIPAL UNIONS : Building (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) Metal (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) " (Christian) Boot and shoe (Soc. Dem.) Printing Bookbinding Bookbinding Porcelain Baking and confectionery	$\begin{array}{c} 437,579\\ 50,911\\ 50,644\\ \textbf{1,317,343}\\ 229,310\\ 106,790\\ 636,659\\ 114,030\\ 94,845\\ 75,415\\ 504,097\\ 69,174\\ 63,214\\ 359,682\\ 70,298\\ 63,139\\ \end{array}$	19.0 8.5 13.4 0.6 0.2 0.7 0.7 0.2 1.7 4.9 1.3 1.1 1.0 0.6 2.5	6.29 6.37 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35	$12.0 \\ 7.2 \\ 15.4 \\ 3.5 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.6 \\ 4.3 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.3 \\ 4.3 \\ 4.3 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.9 \\ 5.0 \\ 0.8 \\ 2.2 $		
(Soc. Dem.) Brewing and corn-milling Tobacco Factory workers (irrespective	81,281 78,752 51,383	5.6 1.0 11.8	55 1·0 6·1	9·1 2·2 1·0		
of trade)	567,052	2.2	1.5	3.4		
ers (Christian)	113,730 262,464	1·1 1·9	0.7 1.7	6.5 2.5		

Returns from Employment Exchanges also afford evidence that employment in January was not so good as in December, particularly for men. The total applications for work numbered 879,313, an increase of over 14 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, while the vacancies notified by employers increased by 12.9 per cent. For each 100 situations vacant there were 150 applications on an average, as against 148 in December.

The statistics of the sickness insurance societies for the month under review show that the number of persons under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) in the 5,727 societies making returns was 11,489,891 on 1st February, as against 11,392,423 on 1st January, an increase of nearly 1 per cent. This increase is stated to be due to the inclusion of persons not formerly liable to insurance; it is not taken as indicating improved employment.

· Journal Officiel, 4th March, 1022. Paris.

#### BELGIUM.\*

March, 1922.

Unemployment in December.-Returns relating to December were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 2,317 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 756,516. On the last working day of the month 49,851 of these, or 6.6 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 36,232 partially so. The corresponding percentage for the previous month was 7.0. The aggregate days of unemployment in December numbered 1,477,066, as compared with 1,511,527 in November.

Unemployment in January .- During January 18,183 applications for employment were received by the Employment Exchanges, as compared with 15,165 in December. Offers of situations numbered 9,277 (8,136 in December). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 196 applications as compared with 186 in December.

#### HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).

Unemployment in January.—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 January was 23.9, as compared with 20.9 in December and 24.5 in Langer 1021 January, 1921.

Figures relating to Amsterdam can scarcely be taken as typical of Holland as a whole at the present time, since they are affected to a considerable extent by the high degree of unemployment prevailing in the diamond and cigar industries, both of which are concentrated in that city. In the former industry 77.9 per cent. of the organised workers reporting were out of work in January, and in the latter 64.1 per cent. In January, 1921, the percentages were 86.3 and 54.7 per cent. respectively.

#### ITALY.+

Unemployment on 1st January.—According to information supplied to the International Labour Office, 541,779 persons were reported totally unemployed on 1st January, as compared with 512,260 on 1st December. In addition 178,662 persons were partially unemployed at the later date, as against 181,002 on 1st December. On 1st January the number of unemployed in receipt of benefit under the scheme of compulsory insurance was 71.012 which added to 44.293 under the transitional making 71,917, which, added to 44,283 under the transitional relief scheme, gives a total of 116,200. The number of wholly unemployed persons not in receipt of benefit was therefore 425,579.

#### NORWAY.

Trade Union Unemployment in December.<sup>‡</sup>—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of December in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 18.3, as compared with 16.9§ at the end of the preceding month, and 6.5 in December, 1920.

Unions.	M	embersh	ı'p.	Percentage Unemployed.		
0110115.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Nov. 30, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Nov. 30, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania) Total	933 905 610 6,840 803 2,362 801 554 550	944 910§ 606 7,061 800 2,568 790 552 550	919 1,339 637 10,073 1,065 2,569 877 602 590	$15.4 \\ 33.1 \\ 24.4 \\ 21.2 \\ 8.3 \\ 9.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 23.5 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.6 \\$	5.1 24.4 <b>\$</b> 11.7 20.7 4.1 16.0 12.9 17.0 .9.3	$25.9 \\ 11.9 \\ 6.0 \\ 4.1 \\ 6.2 \\ 7.2 \\ 3.5 \\ 9.6 \\ 4.4$
10tai	14,358	14,781§	18,671	18.3	16·9§	6.2

Unemployment in February .- H.M. Minister at Christiania, reporting on 24th February, states that the returns from employment exchanges for the two weeks ended 10th February show that at the end of this period the number of applicants for employment remaining on the "live register" was 30,384, while the vacant positions registered amounted to 879. At the corresponding date of 1921 the applicants for employment num-bered 14,832 and the number of situations vacant 1,190. The number of unemployed throughout Norway on 10th February is estimated at about 47,200, as compared with 47,300 and 41,500 on the 25th and 10th January respectively.

• Revue du Travail, February, 1922. Brussels.

+ Industrial and Labour Information, 3rd March, 1922, International Labour Offic ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics

& Revised figures

#### March, 1922.

#### SWEDEN.

Unemployment in December and January.\*-The percentage of unemployed among members of Swedish trade unions on 31st Employment in January.—The following tabular statements, showing the volume of employment in representative establish-ments in thirteen manufacturing industries and in bituminous January was 35:6, as compared with 33.2 at the end of the preceding month and 20.2 on 31st January, 1921. coal mining in the United States in January, 1922, as compared Full particulars, however, are not available for the latest date and the following Table relates to the end of December. with (a) the preceding month and (b) January, 1921, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics :-

Au Co

Wo Sill Me

Cig Lei Paj

a to the state of the state	Membership	Percentage Unemployed.			
Unions.	reporting ou	31st Dec.,	31st Dec.,		
	31st Dec., 1921.	1921,	1920.		
All Unions making Returns	143,649	33.2	15.8		
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :         Blast furnacemen         Foundrymen, etc.         Foundrymen, etc.         Foundrymen, etc.         Foundrymen, etc.         Electrical workers         Electrical workers         Textile workers         Boot, shoe and leather workers         Baking and coufectionery         workers         Tobacco workers         Sawmill workers         Wood workers         General and factory workers         (trades not specified)         Commercial employees	9,804	41.5	20 3		
	3,085	44.8	7-9		
	32,342	33.8	10-7		
	2,828	22.7	5-4		
	4,588	6.5	11-6		
	1,428	16.7	20-7		
	5,467	13.1	9-0		
	4,455	40.9	2-3		
	3,384	8.2	0-4		
	3,337	7.9	21-1		
	11,678	63.0	16-4		
	8,046	42.1	2-7		
	6,103	4.8	32-7		
	18,433	45.3	32-7		
	6,260	12.3	4-8		

According to figures supplied by the Unemployment Commission there were 140,883 persons unemployed in Sweden on 31st December. The total number employed on relief works on the same date was 10,828, and the total in receipt of monetary relief was 47,795.+

#### DENMARK

Unemployment in February.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at Copenhagen states that in the week ended 25th February 41,080 persons were reported unemployed in the capital, 26,267 in the Islands and 34,993 in Jutland, giving a total for the whole country of 102,340—an increase of 2,126 as compared with the revious week. The corresponding total for the same week in 1921 was about 75,000.

#### FINLAND.+

Unemployment in January.—At the end of the month the total number of unemployed registered at the employment exchanges in the majority of towns and at a few rural centres was 3,571, including 2,593 men and 978 women. In the previous month the corresponding total was 2,127 (1,605 men and 522 women) and in January, 1921, 3,373 (2,207 men and 1,166 women).

#### SWITZERLAND.<sup>‡</sup>

Unemployment in January.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland, on the basis of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of appli-cants for employment remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 31st January was 96,580. (At the end of Decem-ber, 1921, the corresponding number of persons reported as unemployed was 88,967 and at the end of January, 1921, 34,652.) Of this total 19,662 were employed on relief 34,652.) Of this total 19,662 were employed on relief works, leaving 76,918 entirely without work. Among the 96,580 applicants for employment were 19,595 persons normally engaged in the watch, clock and jewellery trades, 18,339 in the building trades, 12,814 in the metal, engi-neering and electrical trades and 6,557 in the textile trades. In addition 49,181 persons were reported as only metally represented ddition 49,181 persons were reported as only partially employed, including 17,182 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 14,957 in the textile trades and 6,593 in the watch, etc., trades. The vacancies offered by employers on the same date numbered

During the month of January 956 applications for employment were registered at the public Employment Exchanges for each 100 vacancies for men and 437 for each 100 for women. In December the figures were 1,013 and 501 respectively.

#### CANADA.8

Employment in December .- For the fortnight ended 31st December returns were received by the Employment Service of cember returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 5,242 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 605,249 persons. In the preceding fortnight the same firms reported 658,387 employed, the decrease in staff at the later date being 53,138, or 12·2 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 77·9, as compared with 85·2 for the fort-night ended 17th December. The corresponding figure for the fortnight ended 18th December, 1920, was 87·7. *Unemployment among Trade Union Members.*—Returns rela-ting to unemployment at the end of December were received

ng to unemployment at the end of December were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,520 labour organions with a total membership of 161,085. For all trades reporting, 15.1 per cent. of the members were unemployed, as compared 11.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and with 13.1 per cent. in December, 1920.

 Sociala Meddelanden, No. 3, 1922, Stockholm, and from information supplied hrough the courtesy of the Department for Social Affairs. <sup>+</sup> Industrial and Labour Information, 3rd March, 1922. International Labour Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th February, 1922.

§ Employment, 1st February, 1922. OilaW 4.

#### UNITED STATES.\*

(a) January, 1922, as compared with December, 1921.

The market in							
	Num- ber of		umber orkpeop		Earnings.†		
Industry.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	(nc. (+) or Dec.(-)	1021	Jan., 1922.	or Dec.(-)
al mining (bi- uminous) on and steel ilway and tram- iar building and	91 <b>1</b> 05	22,692 110,541	22,748 102,918	Per cent. + 0.2 - 6.9		Dollars 1,227,085 4,049,534	
epairing tomobiles	53 47	56,103 91,682	53,114 86,282	- 5·3 - 5·9	3,354,876 2,36 <b>3,</b> 481	2,749,060 1,518,331	
uring tton finishing siery and	57 17	59,333 13,667	59,605 13,534	+ 0.5 - 1.0	1.046 <b>,82</b> 3 304 <b>,93</b> 2	1,016,532 285,759	
underwear oollen k en's ready-made	61 49 45	29,440 40,843 15,959	28,558 38,417 15,809	- 30 - 5.9 - 0.9	515,293 905,235 671,027	457,616 783,635 628,042	-13.4
lothing	48 83 56 37 55	31,185 66,392 16,922 14,733 24,525	31,058 68,052 14,626 15,023 24,237	$\begin{array}{r} - \ 0.4 \\ + \ 2.5 \\ -13.6 \\ + \ 1.7 \\ -1.2 \end{array}$	948,361 1,529,126 306,414 323,857 591,299	258,151 326,603	$+ 1.1 \\ -15.8$

The above figures show that there were increases in the number of persons employed in four industries in January as compared with December, and decreases in ten. The increases are in boots and shoes (2.5 per cent.), leather manufac-turing (1.7 per cent.), cotton manufacturing (0.5 per cent., and bituminous coal mining (0.2 per cent.); the greatest decreases are 13.6 per cent. for cigar manufacturing and 6.9 per cent. for iron and steel. Two industries show an increase and twelve a decrease in accurate convince. The increase (1.1 to 0.0 per decrease in aggregate earnings. The increases (1.1 and 0.8 per cent.) are in boots and shoes and leather manufacturing respectively. Automobiles, railway and tramway car building and repairing and iron and steel show decreases of 35.8, 18.1 and 16'9 per cent respectively.

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

	and the second	10,12,021.3						
	Industry. Industry. Num- ber of Estab- lish- ments report- ing.		lumber orkpeop		Earnings.†			
Industry.			Jan., 1922.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)	1091	Jan., 1922.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)	
				Per			Per	
Coal mining (bi-	and the state		B. Weller	cent.	Dollars	Dollars		
tuminous)	93	26 457	23,477	- 11.3	1,830,912	1,272,583		
Iron and steel	106	131,358	103 056	- 21.5		4,055,652		
Railway and tram-								
car building and repairing	58	63,559	53 332	10.1	1 410 404			
Automobiles	47	36,588	86,166	- 16.1 + 135.5	1,419,424	2,760,910	- 37.5	
Cotton manufac-		00,000	0,100.	+ 100.0	1,042,144	1,515,399	+ 45.4	
turing	EO	51,387	61,431	+ 19.5	850.552	1.042,593	+ 22.6	
Cotton finishing	17	9,776	13,534	+ 38.4	205,618	285,759		
Hosiery and	50	223 -	and wear	N. Sala	A	100	1 00 0	
underwear	62	16,170	29,963	+ 85.3	248,632			
Woollen	50	20,059	43,108	+ 114.9	428,004			
Men's ready-made	46	13 990	16,311	+ 16.6	588,733	658,291	+ 11.8	
clothing	44	19 071	30,375	+ 59.3	506,678	010 505		
Boots and shoes	83	50,561	68,649	+ 35.8		910,585		
Cigars	53	15,837	14,246	- 10.0	305,060	251,378		
Leather	37	12,038	15,023	+ 24.8	278,378			
Paper	54	28,469	24,154	- 15.2	727,614		- 20.9	
	Section 1			in the set		100000	and the second second	

A comparison of the figures for January, 1922, with those for January, 1921, shows that there were increases in the numbers of persons employed in nine of the fourteen industries. 'The largest increase (135.5 per cent.) was in the automobile industry. The woollen industry shows an increase of 114.9 per cent., and men's ready-made clothing one of 59.3 per cent. The most im-portant decreases were 21.5 per cent. in iron and steel, 16.1 per cent. in railway and tramway car building and repairing, and 15.2 per cent. in papermaking. Nine of the fourteen industries show an increase in aggregate earnings. The most important percentage increase (106.8) appears in the woollen industry. Hosiery and underwear shows an increase of 91.6 per cent., and ry and underwear shows an increase of 91.6 per cent., and nen's ready-made clothing one of 79.7 per cent. Percentage decreases of 55.1, 37.5 and 30.5 are shown in iron and steel, railway and tramway car building and repairing and bituminous coal mining respectively.

• Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commis-sioner of Labour Statistics, W shirgton.

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

### **TRADE DISPUTES.\***

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of trade Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Depart-ment as beginning in February, was 66, as compared with 57 in the previous month, and 63 in February, 1921. In these new disputes about 18,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the estab-lishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 12,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly in 49 other disputes which began before directly or indirectly, in 49 other disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in February was thus 115, involving about 33,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during February of about 316,000 working days.

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

		er of Dispussion in Fe		Aggregate Duration nWorking		
Groups of Trades.	Started before 1st Feb.	Started in Feb.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in February,	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in February.	
Building Mining & Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	6 11 8	12 9 9	18 20 17	2,000 13,000 6,000	21,000 128,000 41,000	
Textile & Clothing Transport	3 3 4	5 11	8 14	1.000 4 000	20,000 46,000	
Food, etc., Trades Other Trades Employees of Public Authorities	4 12 2	2 11 7	6 23 9	2,000 3,000 2,000	25,000 30,000 5,000	
Total, Feb., 1922	49	66	115	33,000	316,000	
Total, Jan., 1922	36	57	93	18,500	184,000	
Total, Feb., 1921	49	63	112	44,000†	758,000†	

Causes.—Of the 66 new disputes, 40, directly involving about 10,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on other wages ques-tions; 2, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions

Results .- During February settlements were effected in the case *Hesults.*—During February settlements were effected in the case of 30 new disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, and 21 old disputes, directly involving about 6,000 workpeople. Of these disputes 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 27, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involv-ing 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 dis-putes, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, work was re-rected and needure negotiations. sumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1921 AND 1922. The following Table gives comparative statistics for the first two months of 1921 and 1922 :—

	Ja	an. and Fe	b., 1921.	Ja	an. and Fe	b., 1922.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	of all Disputes in	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	22 12	4,000 6,000	95,000 50,000	17 21	2,000 16,000	27,000 220,000
Quarrying Engineering and Shipbuilding	14	28,000†	1,203,000†	9	1,000	9,000
Other Metal Fextile & Clothing Fransport Woodworking	17 7 2 6	7,000 1,000 500 500	75,000 25,000 6,000 6,000	5 9 20 6	5,000 2,000 5,000 1,000	38,000 50,000 59,000 21,000
and Furnishing Food, etc. Trades Other Trades Employees of Pub- lic Authorities	2 20 5	500 3,500 1,000	6,000 37,000 13,000	5 18 13	2,000 3,000 3,000	30,000 34,000 12,000
Total	107	52,000	1,516,000	123	40.000	500,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN FEBRUARY, 1922.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Number people I		Date when	u Dispute	Cause or Object. <sup>‡</sup>	Result.1
Occupations and Docarto, +	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
BUILDING TRADES :- French polishers (employed by master builders)-London.	300	ion in the second	1922. 28 Jan.		Against application to french polishers of building trade rates and conditions, in place	No settlement reported.
MINING AND QUARRYING : Coal miners, etcSunderland (near).	1,558	- Contraction Contraction Contraction Contraction	1921. 3 Oct.	-	of those observed in the cabinet trade. Men demanded reinstatement of two putters, dismissed for alleged malingering under the	No settlement reported.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING TRADES :-			1922.	In other second	protection of the Minimum Wage Act. Subsequently men desired to resume work, but employers demanded abolition of certain colliery customs.	
Bricklayers, etc., in iron and steel works Noith East Coast,	1,0	00§	6-27 Feb.∦		Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
Lancashire and Cumberland. Wagon builders and repairers— England and Wales.	4,0	POOT	16-25 Feb.	-	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
TEXTILE TRADES : Rope and twine makers, fitters, smiths, engine drivers, etcLiver- pool.	550	) <b>*•</b>	1921. 2 May- 4 June.	17 Feb.††	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Reduced rates fixed by arbitra tion. <sup>††</sup>
TRANSPORT TRADES :- Engine cleaners, porters, shun- ters, signalmen, etc Cork, Dublin and other places in Southern Ireland.	1,0	00**	1922. 27 Jan.	15 Feb.	Against reduction in wages	Agreement arrived at.
FOOD, ETC., TRADES : Slaughtermen, etcLondon, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	15	00‡‡	27 Jan.	18 Feb.	Against proposed reduction in wages and for recognition of Trade Union by London em- ployers.	Agreement effected, involving modified reduction in wages, to operate until 31st December 1922; Trade Union recognised
OTHER TRADES :-	sout the	f areada	1201 1920	unne 1	interior and same and the	by London employers.
Cricket bat, tennis racket, hockey stick, etc., workers—London, Bolton, Cambridge, Leeds, Not- tingham, and Horbury.	420		6 Jan.	13 Feb.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Agreement effected involving modified reduction and providing for regulation o future changes in wages by sliding scale based on the cost of-living figures as published in the "LABOUE GAZETE."
Packers, porters, etc., employed by book publishers-London. EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORI- THES:-	800**	•	18 Feb.		Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
Tramway workers-Newcastle-on- Tyne.	1,403		26 Feb.	read	Against proposed extension of working hours from 44 to 48 per week.	No settlement reported.

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

f Revised figure.
t The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
§ Estimated number involved by the end of February. Early in March a large number of iron and steel workers were rendered idle owing to the dispute.
[1] On the North East Coast the dispute began about 27th February.
[2] Universe the dispute began about 27th February.

Estimated number involved by the end of February. Subsequently the number has considerably increased. \* Estimated number

\*\* Estimated number.
 †† In the case of cer ain firms agreement was effected between the parties and work resumed in June - July, 1921.
 ‡‡ Estimated number inclusive of a number of meat porters etc. in London who were idle on 6th and 7th February in sympathy.

March, 1922.

March, 1922.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in February resulted in a reduction of over 2390,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,440,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,750 per week in the wages of 20,000 workpeople.

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

Group of Trades.	Approx Number people af	of Work-	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Building and Allied Trades fining and Quarrying ron and Steel ngineering, Shipbuilding	2,000	460.000 790,000 175,000	£ 	だ 44,900 108,300 67,200	
and Other Metal	  18,000	301,000 136,000 198,000 117.000 263 000	  	44.700 16,600 31,400 24,000 54,200	
Total	20,000	2,440,000	3,750	391,300	

In the building trade a decrease of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour took effect under a national "cost of living" sliding scale, which applied to all the principal towns in Great Britain with the exception of Liverpool and Birkenhead, and generally to all occupations, the principal exceptions being painters in Scotland, certain other classes in the Glasgow area, and plumbers in certain districts.

There were reductions in the wages of coal miners in seven of the thirteen areas in which the mines are grouped, the reductions varying from under 2 per cent. on current rates in Northumberland and Scotland to over 8 per cent. in Radstock and North Wales; in addition there was a small decrease in one part of the Bristol coalfield and a small increase in another part. Iron ore miners in Cumberland also had their wages reduced.

In the iron and steel trades the principal reductions affected steel smelters, whose wages were reduced by about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  or 20 per cent. on current rates, and iron puddlers and iron and steel millnen in the Midlands, in whose case the decrease was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on current rates.

A considerable number of shipyard workers were affected by the withdrawal of a third instalment of advances granted during the war under the Standard Ship Cycle of Awards (see pp. 516-7 of the GAZETTE for October, 1921). Tinplate workers in South Wales sustained a total reduction of 10 per cent. on basis

The principal reductions in the textile group affected hosiery workers in the Midlands, jute workers, and carpet workers.

[NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in February, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during February 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	London and Dis- tricts within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross; also Grays, Pur- flect, Epsom and Watford Other Principal Towns in Great Britain (except Liverpool and B ir k e n h e a d, G lasgow and West of Scot- land)t V a r i o u s other townst	dénie aco o 20a, 63, 19a, 43, 110mo aco	G AND ALLIED TRADES (inclu Bricklayers, masons and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, timbermen and labourers Electric and steam derrick drivers, travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers, portable and stationery en- gine drivers, boiler attendants and crane signalmen Building trade operatives (ex- cept plumbers in certain towns and painters in Scot- land—see below and p. 132) Plumbers	<ul> <li>ding Works of Construction).</li> <li>Decrease* of \$d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), granite masons and spindle and four-cutter machinists, 2s. 1d.; plumbers, 2s. 0\$d.; painters, 1s. 11d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; marble polishers, 1s. 10d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.</li> <li>Decrease of \$d. per hour. Rates after change: electric derrick drivers, 1s. 11d.; steam derrick drivers, 1s. 104d.; crane drivers, 1s. 9\$d.; engine drivers, 1s. 8d.; boiler attendants and crane signalmen, 1s. 7d.</li> <li>Decrease* of \$d. per hour. [For towns affected and rates after change, see Table on p. 144.]</li> <li>Decrease of \$d. per hour (2s. 1\$d. to 2s. 1d.).</li> </ul>

This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
In the Glasgow district the decrease applied only to joiners, plumbers, and slaters and plasterers and the ir labourers (see note # on p. 144.
The date of change and the districts affected are as follows: --lst February-North Eastern Area: Including Blaydon, Blyth, Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, Accrington, Blackburn, Burnber, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Nelson, Padham, Rawtenstall and Rishton; Todmorden; and Warrington; Glossop, Heywood, Hyde, Leigh, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Oldham, Openshaw, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rochdale, Sale, Salford, Stalybridge, Stockport, Tyldesley, Whitefield and Wilmslow. 10th "ebruary-West Riding of Yorkshire: Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Hartoge, Horbury, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds. Menston, Mirfield, Morley, Normanton, Ossett, Otley, Rotherham Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell, and Yeadon; Chesterfield.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

In the clothing group the principal change affected boot and shoe makers, the reductions amounting to 4s. and 2s. per week in the time rates of men and women respectively, while juniors and pieceworkers sustained corresponding reductions. The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced

minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced in the case of workpeople in the hat, cap and millinery trade, and of males in the retail bespoke tailoring trade. In the public utility services men employed by tramway under-takings had their wages reduced by 3s. per week. Other important bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in February included paper makers, pottery workers, coach-builders, furniture makers in London and various other dis-tricts, and workpeople ample distribution the distribution the detricts, and workpeople employed in the milk distributive trade in England and Wales. In the case of railwaymen in Ireland, wages were increased in February, leaving the wages of the majority at the same level as at the beginning of the year. Of the changes taking effect in February, 5, affecting 114,000

workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 2, affecting 2,250 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 133, affecting 1,881,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 155, affecting 462,750 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representa-tives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 7 cases involving over 4000 workpeople the Boards Acts. In 7 cases, involving over 4,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary	of	Changes	in	January	and	February,	1922.
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Group of Trades.	Appro: Number people af		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Building Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel Engineering and Ship- building Other Metal Textile Clothing Paper, Printing, &c Food, Drink and Tobacco Public Utility Services Other	300 19,000 	474,000 1,070,000 233,000 1,302,000 437,000 220,000 736,000 102,000 144,000 266,000 229,000	± 50 3,300 - 50 - - -	£ 52,300 172.800 95,800 192,000 46,300 67,000 35,300 149,600 149,600 149,900 25,000 65,000 65,000 54,200	
Total	19,500	5,517,000	3,400	970,200	

#### Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in February.

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

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

	(Decreases in italics.)
Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
	in a starbell

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### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

March, 1922.

March, 1922.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922-(continued). Date from Particulars of change. which Trade. change Trade. Locality Classes of Workpeople

Trade.	Locality	change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	• (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.
in in a set	BUILD	ING AND	ALLIED TRADES (including Wo	rks of Construction)—continued.	
	London	6 Fe'5.	Glaziers and assistants	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: glaziers, 1s. 102d.; assistants, 1s. 8d. (See Decision No. 713, on p.	
	Macclesfield Preston Birmingham, Sut- ton Coldfield	13 Feb. 4 Feb. 16 Feb.	Plumbers Plumbers Plumbers	147.) Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 01d. to 2s.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s. 02d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.).	Quarry- ing
	and District Leek Certain towns in Cornwall*	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Plumbers Building trade operatives Masons	Decrease of ½d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 11½d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. Decreaset of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.). (See Decision	
Building	Elgin, Forres and Nairn	4 Feb. 1 Feb.	Painters Slaters	No. 712 on p. 146.) Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 6d.). Decrease of 5d. per hour. Rates after change: town,	
(contd.)	Inverness	3 Feb. 2 Feb.	Plumbers Plasterers	18. $62d$ .; country, 18. $82d$ . Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease of 4d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 7d.).	
	Douglas and Dis- trict (Isle of Man)	l 1 Feb. 3 Feb.	Painters Bricklayers, masons, carpen- ters and joiners, plumbers. plasterers, painters and	Decrease of 5d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 6d.). Decreaset of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 62d.; labourers, 1s. 22d.	Pig Iron Manu- facture
	Belfast	1 Feb.	labourers Bricklayers, stonecutters, car- penters and joiners, slaters,	Decrease of 1d. per hour (28. 01d. to 2s.).	
1982	Dublin	1 Feb.	plumbers and plasterers Building trade operatives	Decrease of 11d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 01d.; plumbers 2s. 01d.; carpenters and joiners, slaters and tilers, plasterers and stonecutters, 2s.; painters 1s. 11d.; glaziers and lead sashmakers, 1s. 11d.; ground-	
Works of	Great Britain	1st pay after	Men employed on civil engineer- ing constructional works	men, 1s. 5½d.; hodsmen, 1s. 5¾d. Decreaset of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 4½d.; other centres,	
Con- struction.	Scotland	18 Feb. 1 Feb.	Asphalte workers	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: spreaders, 1s. 8½d.; potmen (common asphalte), 1s. 7½d.; potmen (limmer asphalte) and labourers, 1s. 7d.	
Electrical	England and Wales; also Bel- fast‡	Pay pre- ceding 2nd pay day in Feb.	Men employed by electrical con- tractors	Decreaset of 6 per cent. on standard rates of April, 1921, leaving wages 16 per cent. below standard rates. Net hourly rates after change for gualified men: Grade A districts, 2s. 14d.; Grade B, 1s. 104d.; Grade C, 1s. 9d.; Grade D, 1s. 74d. (See Decision No. 708 on p. 96 of Feb.	
Installa- tion	Aberdeen, Dundee. Edinburgh and Glasgow	1st pay day in Feb.	Qualified men employed by elec- trical contractors	ruary LABOUR GAZETTE.) Decrease of 11d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 71d.).	
Gas- fitting	Districts Birmingham and District	27 Feb.	Gas fitters	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d to 1s. 7d.).	1/200
	Sale The Bassian		MINING AND QUAR	RYING.	
(	Northumberland	1		Decrease of 3.1 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879. leaving wages 82.66 per cent. above the standard of 1879,	Iron and Steel Manu-
	Durham			subject to lower-paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 5s. 10d. per day. Decrease of 487 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages at the minimum of 89 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower-paid men receiving a	facture
	Yorkshire and East Midland		in a second first second for the second	subsistence wage of 6s. 11d. per day. Decrease of 12.8 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 97.06 per cent. above the standard of	
leal	Area§ Lancashire, North Staffordshire		Workpeople (both under- ground and surface) employ- ed in or about coal mines	1911. Decrease of 11 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 61 per cent. above the standard of 1911.	
Joal ( Mining	and Cheshire Bristol (North Side)	1 Feb.	other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other in- dustries	Decrease of 0.57 per cent. on standard base rates of 1917 for hewers, and of 0.24 for other workers, leaving wages 24.91¶ and 26.91¶ per cent. respectively above the standard of 1917.**	
	Radstock Kent			Decrease of 13:56 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, leaving wages 44:05 per cent. above the standard of 1918. Allowance of 6d. per ton of coal produced, previously granted for the purpose of supplementing the wages of	1
	North Wales Scotland			lower-paid workers, reduced to 3d. per ton. Decrease of 12.6 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 35.7 per cent. above the standard of 1911. Decrease of 3.73 per cent. on standard base rates of 1888, leaving wages 129.02 per cent. above the standard of	
	and a second	ľ (	Iron ore miners	1888.** Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per shift in the bar- gain price (12s. to 10s. 6d.), and of 1s. 6d. per shift in the minimum wage (9s. 4d. to 7s. 10d.).	Same was
Iron	Cumberland	6 Feh	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 12d. per shift (10s. 22d. to 9s. 12d.). Decrease, under sliding scale, of 9d. per shift for men.	
Mining	Furness	12 Feb.	workers Iron ore miners and surface- men (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale	and of 41d. for boys under 16. Increase, under sliding scale, of 4d. per shift (9s. 3d. to 9s. 7d.) in the bargain price for miners; of 3d. per shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.) in the minimum wage; of 4d. per shift for surfacemen; of 2d. per shift for boys under 16.	Engi- neering, Boiler- making
		5 Feb.	arrangements)	[See entry on next page under North Lincolnshire blast-	and Ship- building,

districts are graded as follows:-Grade A.-Londow district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford. Grade B.-Mersey district (including Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Wallasey), Southport, Chester, Shotton, and Wr xham, Manchester district (including Ashton, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, and Wigan), South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield, and York), Sheffield district, Hull, Birmingham district including Coventry, Dudley, Leamington, Oldbury, Smethwick, Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton', Bristol, Southampton, and Belfast. Grade C. Bath, Bournemouth, Cambridge, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Luton, Maidstone, Plymouth, Portsmonth, Rochester, heerness, Sittingbourne, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yo'kshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Sussex, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire Grade D. Other towns and counties in England and Wales. § Viz.-Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire. If the the set of West Yorkshire, the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st February was 95'4 for the Eastern Area, and 92'06 for

In the case of West Yorkshire, the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st February was 95'4 for the Eastern Area, and 92'06 for

the Western Area. The percentages quoted apply to the north side of Bristol; on the south side there was a small increase, amounting to 0.1 per cent. for hewers and 0.43 per cent. for other workers, making the percentage above the standard 28.92 for hewers and 30.91 for other workers.

\*\* In this coalfield a subsistence wage is also in operation. For further particulars see p. 80 of the February LAEOUR GAZETTE.

### CHANGES IN WAGES.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922-(continued). Date from which Locality. change took effect. Classes of Workpeople. Particulars of change. -(Decreases in italics.) MINING AND QUARRYING -(continued). Northumberland and Durham 1 Feb. Freestone quarrymen and Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 9½d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d. labourers West Cumberland 13 Feb. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 11d. per shift for men, and of 63d. for boys under 16. Rates after change: knobblers, 8s. 111d. per shift; day borers (1st class), 8s. 51d.; day labourers (1st class), 7s. 91d.; and ruddmen. Limestone quarrymen 78. 34d. Decrease of 12d. per hcur. Rates after change: getters and dressers, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 5d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: stone cutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers and blacksmiths, 1s. 5d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour. North-East Lan-Quarrymen and labourers 20 Feb. cashire Derbyshire\* Gritstone quarryworkers 10 Feb. IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 27½ per cent. on the standard of 1909 for skilled men, and of 32½ per cent. for labourers, leaving wages 42½ per cent. and 47½ per cent. respectively above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25:55 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45:75 per cent. above the standara, plus a tonnage bonus. Blastfurnacemen North Lincoln-5 Feb. Engineers, electricians, appren-tices, improvers, etc., employ-ed on maintenance work Bricklayers and joiners in iron rates, leaving wages 4575 per cent. above the standara, plus a tonnage bonus. Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. per hour (plus 2d. per hour "dirty money"); joiners, 2s. per hour. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 11½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, leaving wages 44½ per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus. 1 Feb. and steel works West Cumberland and North Lan-Workpeople at blastfurnaces (except bricklayers, joiners but including engineers and electricians) 2nd full pay in Feb. cashire electricians). Steel smelting Steel melters, pitmen, gas producermen, charge Decrease, under sliding scale, of 333 per cent. on the standard of 1905, leaving melters' wages 60 per cent. (basic process) and 35 per cent. (acid process) above the standard. wheelers, etc. Semi-skilled workers and England and Scot-5 Feb. Decrease, under sliding scale, of  $33\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the standard,<sup>†</sup> The total advance in wages between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, reduced, under sliding scale, by  $\frac{1}{7}\frac{r}{2}$  (about 18 per cent.), making a total decrease in war advances of about 68 per cent. since 1 May, 1921.<sup>†</sup> The total advances in wages between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, reduced, under sliding scale, by  $\frac{1}{7}\frac{r}{2}$  (about 18 per cent.), making a total decrease in war advances of about 68 per cent. since 1 May, 1921.<sup>†</sup> On a 47 hour week Engineers, electricians, strikers, motor attendants, arc lamp trimmers, boilermakers, patternmakers. North of England. 5 Feb. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 333 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the standard.<sup>+</sup>
The total advance in wages between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, reduced, under sliding scale, by <sup>Ass</sup> (about 18 per cent.), making a total decrease in war advances of about 68 per cent. since 1 May, 1921.<sup>+</sup>
Decrease, under sliding scale, of 20 per cent. on standard rates, leaving the rate 13s. 6d. per cent. on standard of 1908, leaving wages 90 per cent. above the standard.
War bonuses reduced by 3s. per week for men, by 1s. 6d. for youths 18 to 21 years, and by 9d. per week for boys under 18 years.
Decrease, under sliding scale, of 16 per cent. on standard of 1891, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the standard.
Decrease, under sliding scale, of 83 per cent. on standard of as years.
Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard of 1891, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the standard.
Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard of 1891, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the standard.
Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard of 1891, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the standard.
Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on standard of a tes, leaving wages 233 per cent. above the standard.
Decrease of 5. per week for fully skilled craftsmen. Hate after change: craftsmen, 88s. per week. On a 47 hour week... Iron puddlers ... ... Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lan-cashire) Iron and steel millmen ... 6 Feb. Other classes in puddling forges and rolling mills England and Wales Steel sheet millmen ... 6 Feb. Workpeople, excluding mainten-ance men, engaged in Siemens stegl manufacture 5 Feb. South-West Wales Maintenance men (engineers, fit-ters, electricians, blacksmiths, moulders, etc.) employed in Siemens steel works Steel millmen, gas producermen, charge wheelers, enginemen, cranemen, and firemen, etc. S e m i - sk i lled workers and labourers Feb. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 333 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the standard. The total advance in wages between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, reduced, under sliding scale, by  $\frac{2}{152}$  (about 18 per cent.), making a total decrease in war advances of about 68 per cent. since 1 May, 1921,<sup>+</sup> Decrease, under sliding scale, of  $\frac{2}{152}$  of war advances.<sup>+</sup> West of Scotland ... labourers 5 Feb Bricklayers' labourers in steel works ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUIL DING TRADES. Men on lieu rates in shipyards:--Rivetters, caulkers, platers, angle iron smiths, black-smiths and drillers (new and repair work on Admiralty and merchant vessels) Decrease of 71 per cent.§II Federated Districts (including North-East Coast, Hull, Men on piece rates in shipyards :outhampton. after Decrease of 12½ per cent. on the Clyde, and at Dundee, Aberdeen, Leith and Barrow districts; and of 10 per cent. on the Tyne, Wear, Tees, and at Hartlepool, Hull, Birken-head, Deeside (Cheshire), Lytham, Southampton and East Rivetters (merchant vessels) .... Mersey. Barrow, Clyde and East of Scotland) Feb. Cowes.§I Rivetters (Admiralty vessels) ... Decrease of 10 per cent. in all districts.\$|| Pecrease of 5 per cent.\$|| Caulkers (Admiralty vessels)... chant vessels)

Including Rowsley, Matlock, Whatstandwell, Tansley and Darley Dale districts.
 † Under an agreement arrived at between representatives of the employers and the trade unions concerned it was arranged that in the case of men in receipt it base rates of 5s. per shift or 7.66d. or less per hour the reduction of 332 per cent. on base rates or 175 of war advances should take effect in three equal instalments, it workpeople where here there exists and the trade unions concerned it was arranged that in the case of men in receipt from 12th February, 12th March, and 9th April respectively.
 † Workpeople where here complex are clightly in every of 10s per week are to previous and districts and the trade unions.

From 12th February, 12th March, and 9th April respectively.
‡ Workpeople whose base earnings are slightly in excess of 30s. per week are to receive an adjustment of such an amount in proportion to the 10 per cent.
§ These decreases are made under the "Standard Ships Cycle" Awards issued by an Arbitration Board under the Industrial Courts Act on 4th October, 1921, and are and known as the "Standard Ships Cycle" of advances and consequential extensions. The amount of each decrease except where otherwise stated is deducted from a finite ruling percentage which is added to the agreed basic lieu rates or piecework prices.
In certain (few) cases, where special arrangements were made when the advances were granted in 1917-18, the decreases were made not exactly in the form stated, but were equivalent in amount.

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## THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

March, 1922.

March, 1922.

	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	EN	GINEERING AND SHIPBUILDIN	G TRADES—(continued.)			EN	GINEERING AND SHIPBUILDIN	G TRADES—(continued).
I			Men on piece rates in shipyards: Platers and angle iron smiths		Engi- neering,	(  Swansea, Llanelly, Neath and Mid-	1 Feb.	Males, 21 years of age and over employed in engineering and	Decrease of 5s. per week for skilled craftsmen (93 88s.)* and proportionate decreases for other workers.
	Federated Districts (including North- East Coast, Hull,		(Admiralty and merchant		Boiler- making	Glamorgan Cardiff and Barry	1st pay in Feb.	foundry shops Fitters, turners, smiths, pattern- makers, ironmoulders, core- makers, brassfounders, smiths'	
	South a m p t o n, Mersey, Barrow, Clyde and East of		vessels) Blacksmiths (Admiralty and merchant vessels) Drillers (Admiralty and mer-		and Ship- building, etc.,	and the second s	11100	BULLETS, ULESSETS, CHOOLS, mon	founders, smiths, moulders and coremakers, 83s.; t founders, 85s.; dressers, 70s.; labourers, 65s.
	Type and Blyth.		chant vessels)	Decrease of 5. per cent.* Decrease of 2½ per cent.*	etc., Trades (contd.).	All principal dis- tricts in Scot-	8 Feb.	and labourers Iron, steel and brass moulders	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 12d hour, plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week.
	Wear, Tees and Hartlepool		Red leaders (lieu rates—Admir- alty and merchant vessels) Red leaders (piecework—Admir- alty and merchant vessels)			land†		OTHER METAL TR	
			Counter sinkers, planers, fron	Decrease of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent.*		For State Philip and the	5 Feb.	All classes except maintenance craftsmen	Percentage addition of 72 per cent. on weekly base ings, 1 previously paid, withdrawn under sliding scale
			scarphers (piecework-Admir-		Tinplate Manu-	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1	12	base earningst granted in lieu of the 10 per cent.
	Tyne and Blyth Tyne and Blyth and Wear	1st pay	THINGTON (Prese / 1	Decrease of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent.* Decrease of 10 per cent.*	facture		1 Feb.	Maintenance craftsmen	viously paid. Decrease of 5s. per week for skilled men (93s. to 88s.), proportionate decreases for other workers.
	Tyne and Blyth and Southamp-	after 1 Feb.	Boiler makers on boiler repairs :	Decrease of 71 per cent.* Decrease of 5 per cent.*	Malleable	Walsall	2 Jan, {	Male timeworkers Male pieceworkers Boys and youths assisting on the dragging on	Decrease of 2s. per week.
	ton Wear		Platers' helpers (certain firms: Admiralty and merchant ves-	Decrease of 2½ per cent.*	Iron- founding	Willenhall and District	15 Feb.	Boys and youths assisting on the dressing and finishing of castings (but excluding foun-	Revised scale of reduced weekly rates adopted as follow
	Hull		sels-new and repair: piece- work) Rivetters (repair work-piece-	Decrease of 10 per cent.*	Light	Great Britain	6 Feb.	Pieceworkers under 21 years of	
	Birkenhead		work) Counter sinkers planers, iron	Decrease of 22 per cent.*	Castings, etc., Manu-		ande lafter ne l	age	Decreases in bonus of 3s. 3d. per week for those und years of age, and of 5s. 3d. per week for those 18 yea 21 years.
	Children and then		shifters, scarphers, and iron sorters (Admiralty and mer- chant vessels-piecework) Rivetters (trawlers-piecework) Counter sinkers, planers, iron	Decrease of 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent.*	facture Copper	South Wales	27 Feb.	Males	Decreases of 5 per cent. for adult timeworkers and 1
	Clyde and Aber- deen		Counter sinkers, planers, iron sawmen, iron shifters and	Decrease of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent.*	and the second sec		none" have	And a state of the	Decreases of 5 per cent. for adult timeworkers and 1 workers, of 2½ per cent. for boys, and of 2s. per wee labourers; leaving wages at "merged rates,"§ less cent. for adults, at "merged rates "§ less 10 per cent boys, and at 51s. 6d. per week for labourers.
		A CAR LAND	sawmen, iron shifters and scarphers (piecework); and vertical machine drillers working with piecework		Galvanisin	g England and	6 Feb.	Workpeople (other than those	Degrease, under sliding scale, of 16 per cent, on stan
	Great Britain	27 Jan.	platers (Admiralty and mer-		Railway	Wales (certain firms  ) Birmingham, Old-	23 Feb.	engaged in process of anneal- ing) Pattern makers and plant	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 16 per cent. on star rates, leaving wages 65 per cent. above the standar Lieu rates reduced to a uniform percentage of 101 cm
r- 1g	Great Britain	21 Jan.	Workpeople employed by rail- way companies engaged solely in electricity generating stations and sub-stations, and	Decrease of 11d. per hour,** with a provision that wages shall in future fluctuate under the "cost of living" slid- ing scale adopted in the electricity supply industry.	Carriage and Wagon	bury and Wed- nesbury District	and the second	workers (fitters, turners, mill- wrights and electricians)	Lieu rates reduced to a uniform percentage of 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> on time rates as compared with 25 per cent. usually before change.
nip-( ng,			tween generating stations and		Building		1 Feb. {	Sheet metal workers :	and the second se
95 1.).	Great Britaintt	1 Feb	sub-stations¶ Women and girls employed in	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 8d. per	Gas Meter Making	Wolverhampton	1 1 65. ]	Dayworkers Pieceworkers	Rate fixed at 1s. 1d. per hour, subject to a war wage tion of 26s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 195 per cent. on existing prices, leaving u
	Group Britana, ,	1100	federated engineering works	week for those 14 years of age up to 2s. per week for those 18 years and over. Weekly rates after change: 12s. 8d. at 14 years, 26s. at 18 years, 30s. at 21 years and		-	la talog		33; per cent. above the list; any revised or new pric be fixed so as to enable a worker of average abili earn at least 33; per cent. over the daywork rate.
	Great Britain	19 Feb.	Electrical wiremen employed in	over. Increase of 2s. per week. (See Decision No. 715 on p. 147.)	Sheet Metal Working	London District¶	1 Feb.	Skilled sheet metal workers	addition of war wages of 26° 5d nor moch subject to
	Birmingham and	8 Feb.	H.M. Dockyards Boys and youths employed in	War wages, previously paid, reduced by amounts varying from 3s. to 7s. per week. Total rates after change: 11s.	and Gas	and a second second	Rates GJ	and the second second second	prices overage correspondingly adjusted for men emp on general work, and for those employed in gas y making establishments made subject to the addition
	Wolverhampton Districts		the engineering trades	at 14 years (base rate 10s.), 25s. at 18 years (base rate 19s.), 33s. at 20 years (base rate 23s. 6d.).	Meter Making	Lotten all and	nh risana ya	المقلم أحلافنا فللأند لازلوله الراسان المعور	331 per cent., plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week in of the additions, previously paid, of 522 per cent., 23s. 6d. per week. Any new cr revised piece prices fined so as to enable a maker three differences of the solution
	Coventry‡‡ …	20 Feb.	Patternmakers	Rates fixed at 1s. 41d. per hour (or 63s. 2d. per week) for		Middlogor Kant	-		at least 331 per cent over the daypork rate **
	an said an and ar the a		Distant and the second of	hour (or 67s. 1d. per week) for those employed in master patternmakers' shops; subject in each case to a war wage		Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire,	and the	Well	Decreasest of 1s. 111d. per week for men 21 years o and over, of from 53d. to 1s. 53d. per week for pout years to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years
	London District§§	1st pay	Skilled millwrights	addition of 26s. 6d. per week. Basis rate fixed at 2d. per hour above the rate for fitters	Electric Cable	Buckinghamshire and Berkshire Great Britain	3rd pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable making in- dustry	Decreasest of 2s per week for males 21 sugars.
	DOUGOU DISTILLESS	after 1 Feb.	Chine in the second	and turners and at 1d. per hour above the rate for fitters and turners after serving continuously for 6	Making	other than the above counties	)	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	years, of 1s, per week for women 18 years and over
	London	11 Feb.	Barge builders and repairers	months as a millwright. Decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (2s. to 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$ .).		Greater London Area	2nd pay day in Feb.	Plumber-jointers, jointers and jointers' mates	of 6d. per week for girls 14 to 17 years. Decrease of 6 per cent. on standard rates, leaving v 16 per cent. below standard rates.
14.00	The second second second		Workpeople employed in the ship repairing trade:- Timeworkers (except rivet	Decrease of 4s. per week in war wages. Rates after change: fitters and turners, 65s. per week plus war wage of 24s.	Wire Manu-	London	1st clear pay after 18 Feb.	Adult male wire workers	Decreasett of 2d. per hour (1s. 62d. to 1s. 6d.) for workers, and proportionate decreases for piecework.
	Barry. Cardiff,	Pay	warmers)	per week; riggers, 58s. per week wage of 24s.; chippers and mainters 50s. plus war wage of 24s.; chippers	facture Brass Manu-	Birmingham and District	Pay day fin week	Men 21 years of age and over	Decreasett of 1d. per hour or 1s. 112d. per week (29s. 41 27s. 5d.) in bonus.
	Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea,	week be-	Rivet warmers (timeworkers)	and general labourers, 49s. plus war wage of 24s. Bonus on total earnings of 12½ per cent., previously paid, reduced to 5 per cent.	facture	Birmingham Dis-	after 20 Feb. ( Pay day	Youths 18 years to 21 years of age	Decreasett of 1d. per hour.
	and Sharpness	2 160.	Pieceworkers: Platers, caulkers, rivetters,	Bonus on total earnings of 7½ per cent., previously paid,	Hearth	trict (including Dudley)	in week following	furniture and bedstead mount trades	Decreasest of 3d. per hour for men 21 years of age over, and of 3d. per hour for youths 18 years to 21 y
		1	holders-up and drillers¶ Shipwrights and dril-	Bonus on total earnings of 72 per cent., previously paid,	Furniture	Birmingham, Smethwick,	20 Feb. /1 Feb. \		Decreasett of 2s. per week for men 18 years and over, proportionate reductions for other workers.
	(		lers***	reduced to 5 per cent.	Bedstead Trades	Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade	Bonus of 10 per cent, on basis piecework and daywork r
hese d	decreases are made under instalment of three appr	the "Standa oximately eq	rd Ships Cycle "Awards issued by an Arb ual instalments which amount in toto (ge	itration Board under the Industrial Courts Act on 4th October, 1921, and nerally) to three-quarters of the amount of the advances granted in 1917-18 amount of each decrease except where otherwise stated is deducted from	Bobbin	Sowerby Bridge and Keighley			granica in 1915, withdrawn.
own as	s the "Standard Ships Cyc ercentage which is added t tain (few) cases, where spe	to the agreed	d basic lieu rates or piecework prices. nents were made when the advances wer	e granted in 1917-18, the decreases were made not exactly in the form	and Shuttle	and and wales	Last full pay in Feb.	Workpeople employed in bobbin- making industry, also shuttle- makers employed by certain	Decreases of 3s. per week (85s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.) for hi skilled men; of 3s. per week (76s. to 73s.) for lesser sk men; of 2s. per week (63s. to 61s.) for labourers
but w	ted from the ruling percent	t. ntage, which	is calculated on the list prices, as distinct	from the ruling percentage which is calculated on the net earnings of the	Making	The start and the	Antes Trees	firms at Garston and Black- burn	1s. per week (34s. to 33s.) for women; and of amo varying up to 1s. 3d. per week for hous and girle
the	ruling percentage, except action of 5 per cent., maki	in districts	where the clyde Dimers Liecework Life	e List is in operation, in which case the basis price shall be subject to a	Hosiery Needle	Loughborough and Ilkeston	Pay day	All classes of workpeople	Decision No. 714 on p. 147.) Decrease t of \$d. in the 1s. off base rates.

Mart August

electrical contractors. \*\* On account of the decision to vary wages with those paid in the electricity supply industry, and of the fact that the decrease of 1/2d. per hour in that industry took effect from earlier dates, a special temporary reduction of 4s. per week was added to the above 1/2d. per hour, to remain in operation until 31st March. took effect from earlier dates, a special temporary reduction of 4s. per week was added to the above 1/2d. per hour, to remain in operation until 31st March. took effect under an arrangement made by the Engineering and National Employers' Federation. No trade union was a party to this arrange-th the is understood that while higher rates may be paid in individual cases, the rates given are generally in operation so far as members of the Federations are encoded.

ment, but it is inderstood that while higher rates may be paterin individual cases, the inters growther generating in operation is concerned.
‡: The above rates were embodied in an agreement made between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations (Coventry and District Association), the Master Patternmakers of Coventry and the Coventry branch of the United Patternmakers' Association.
§ The change was embodied in an agreement made between London and District Association of Engineering Employers and the Amalgamated Engineering is the district affected included Bexley Heath, Crayford, Dartford, Erith, Hayes, Romford, Thames Ditton, and Waltham Abbey.
[] The agreed basis rate for fitters and turners is 1s. 1d. per hour, which is subject to a war wage addition of 26s. 6d. per week.
[] Members of Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society.
\*\*\*\* Members of Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association.

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## CHANGES IN WAGES.

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<sup>\*</sup> Including fitters, turners, smiths, ironmoulders, brassmoulders and machinists; patternmakers receive an additional 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week "tool money."
<sup>\*</sup> Including Aberdeen, Arbroath, Brechin, Carnoustie, Dundee, Edinburgh, Forfar, Glasgow. Greenock, Kilmarnock, and Montrose.
<sup>\*</sup> Including of the 25 per cent. "special bonus" consolidated into base rates as from July, 1920.
<sup>§</sup> The "merged rates" are the pre-war rates plus war wages.
<sup>§</sup> Belonging to the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
<sup>§</sup> The change was embodied in an agreement made between the London and District Association of Engineering Employers and the National Amalgamated into of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers.
<sup>\*\*</sup> The change described applied to men employed previous to 25 November, 1921. For men engaged on or after that date the reduced rate was already in Peration (see p. 655 of December LABOUR GAZETTE.)
<sup>††</sup> This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically "sgulated in accordance with the index numbers of retail" prices, etc.

March, 1922.

March, 1922.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italios.)	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			OTHER METAL TRADES	continued				TEXTILE TRADES-(	ontinued).
Optical trument Making	London*	lst pay day in Feo.	Males	Decrease of 1d. per hour for men in receipt of the "standard rate" (1s. 9d. to 1s. 81d.), and proportional reductions for lower paid men.	Hosiery Manu-	Midlands*	Pay day in week beginning 20 Feb.		Bonus of 10d. in the shilling on earnings reduced to 9d. in the shilling.
Surgical strument Laking	Sheffield	27 Feb.	Surgical and dental instrument makers	Percentage addition of 75 per cent., previously paid on revised pre-war piecework prices reduced to 70 per cent., and timeworkers wages reduced by 2½ per cent.	facture	Dumfries and Dis- trict	2nd week in Jan.	Males and females	Decreaset of ½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 51s. 4d. women, 29s. 4d.
Outl <b>ery</b> Manu- acture	Sheffield	1 Feb.	Table and butcher knife hafters, table and butcher blade smithers, shoe blade smithers, table blade hand forgers flat	PIECEWORKERS: Bonus cf 35 per cent., previously paid. re- duced to 27½ per cent. MALE DATAL WORKERS: Bonus of 37½ per cent., previously paid, reduced to 30 per cent. FEMALES: Decrease of 3s per full working week for those 18 years of	Lace Ourtain Manu- facture	Nottingham and District, Beeston, Southwell, and certain districts in Scotland;	6 Feb.	All classes of workpeople, ex- cept designers and draughts- men§	Decrease of 12½ per cent. on list prices.
dge Tool Manu- facture	Birmingham and Wolverhampton District	lst pay day in Feb.	table blade hand forgers, flat steel metal fork grinders, stainless blade smithers, etc. Males	<ul> <li>PIECEWORKERS: Bonus cf 35 per cent., previously paid. re- duced to 27½ per cent. MALE DATAL WORKERS: Bonus of 37½ per cent., previously paid, reduced to 30 per cent. FEMALES: Decrease of 3s. per full working week for those 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per full working week for those under 18 years.</li> <li>Decreasest of 2s. 4d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 9d. per week for youths 18 years and under 21 years, and of 1s. 2d. per week for boys under 18 years.</li> <li>Decrease of 12½ per cent. on piece price list of 1920.</li> </ul>	Oarpet Manu- facture	Great Britain	U.		Decreaset of 10 per cent. in percentage advance paid or basis rates, leaving wages 80 per cent. and 90 per cent above basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworker respectively. Increase of 5s. 6d. per week in minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (48s. 6d. to 54s.). (See also p. 148)
0.000	n de gante ballater de company de la company	(19 Nov., 1921 1 Jan	Pieceworkers on hand forged	Bonus on total earnings of 7½ per cent., previously paid, withdrawn.	Flax and	Great Britain	27 Feb.	Males, 21 years and over, em- ployed as hemp rollers on non- reciprocating machines or as hemp breakers Male apprentices who are ap-	
Nut and Bolt Manu- facture	South Stafford- shire	1 Dec., 1921 1 Feb.	Dayworkers on hand forged work	Decrease of 6s. per week in war wages (32s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.) and bonus of 12½ per cent. on total earnings, previously paid, reduced to 8½ per cent. Bonus on total earnings of 8½ per cent., previously paid, reduced to 4½ per cent.	Hemp Trade Asbestos	Great Britain	lst full	Men	Boards Acts, starting at 14s. during 1st year and increa- ing to 32s. during 4th year (then to 40s. as improver) for tenting apprentices, and to 21s. during 3rd year (then t 32s. as improver) for dressing apprentices. (See als p. 148.)
	h nervenski večatka sete askab governica	( 1st pay after 11 Feb.	Boys and youths	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted starting at 12s. at 14 years, and increasing with each year of age to 35s. at 20 years; resulting in decreases varying from 3s. to 7s.	Calico Printing	Lanoashire, Cheshire, Derby-	pay day in Feb.	Women Machine calico printers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 2s. per week. "Cost of living" wage reduced from 77 per cent. to 6 per cent. on basic wages, and flat rate bonus of 20s. per week, previously paid, reduced to 15s. per week.
Screw Manu- facture	Birmingham and District	lst pay after 25 Feb.	Women and girls	per week. Revised scale of weekly wages adopted starting at 12s. at 14 years, and increasing with each year of age to 29s. for those 21 years and over; resulting in decreases varying from 6d. to 2s. 3d. per week. Piecework prices also cor- respondingly adjusted. Decrease of 122 per cent. for dayworkers and pieceworkers.	rinneng	shire, Scotland, and certain firms in Yorkshire Leek	pay day in March 3 Feb.	Males	
hain and Anchor	l Cradley Heath and District and	13 Feb	Workpeople employed on mak- ing side-welded and end- welded dollied chains (males, including blacksmiths)	from 6d. to 2s. 3d. per week. Piecework prices also cor- respondingly adjusted. Decrease of 12½ per cent. for dayworkers and pieceworkers.	Silk Dyeing and Finishing	Macolesfield	Pay day in week ending 18 Feb.	Males Females	Decreaset of 2s. per week for those 22 years of age an over, and of 1s. per week for those under 22 years. Decreaset of 5s. 1d. per week for workers 22½ years an over, and of from 1s. 6d. to 5s. per week for those under 22½ years. Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week for women, and of 1s. per
Making	Pontypridd	lst pay	Anchor smiths	Decrease of 6d. per cwt. (except for sizes of 7 lbs. to 14 lbs.). Decrease of 3d. per cwt. Decrease of 3d. per cwt.		the strength is to make		Timeworkers	week for girls under 18. Decreasest of 3d. per hour for dyers, scourers and trin mers, of 1d. per hour for menders and for male an female auxiliary workers 18 years of age and over, an proportionate decreases for auxiliary workers under 1
tional gineering	Walos	in Feb.	Steelwork erectors	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: London erectors, 1s. 82d.; sheeters, 1s. 103d.; sheeters' holders- up, 1s. 83d. England and Wales (excluding London)- erectors, 1s. 72d.; sheeters, 1s. 82d.; sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 7d.	Hosiery Bleaching. Dyeing	Leicester, Lough- borough, Notting- ham, Derby and	enaing \	TITITIES (Other than web	years. Bonus of 80 per cent. on list prices, previously paid, r.
	Glasgow and District and Greenock Edinburgh	6 Feb. 6 Feb.	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for fireman, and of 12d. per hour for drivers. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 82d.; drivers, 1s. 8d. Decrease of 12d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen,	and Finishing	Hinckley	4 March		Bonus of 55 per cent. on list prices, previously paid, r duced to 471 per cent.
arriery	Paisley and Dis- trict (including Johnstone Ren-	6 Feb.	Farriers	18. 82d.; drivers, 18. 8d. Decrease of 1d. per hour for firemen, and of 12d. per hour for drivers. Rates after change: firemen, 18. 82d.; drivers, 18. 8d.		Ant or at most a more at the terms of more that the terms of the second second second the second second second the second second second second the second second second second the second second second second second the second		Dyers, scourers, menders and other pieceworkers CLOTHING TRAI	
Spring Manu- facture	frew and Barr- head) Sheffield	1st full pay after 18 Feb.	Laminated spring fitters and vicemen	Decreaset of 1s. per week in bonus (20s. to 19s.).		anter tente de la contra de la		Male timeworkers: Departments other than heel building and stock and shoe rooms Heel building departments and	over** and of from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per week (according to age) for those 16 to 22 years.
Military Musical strument Making	London	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in	Timeworkers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: brass in- strument makers, 1s. 82d. and 1s. 72d.; drum makers, 1s. 72d.; wood wind and saxophone makers, 1s. 82d.; brass finishers, polishers, etc., 1s. 62d.; improvers, 1s. 12d. to	Boot and Shoe Manu-	Great Britain¶	2nd pay	stock or shoe rooms Female timeworkers: Closing and heel building de- partments and stock and	and over and of from 18, 3d, to 38, 6d, per week (according to age) for those 16 to 22 years. Decrease of 2s, per week (40s, to 38s.) for those 20 years an
		Feb.	Pieceworkers TEXTILE TRADE	and the second second and the second se	facture	and a second sec	day in Feb,	shoe rooms Pieceworkers	those 16 to 19 years. Decrease of 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent. on earnings for males and females respectively working on piecewor statements, which include the percentage increase granted under the Interim (1920) Agreement, and pe
Woollen and Worsted ndustry	West of England District	pay week after 26 Jan.	E So the press	Decreaset of 7½ per cent. in minimum time, piece and piecework basis time rates.	Hand-sewn	London (West End)	1st pay	Hand sewn boot and shoe	centage additions to earnings of workers paid on othe lists reduced by 5 and 2½ for men and women respe tively.
Lucity	ante foi se se versien 2 dese se destat		Preparers, spinners, weavers, etc.: Males	fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for the classes named respectively:	Boot and Shoe Trade		day in Feb.	makers and repairers Workers who have completed	1921, leaving wages 15 per cent. below these rates. Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trad
Jute	Great Britain	9 Feb.	Females	2s. 9½d. for those 16 to 21 years, and 3s. 1½d. (43s. 9d. to 40s. 7½d.) for those 21 years and over.¶ Decreases varying from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d. per week for	Retail Bespoke	Great Britain	22 Feb.	not less than 5 years' appren- ticeship or learnership	Boards Acts of 2d. per hour in time and piecework bas time rates. Minimum time rates and piecework basis tim rates respectively after change: less than 1 year's employ ment, 1s. 3d., 1s. 44d.; 1 year and less than 3 years, 1s. 4d 1s. 54d.; not less than 3 years, 1s. 5d., 1s. 64d. (See Ord
ndustry	ten anne 81 ange 10	alahan sa alahan sa	spare) spinners (all ages) Orra (or spare) spinners 18 years and over Spinning shifting mistresses	single spinners, and from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per week for double spinners.¶ Decrease of 2s. 4½d. per week (33s. 3d. to 30s. 10½d.).¶ Decrease of 3d. per week (42s. to 39s.).¶	Tailoring	in three drawn and		Other workers (except learners, apprentices, cutters and trim- mers)	on p. 148.) Decrease in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trad
(	Dunfermline and	Feb.	Males, 18 years of age and over	Decreases of 3s. 31d. per week for those under 16 years, 2s. 91d. per week for those 16 to 18 years, and 2s. per week (28s. to 26s.) for those 18 years and over.	Glove	Certain districts in England11	Week ending 4 Feb.	Workpeople, other than labour- ers. employed in the leather section	Advance of 21 per cent., previously paid on rates fixed by the National Agreement of 1919. withdrawn. Minimus time rates after change: skilled men, 60s.; women 2 years and over, 8d.
Linen Manu- acture	West Fife Kirkcaldy and Dis- trict	lst fu'l pay in Feb.	Males	Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week for tenters, dressers, lappers, and finishers, and 1s. 3d. per week for labourers. Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on piece rates as adjusted in May 1920 (where Trade Board rates permit), and an	And the discon-			Labourers employed in above section	Decrease of 24 per cent. Rate after change, 1s. 3d. per hour less 122 per cent.
Silk	Leek	3 Feb.	Men, 22 years and over Women, 18 years and over Males, under 22 years, and girls under 18	equivalent decrease for timeworkers. Decreaset of 2s. per week. Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week.	published in t Includin	ng Leicester, Loughborou; rease took effect under he LABOUR GAZETTE. ng Darvel, Newmilns, Gal in Scotland, where design	an arranger ston. Kilmar	nent by which wages are automatically	on, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry Districts. regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, et

\* The reductions took effect under in a reement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Manufacturing Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee.
\* Including Wednesbury, Oldbury, Stourbridge and Cannock.
\* This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index numbers of retail prices, etc.,
\* The decreases took effect under an arrangement made between the Bridgebuilding and Constructional Engineering Employers' Association and the Iron and
\* Including Stroud. Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, Witney, South Devon, and North Tawton.
\* See Order on p. 97 of February LABOUR GAZETTE.

## CHANGES IN WAGES.

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

<sup>4\*</sup> It was provided that in the case of male timeworkers 23 years and over and female timeworkers 20 years and over who, under the Interim (1920) Agreement, received increases of less than 12s. and 6s. per week respectively, the present reductions should be one-third of the increases granted under that agreement instead of the reductions described above.
<sup>4\*</sup> It me effect of this reduction is that in the case of statements revised under the 1919 Agreement which came into force on or before 31st December, 1919, advances of 5 per cent. and 7½ per cent. on piecework earnings are now paid to men and women respectively; in the case of those which came into operation on or after 1st January, 1920, 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively, while in the case of the Northampton County Clickers Statement which came into operation on 2nd June, 1919, net list prices are now paid.
<sup>4\*</sup> The decrease took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Glove Making Industry. The principal districts affected were Worcester, North Devon, Yeovil and Oxford.

RINCI	PAL CHANGES	IN RAJ	THE LABOUR GA	ZETTE. March, 1922. ED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922—(continued).		h, 1922. CIPAL CHANGI	CS IN B	CHANGES IN	WAGES. 139 RTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922—(continued).
Trade.		Date from which change took	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Frade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	n	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italice.)
		effect.		Part of the second s		1	effect.		
	Consequences and		CLOTHING TRADES—(c Males:			Bedfordshire and	25 Feb	AGRICULTURE (con	
			Males:	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Irade Boards Acts of 4d. per hour for cutters and blockers and 2d. per hour for press cutters and lining cutters. (See Order on p. 148.)		Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Market Har- borough and Lutterworth Dis-		A dult male agricultural labourers A dult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 32s. adopted for a week of 52 hours up to 22nd July.* Rate of 31s. adopted for a week of 51 hours up to 30th September.*
	and paint of	3 .11-2.5	Straw hat workers with not less than 5 years' experience after the age of 19* Workers 22 years and over	Boards Acts of 2d. per hour in the time rate (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.) and piecework basis time rate (1s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.). (See Order on p. 148.) Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade		tricts Melton Mowbray and Belvoir dis- tricts	1 Feb.	Male agricultural labourers	Decrease of 2s. per week for those 21 years and over (34s. to 32s.) and of proportionate amounts for those under 21; to operate for a week of 50 hours up to 28th Feb-
	England and Wales	20 Feb.	other than the above	Boards Acts of 1d. per hour in the time rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d.) and piecework basis time rate (1s. 32d. to 1s. 22d.).		Norfolk	25 Feb.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> hours.*
at, Cap and illinery Frade			Workers under 22 years	<ul> <li>Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 4d. per hour for cutters and blockers and 2d. per hour for press cutters and lining cutters. (See Order on p. 148.)</li> <li>Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2d. per hour in the time rate (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.) and piecework basis time rate (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 6½d.). (See Order on p. 148.)</li> <li>Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. per hour in the time rate (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d.) and piecework basis time rate (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 2½d.). (See Order on p. 148.)</li> <li>New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of ½d., 1d., or 1½d. per hour, and decrease of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate. (See Order on p. 148.)</li> <li>Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour in time rate (8½d. to 8d.) and of 1d. per hour in piecework basis time rate (9½d. to 8½d). (See Order on p. 148.)</li> <li>Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour in time rate (8½d. to 8d.) and of 1d. per hour in piecework basis time rate (9½d. to 8½d). (See Order on p. 148.)</li> <li>Bonus of 100 per cent. previously paid on pre-war price lists reduced to 75 per cent.</li> </ul>		Rutland	1 Feb.	A du lt male agricultural labourers	Decrease of 2s. per week (34s. to 32s.); to operate for a week of 48 hours up to 4th March, and 50 hours from then up to 28th October and sliding scale method of deter- mining wages adopted, by which wages are regulated in accordance with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices eter
liauo	neino See anio		Females (other than learners)	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour in time rate (8½d. to 8d.) and of 1d. per hour in piecework basis time rate (9½d. to 8½d). (See Order on p. 148.)	Agricul- ture (contd.).	Shropshire	1 Feb.	Male agricultural labourers	accordance with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices. etc.* Decrease of 1½d. per hour (9½d. to 8d.) for those 21 years and over, and proportionate rates adopted for those under 21; to operate for a guarantedd week of 48 hours up to 4th March.*
Barring Ba	Various townst Denton, Stockport,	1 Jan.	Silk hat and helmet, &c., makers Felt hat makers:	lists reduced to 75 per cent.		Cornwall	1 Feb.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 34s. adopted up to 28th February.*
1.5 65 87	Hyde, Bury, Failsworth and	1st pay	Timeworkers	Bonus of 65 per cent., previously paid, reduced <sup>‡</sup> to 60 per cent. Rate after change for men, 10 <sup>3</sup> d. plus 60 per cent.		Devonshire	2 Feb.	Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 34s. adopted for a week of 50 hours up to 25th March for those 21 years and over, with proportionate rates for those under 21 years.* Rate of 33s. adopted for a week of 52½ hours.† Minimum rate of 31s. 6d. adopted for a week of 54 hours.†
	Romiley dis- tricts; also Car- lisle	day in Feb.	Pieceworkers	Bonus of 70 per cent., previously paid, reducedt to 65 per		Isle of Wight Kentt	1 Feb. 27 Feb.	Adult male agricultural workers Adult male agricultural	rates for those under 21 years.* Rate of 33s. adopted for a week of 52½ hours.† Minimum rate of 31s 6d adopted for a week of 54 hours ‡
	e	(	Female machinists, liners, etc, in the furriers section	Cent. Minimum weekly time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 45s. for machinists, and 40s. for liners or fin-		Somerset	1 Feb.	labourers Male agricultural labourers	Decrease of 3s. per week (36s. to 33s.) for adults, and of
Fur Frade	Great Britain	9 Feb.	Learners. and females under 21 employed in cutting and nail- ing	Acts at 45s. for machinists, and 40s. for liners or fin- ishers. (See Order on p. 97 of February GAZETTE.) New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 97 of February GAZETTE.)		Surrey East Sussex	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Male agricultural workers 21 to 65 years of age A duit male agricultural	25 March.* Rate of 31s. adopted for a week of 52 hours up to
			TRANSPORT TRAD		(	andor white the	t as the s	PAPER, PRINTING AND AL	31 March.*
	Scotland	1 Feb.	Youths and boys employed in the railway service (exclusive of engine cleaners)	Age at which youths are entitled to adult rates of pay raised from 18 years to 20; and reduced scale of weekly wages adopted as follows:-16s. at 15 years of age or under, 20s. at 16 years, 25s. at 17 years, 30s. at 18 years, and 35s. at 19 years, such scale to apply to all youths and boys already in service under 18 years of age, and to	amore	and a second sec		All workpeople (except mech- anics, etc., and those employed in hand-made paper mills and board mills) :	
- Artesta	and the second second		and a second second	boys already in service under 18 years of age, and to new entrants under the age of 20, subject to an immediate reduction to 50s. per week in the case of youths already in the service between the ages of 18 and 20 years who	- traction	United Kingdom <sup>‡</sup>	1 Feb.	Men 21 years and over	Decreases of 11d. per hour. Decreases of 1d. per hour for those 18 to 20¶ years, and of
ailway /		( Jan.	Males:	are in receipt of 53s. per week or over.s Decreaset of 4s. per week.	Paper Making			Boys and youths under 21 years Women and girls	Decreases of ½d. per hour for those 18 to 20¶ years, and of ¼d. per hour for those under 18.§ Decreases of ¼d. per hour for those 18 years and over, of ½d. per hour for those of 17, and of ½d. per hour for those 14 to 16 years
ervice			Engine drivers, firemen and cleaners	New schedule of standard daily rates adopted, varying from 12s. to 15s.   for drivers, 9s. 6d. to 11s.   (12s. after 10th year) for firemen, and from 4s. to 7s.   for cleaners; new entrants employed as cleaners to receive adult rate of pay at age of 20 years, instead of 18 years as previously. Increase of 4s. per week on existing rates of pay for all employees to whom reduction of 4s. applied in January. 1922; and graduated scale of wages adopted for juniors, for whom the age entitling to adult rates of pay is raised from 18 to 20 years, subject to those 18 years and over already in service receiving adult rates of pay sus- taining no reduction, and those at junior rates not		Kent, Somerset and Devonshire	$ \begin{cases} 23 \text{ Jan.} \\ 6 \text{ Feb.} \\ 20 \text{ Feb.} \end{cases} $	gineers, finishers, layers, etc., employed in the hand-made	Decreasess proportionate to those for timeworkers. Decrease of 7d. per "day's work."** Decrease of 5d. per "day's work."**
	Ireland	15 Feb.	Other conciliation grades	Increase of 4s. per week on existing rates of pay for all employees to whom reduction of 4s. applied in January.		and a second sec	(20 100.)	paper trade Compositors, linotype operators, etc. lithographic printers, elec-	Decrease of 5d. per "day's work."** Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: compositors (jobbing), 87s.; morning news, 99s.; evening
	2 ocoron de Lei X on en Salen von de Carlan			for whom the age entitling to adult rates of pay is raised from 18 to 20 years, subject to those 18 years and	Printing, Book-	Belfast	1st pay day in	trotypers and stereotypers, cut- ters, and labourers (jobbing and newspaper offices)	news, 89s. 6d.; litho printers, 90s.; electrotypers and stereotypers, 87s.; cutters (employed over five years), 73s.; labourers, 51s. 6d.
			Construction of the second second	being reduced below their present rates.	binding, etc.	The second second	Jan.	Male bookbinders	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (88s. 6d. to 87s.). Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change.
dennin 1	South Yorkshire District¶	Week starting 13 Feb.	Road transport workers em- ployed by co-operative socie- ties	Decrease of 4s. per week.	-		(	ing trades	qualified pagers and sewers, 35s.; other journeywomen, 33s.
a tester of	Manchester and district**	lst pay dayin	0100	Decreaset of 4s. per week. Rates after change: horse drivers, 60s. and 65s.††; steam wagon drivers, 73s.; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 70s., (under 2 tons) 63s.		All and a summary summary of		FURNITURE AND WOODWOR Timeworkers:	
1. Tak	Warrington Leeds	Feb. Pay day		Decrease of 3s. per week. Decrease of 3s. per week for horse drivers, light motor drivers, steerers, mates and trailermen, and of 4s. per		buo, section	in man	Males (except classes named below)	Decreases of 11d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: cabinet makers and upholsterers, 1s. 10d.; french polishers, 1s. 91d.; carpet and blind section, 1s. 9d.
the sea to	the second second	week ending 10 or	Addition and a state	after change : horse drivers, 58s, and 63s. tt; petrol wagon	and the set	State of the lost of		Packers and porters (whole- sale trade)	18. 92d.; carpet and blind section, 18. 9d. Decreases of 1d. per hour for those paid hourly rates and of 3s. 8d. and 3s. 7d. per week for packers and porters respectively paid weekly.
Road ansport / ndustry	Magalagell	11 Feb.	the last friend while high and	drivers (under 1 ton), 59s.; (over 1 ton), 70s.; mates and trailermen, 59s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change for horse		Wines, of the printing		Learners, improvers and apprentices	respectively paid weekly. Decreases of 638 per cent. for those who have previously received advances pro rata to those granted from time
- in the g	Macclesfield Plymouth	11 Feb. 1st pay lay week ending	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	drivers, 58s. and 60s. <sup>++</sup> Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: horse drivers, 56s. and 58s. per week <sup>++</sup> ; petrol wagon drivers, (1 to 2 ton), 59s., (under 1 ton) 57s.	and the second	London	1 Feb.	Upholstresses and female french polishers Pieceworkers:	to time to journeymen. Decreases of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: upholstresses, 112d.; female french polishers, 1s. 12d.
	Various districts	11 Feb.		Decreaset of 3s. per week Rates after change at Glas-	Furniture Manufac-	sinte altre change	The former	Upholsterers	Decreases in total of agreed percentage payable on basic rate from 95.83 to 83.3 per cent., except for those em- ployed by certain firms (see p. 315 of LABOUR GAZETTE for
	in Scotland‡‡ (ex- cept Forfarshire)	Feb.	The second Branch in the	and over) 70s. 6d., steam wagon arivers cos. 6d, steam	ture	A Printer and a start of		AN AND PROPERTY CONTRACTOR AND AND	June, 1921) for whom the percentages payable are 10 per cent. plus 10 per cent. plus 83.3 per cent. (calculated
	Forfarshire	28 Jan.		Decreaset of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 1s. for those under 18. Rates after change at Dundee: horse drivers, 58s. and 60s. <sup>††</sup>		and the state of the second		Operatives employed in the white enamelled (deal) sec-	cumulatively).
	A STATE OF THE STATE	)	AGRICULTURE. Agricultural workers :	Decrease of 5s per week for those 21 years and over, and	and the second	Middlesbrough, Stockton, and	1 Feb.	tion Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet makers, 2s.; others, 1s. 113d.
gricul-	Cumberland, West- morland and	0.71	Males	manuficante domagen for skilled aportere betapper 10		Hartlepool Leeds Bradford	1st full	Cabinet makers chairmakers	Decreases of 1d, per hour. Rate after change 1s 91d .
ture	Furness District of Lancashire	Z Feb.		and 21 years. Rates after change (to operate up to 3rd June) for adults: skilled, 45s. for a week of 63 hours: others, 32s. 6d. for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter.§§		Halifax, Keighley and Brighouse York and Ripon	week in Feb. 1st full	carvers, machinists, uphol- sterers and french polishers Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers	carvers and spindle moulders who are all-round machinists receive 1d. per hour extra. Decrease§ of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8d.).

Those employed in stiffening straws and all classes of hoods, or in blocking straws, hoods or shapes, covered by hand or machine.
Viz — Manchester, Denton, Stockport, Leicester, London, Bristol, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dublin.
This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index numbers of retail prices, etc.
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.
If the rates quoted are subject to additional payments for mileage on basis that mileage in excess of 120 per day shall be reckoned at a rate of 15 miles as the equivalent of one hour. In the case of certain of the smaller companies the rates are subject to a deduction of 10 per cent.
Including Sheffield, Barnsley, Doncaster, Goole, Pontefract, Chesterfield, Staveley and Worksop.
\* Including Ashton-under-Lyne, Droylsden, Prestwick, Audenshaw, Salford, Hyde, Rochdale, Glossop, Stockport, Dukinfield, Mossley, Oldham, Middleton, Saddle worth, Manchester, Stalybridge and Littleborough.
\* The lower rate applied to one hours and the higher rate to two-horse drivers.
\* Including amongst others Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Leith, Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Paisley and Perth.
\* 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 roduction Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

• The new rates of wages and working hours referred to above are those which have been agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn duction Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921. The Minister of Agriculture has confirmed the agreement made for Surrey. † The new rate referred to was not accepted by the workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the subject of a recommendation by the employers' side. The change took effect under the terms of an Agreement made between the Employers' Federation of Paper Makers, the National Union of Printing. Solution of Paper Workers, and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers. The decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc., bublished in the LABOUR GAZETTE. If the minimum rates after change may be calculated by adding the above decreases to those sustained in December (see p. 37 of January LABOUR GAZETTE) and deducting the totals from the rates shown on page 433 of LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921. If the case of youths aged 20 years doing the work of adults in Class II. occupations, the reductions were 1d. and 1¼d. per hour for shiftworkers and day workers respectively. \* A "day's work" is a quantity of paper, which varies according to the different sizes.

March, 1922.

March, 1922.

PRINC	IPAL CHANGE	S IN RA	TES OF WAGES' REPOR'	TED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922-(continued).	PRIN	CIP
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	
-		FUR	NITURE AND WOODWORKING	FRADES-(continued).		
	Harrogate	week in	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers	Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9½d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9½d.).	Vehicle Building (cont.)	Gla tr Dur tr
ACTUS ON 1	Huddersfield Sheffield and Dis-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Furniture trade operatives (males) Men employed in the retail fur-	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet and	Oricket Bat,	Loc
eres (332) and under and sole	Manchester, Hey- wood, Altrincham, Bolton and Stock- port Districts	Store a set	nishing trade Furniture trade operatives	lino fitters, 1s. 10d.; others, 2s. Decrease* of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for men, and <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour for upholstresses and female polishers (1s. 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. to 1s. 1d.). Men's rates after change: cabinet makers, upholsterers and polishers, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 6d. Decrease* of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for journeymen (1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 10d.), and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers	Tennis Racquet, etc., Making Organ	Gr
	North-East Lanca- shiret and Tod- morden	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair- makers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists Cabinet makers, upholsterers	1s. 10d.), and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Decrease of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour (2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 10d.).	Building	10
nen de ser	St. Helens Warrington	1 Feb.	and french polishers Cabinet makers, upholsterers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 2s.).	Perambula- tor and Invalid	Gre
fam entre valieur ent	Wigan	2nd week in Feb.	C a bin et makers, carvers, machinemen, upholsterers and french polishers Carret and blind fitters	Decrease of 12d. per hour (1s. 112d. to 1s. 10d.). Decrease* of 2d. per hour (1s. 82d. to 1s. 62d.).	Carriage Making	1
	Birmingham and West Bromwich	dav in		Descrete of 11d ner bour for skilled men, and propor-	de hard to rea	
Furniture Manufao-	Bath, Barnstaple, Bristol, Cardiff, and Gloucester	23 Feb.	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers, french polishers, etc.	tionate decreases for apprentices, etc., and for men in receipt of a rate lower than 1s. 71d. before the change. Rates after change for skilled men, Cardiff (certain firms), 1s. 7d.; other towns, 1s. 6d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change, 1s. 61d.	Flour	Gree
ture (contd.)		Pay day in week	Journeymen Unskilled labourers Caners	and 18. 7d. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 21d.). Decrease of 1d. per chair on bedroom chairs bored 21 and 23 (91d. to 9d.), and of 1d. per hour on Manchester resident odd chairs etc. (91d to 9d.)	Milling	Gre
at gu	High Wycombe	ending 25 Feb	Matters	Decreases of id. per chairs, out (view or ordinary chairs (10d. to 9id.), and of proportionate amounts on children's and kinder- garten chairs. Decreasess of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Decrease of id. per hour. Rates after change: skilled,		Lo pc Pc
The state	Ipswich	1 Feb 1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives (males) Cabinet makers, upholsterers	1s. $3d$ . Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 2s.).	and second	
	Leicester Peterborough	1 Feb.	and french polishers Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers and	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 2s. 2d.; others, 1s. 101d.		Nor an Mi
	Reading	1 Feb.	french polishers Cabinet makers, carvers. uphol- sterers and french polishers Cabinet makers, carvers and	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 1s. 11d.; others, 1s. 8d. Decrease of ½d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 2s.).	Baking and Con- fection-	ar Cerr Yo
and the second	Edinburgh	1 Feb. {	machinists Upholsterers and french polishers Rocking and baby chair makers	Decrease of 1/2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 111/2d.). Decrease of 1/2d. per hour for timeworkers and of 21 per	ery	Bar
	Glasgow	1st full pav in Feb.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet		ker Wa Cert Not
	Belfast Birmingham	1 Feb. 6 Feb.	and french polishers Machinists, labourers, etc	Decrease of 13d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	La Brist Sout Wine
change	Bristol	Pay day iu week ending	Machinists, etc	And the second sec		York
Mill- Sawing	Cardiff, Barry, Newport and Swansea	24 Feb. Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease of 3d. per hour for journeymen and of 3d. per for	Brewing	ing Edin
or or of the second	Scotland	in March 1st pay day in Feb.	Woodcutting machinists Fully qualified male adults	hour for apprentices. Minimum tate after change ju- journeymen, 1s. 7d. Decrease of 3d. per hour for saw doctors, and 1d. per hour	Seed Crushing and Oil Milling	Liver
		Pay end- ing 2, 3 or 4 of	Labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 32d. to 1s. 3d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour for those 16 and under 201, and of 1d. for those 201 to 21 years.	Industry )	
Dealt	London	or 4 of March	Females	Decrease of \$d. per hour for those of 20 to 203 and 21 years. 201 to 21 years, of 2d. for those of 20 to 203 and 21 years. the rate for those of 16 to 17 remaining unchanged. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).	ing, etc.	Lond pool and
Packing Case Making	Liverpool Birmingham	Pay end-	Sawyers and woodcutting rischinists Packing case makers	Decrease of \$d. per hour. Rate after change for time- workers, 1s. 5d.	1(1)	
	Scotland (except Aberdeen)	ing 23- 25 Feb.	Packing case makers and wood cutting machinists	journeymen; packing case makers—Glasgow, 18. 14. Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline and Dundee, 18. 6d.; woodcutting machinists (all districts), 18. 7d.	Milk Dis- tributive Trade	Engl Wale
Coopering	Great Britain, Bel- fast and London- derry Ports in		Coopers	cent. for pieceworkers, leading piece facto percent per cent. above pre-war rates. <sup>1</sup> Decrease of 19s. per week for timeworkers (84s. to 65s.) and decrease of 19s. per week for timeworkers (1s. 10d. to 1s. 2d.).	Cigar	Gre
. Sec. Con	Various Ports in Scotlands Various Towns in England and Wales	1 Feb.	Skilled men employed by mem bers of the National Em ployers' Association of Vehicle	e Decrease* of 12a. per nour.	Making * For the to (coach work 23d	(cer
Vehicle Building	London and cer- tain other Dis-	lst pay day after 21 Feb.	Builders Skilled men employed by mem hers of the National Federa tion of Vehicle Trades	Decrease* of 1d. per hour.¶	† This decree † This decree in the LABOUR G ‡ Minimum § The chang included in the chang	AZETT

• This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are

This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in account of the labour GAZETTE.
Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham and Preston.
The rates after change for timeworkers were 3d. less than those quoted on p. 497 of LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921. In the case of coopen the trace were fixed as from first pay day after 1 February at 1d. per hour above the minimum in the case of those at block and on unions and at Burton basic rates were fixed as from first pay day after 1 February at 1d. per hour above the minimum in the case of those at block and on unions and at Burton basic rates were fixed as from first pay day after 1 February at 1d. per hour above the minimum in the case of those at block and on unions and at Burton basic rates were fixed. Fraserburgh, Lerwick, Peterhead, Stornoway and Wick.
Aberdeen, Buckie, Fraserburgh, Lerwick, Peterhead, Stornoway and Wick.
For particulars of the various towns affected see list in § note on p. 497 of LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921, to which are added Liverpool and I For particulars of the various towns affected see list in § note on p. 497 of LABOUR GAZETTE referred to.
Birkenhead. Minimum rates for skilled grades are now 24d, per hour less than those quoted in the GAZETTE referred to.
For particulars of the towns affected besides London and the minimum rates previously paid see list in note ¶ on p. 660 of LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921. Standard rates at Manchester, Liverpool, Oldham and Bury were reduced by an additional 1d. per hour. In the case of Norwich it has been reported that the minimum rate at present paid is 1s. 7d.

### CHANGES IN WAGES.

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HANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922-(continued). Date from which Particulars of change. ity. change Classes of Workpeople. took effect. (Decreases in italics.) FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES-(continued). and Dis-Decreaset of 11d. per hour, with a further decrease of 1d. per hour for skilled men employed on coach work.\* Decreaset of 11d. per hour.1 Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright 1 Feb. nd Distrades Bolton Pieceworkers 14 Feb. Bonus of 100 per cent. previously paid on list prices re-duced to 85 per cent. e, Not Leeds ury ain Decrease of 2d. per hour. Standard rates after change: London, 2s.; Manchester and Liverpool, 1s. 112d.; other towns, 1s. 102d. 9 Dec., 1921 Organ builders (skilled journeymen) Timeworkers:--All workers (except male porters and labourers) Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour or 2s. per week. (See Order on p. 98 of February GAZETTE.) Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour. (See Order on p. 98 of February GAZETTE.) tain 4 Feb. Male porters and labourers Pieceworkers ... Piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 10 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate. (See Order on p. 98 of February GAZETTE.) FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBAC CO TRADES. Youths under 21 years ... New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, resulting in decreases of from 1s. to 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 15s. to 19s. per week (according to class of mill) at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 39s. to 1st pay day in Feb. ain§ mill) at 16 years of age, increasing each year to 39s. to 48s. at 20 years.
Decreases of 3s. to 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change; Class A, 34s.; Class AA, 32s.; Class B, 30s.; Class BB, 29s.; Class C, 28s.§.
Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male bakers and confectioners, 2s. per week for allied workers, 1s. 3d. per week for adult females, 9d. per week for juveniles, and 5d. per day for jobbers. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 68s., 72s., or 76s.; singlehands, 64s.; second-hands and doughmakers, 62s., 65s., or 68s.; ovensmen, machine minders, stokers, etc., 63s.; tablehands, 60s. Women 18 years and over Workpeople employed by mem-bers of the Incorporated Society of Principal Whole-sale and Retail Bakers and by co-operative societies (Metro-and City 25 Feb. erland am, also ough isle Adult males ... 4 Feb. Decreaset of 2s. per week. Ratell after change for table hands, 76s. wns in Adult males (bakers and con-fectioners) Pay day Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (71s. to 68s. 6d.).\*\* in week . ending 25 Feb. urness Bir-28 Jan. 20 Feb. Adult males Adult males Decreasi of 2s. per week (76s. to 74s.).\*\* Decreaset of 2s. per week. Rates after change: dougn-makers. 80s.; doughmakers' assistants, 77s.; forehands and ovensmen, 76s.; tablehands, 70s. Decrease of 4s. or 5s. per week to a minimum rate of 71s per week for tablehands. and wns in Adult males 11 Feb. East 4 Feb. Adult males Adult males Adult males Decrease of 3s. per week (69s. to 66s.).\*\* Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (72s. 6d. to 70s.).\*\* Decrease† of 2s. 4d. per week (61s. 4d. to 59s.).\*\* Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 65s. 1 Jan. 25 Feb. 6 Feb. ••• Bread servers 65s. Decrease of 4s. per week for all adult males and for adult females employed in brewing department (44s. to 40s.), and of 2s. 6d. per week for others (38s. to 35s. 6d.). Rate after change for men 21 years and over (except transport workers), 60s. Decreases of 3s. per week for adults and of 1s. 6d. per week for juniors. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Grade I., 62s. 6d.; Grade II., 60s.; Grade III., 55s. 6d. Decreases of 1s. per week for women 18 and over and youths of 18½ and 20 years, and of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 20½ years; the rates for youths of other ages re-main unchanged. Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing rates. 658. exclud-ld) Adult males (including trans-port workers) and adult females Week ending 11 Feb. 4 Feb. Brewery workers (including transport workers) Men ... ... 1st full Women and youths ... pay after 13 Feb. Liver 25 Feb. Slaughtermen and meat dressers nhead, Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing rates. Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Scales A, B and C respectively11: foremen, 60s., 70s. and 75s.; sterilisers (other than assistant sterilisers) and clerks, 55s., 62s. 6d. and 65s.; all others, 50s., 57s. 6d. and 60s. (See Order on p. 97 cf February GAZETTE.) New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in decreases of 4s. or 5s. per week. (See Order on p. 97 of February GAZETTE.) Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 3s. per week. (See Order on p. 97 of February GAZETTE.) New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 3s. per week. (See Order on p. 97 of February GAZETTE.) Males 21 years of age and over and 1 Feb. Males under 21 years of age Females 21 years of age and over Females under 21 years of age New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts resulting in decreases of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week. (See Order on p. 97. of February GAZETTE.) Cigar makers, sorters, bundlers, Decrease of 15 per cent. on earnings. ritain 1 Jan. ms)§§

see p. 498 of LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921. Minimum and standard rates are now 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour less than these quoted under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc., published

the LABOUR GAZETTE. <sup>1</sup> Minimum rates are now 2<sup>3</sup>d. per hour less than those quoted on p. 498 of LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921. <sup>4</sup> The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry. For list of districts <sup>6</sup> The rate quoted is for workpeople employed by private traders. The rate for those employed by Co-operative Societies is 2s. per week higher. <sup>1</sup> Including Barnsley, Bradford, Bridlington, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, and York. <sup>1</sup> The rate quoted applies to table hands. <sup>14</sup> Viz., Accrington, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Chorley, Colne, Darwen, Great Harwood, Nelson, and Southport. <sup>15</sup> Scale A.—Areas administered by Bural District Councils except towns or villages with a population exceeding 10,000 within any Rural District Council Area. <sup>15</sup> Scale G.—City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts except such parts as are administered by a Rural District Council. <sup>15</sup> The decrease took effect under an agreement made between the United Kingdom Cigar Manufacturers' Federation, the Cigar Sub-Section of t <sup>15</sup> and Chamber of Commerce, and the National Cigar Makers' and Tobacco Workers' Union.

March, 1922.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES' REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922-(continued)

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Lo
		СН	EMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTT	ERY, ETC., TRADES.		-
Explosives Trade	Great Britain London	1 Feb.	Women and girls	of age to 2s. per week for those 18 years and over. Decrease of 13d. per hour (2s. 33d. to 2s. 2d.),†		A d m i County don*
Chemical Manu- facture	Manchester Huddersfield, Run- corn, Widnes and Swansea	6 Feb. 1 Feb.	Plumbers employed in chemical works	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Hudders- field, 2s. 1d.; other towns. 2s.		North and D
Manu- facture of	Birmingham Great Britain	16 Feb. / 23 Feb;	Youths 18 years of age and over	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.). Minimum hourly rates: of 111d., 1s. 11d. and 1s. 31d. adopted for youths 18, 19 and 20 years of age respec-		Newcas
Matches	Various districts in England and	lst pay day in Feb.	Flint glass cutters, intaglio workers and engravers	tively, in lieu of minimum rate of 1s. 31d. previously paid to those 18 years of age and over. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week.		Yorksh Riding
Glass Working	Scotlands Gateshead, Sun- derland, Glas- gow, Shields and	1 Jan.	Pressed glassmakers	Decrease of 7s. per week in war bonus and of 15 per cent. on earnings.		North York East
W OI MING	Knottingley Barnsley, Conis- borough and Swinton	24 Feb.	Founders, teazers, packers, car- ters. labourers, firemen and general workers employed in	Decreases for timeworkers of 2d. per hour for men 18 years of age and over, of 1d. per hour for boys 16 to 18 years, and for women, and proportionate decreases for		York Sheffiel
Brick- making	Sheffield and Dis- trict	Pay day in week ending	glass bottle works Male timeworkers	pieceworkers. Decreases of 2d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 3½d.) for those 21 years and over, and 1½d. or 1d. per hour for those under 21.		
Pottery Manu- facture	Various districts in England and Scotland	11 Feb. ( 17 Feb.	Male pieceworkers All classes of workpeople	Decreases proportionate to the above. Bonus of 122 per cent. on earnings previously paid with- drawn, leaving an incorporated bonus of 663 per cent. on pre-war rates.¶	in the second	West (Shro
to and - of			MISCELLANEOUS T			Worc Staff o
Leather Tanning	Liverpool, Run- corn and War- rington	lst full pay in Feb.	Adult males employed in the leather tanning, currying, etc., trade	Decrease of 5s. per week for timeworkers and pieceworkers.		Wary and H shire)¶ South
Fellmon- gering	England and Wales	10 Feb. {	Timeworkers	Decreases to rates of 1s. 31d. for skilled males, 1s. 11d. for semi-skilled, and 1s. for unskilled.	Local	(Oxfo Buckin Berl
Saddlery etc.	Newcastle, Sunder- land and Durham	11 Feb.	Pieceworkers Saddlers and horse collar makers	Proportionate decreases to the above. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: saddlers. 1s. 5d.; collar makers, 1s. 7d.	Authority Services.	Hamps Isle of
Manu- facture Made-up Leather Goods	Lancashire and Cheshire Walsall and Birmingham Dis- trict	1 Jan. 1 Feb.	Saddiers and harness makers and horse collar makers Male pieceworkers	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change. saddlers and harness makers, 1s. 7d.; horse collar makers, 1s. 8d. Decrease of 7½ per cent.		Kent, East Sussex
doodas	Yorkshire	1st full week in	Basket, skip, and hamper makers	Decrease* of 10 per cent. on Yorkshire list prices, leaving wages 88 and 103 per cent. above the list for pieceworkers		
Basket Making	Midland Counties	Feb. 6 Feb.	Workpeople employed in basket, hamper, and cane and wicker furniture making (including a certain section of market	and timeworkers respectively. Timeworkers: Decrease* of \$d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 64d.). Pieceworkers: Bonuses previously granted on list of Octo- ber. 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced* by 7½ per cent., leaving total bonuses varying from 62½ to 82% per		Gloue
India Rubber Manu-	Lancashire	1st full pay day in Feb.	and gardeners' basket making) Men Women and young persons	cent. Decrease* of 1d. per hour.** Minimum rate after change, 46s. per week. Decrease* of 1d. per hour.**		Some Wiltshi
facture Patent Fuel	Swansea	13 Feb.	Patent fuel workers	Decrease of 10 per cent. on earnings.		Bristol
r uei			Machinists (sewing), cutters, foremen and forewomen, and certain other classest†	Minimum time rates fixed, under the 'Irade Boards Acts, at 1s. 4½d. and 8d. per hour for men 21 and over and women 18 and over respectively, and piecework basis time rates fixed at 1s. 5½d. and 9d. for men and women respectively.		Cornwal and Do
Made-up	the contraction of		All other workers	(See Order on p. 97 of February "Gazette.") Scale of minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for males varying from 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d, at under 15 years to		South Monn
Textiles Trade	Great Britain	13 Feb.		1s. 14d. at 21 and over; and for females from 34d. at under 15 years to 74d. at 18 years. Piecework basis time		(e x c I Swans Swansea
	An man share to the		All workers	rates fixed at 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> d. and 8 <sup>1</sup> d. for men and women respec- tively. (See Order on p. 97 of February "Gazette.") Overtime rates fixed, under the Trade Board Acts, for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week; 9 on any day (other than Saturday). and 5 hours on Saturday. (See	and the second second	Glasgow
Artificial Stone Industry	Leicester and other districts in	lst pay day in	Adult males	(other than Saturday), and 5 hours on Saturday. (See Order on p. 97 of February "Gazette.") Decrease <sup>®</sup> of 1d. per hour in minimum time rates, with proportionate decreases for pieceworkers.		Paisley
Boiler Covering	England London	Feb. 2 Feb.	Boiler coverers	Decrease of \$d. per hour for qualified men 21 years of age and over (1s. 7\$d. to 1s. 7d.).	• Including Finsbury, Fulha	the Lond
	Lancashire and	1st full	PUBLIC UTILITY SER	VICES. Decrease of ½d. per hour.	and the Urban † This decr published in th	District C rease took
Water- works Under- takings	Cheshire South Wales and Monmouthshire	pay in Feb. 6 Feb.	All workpeople, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades	New grading scheme adopted on the basis of an imme- diate reduction of 2d. per hour for undertakings in Class 1. (minimum rates after change for labourers 1s. 4d. per hour), the rates for Class II. to be 1d. below Class I., and	1 For a lis 5 The auth Earsdon, Felli Rural District of Councils of Au	orities rep og, Hebbu Councils of ckland and
Tram-	Great Britain§§	1st full pay in Feb.	Motormen, conductors, car cleaners, etc.	those in Class III. 2d. below Class I. <sup>‡‡</sup> Dccrease§§ of 3s. per week for workpeople 18 years of age and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18.	The auth Doncaster, Keig Stanley, Womby G ade DHor	ghley, Osso well, and I sforth Min
ways Under- takings	Great Britain	Feb. 1st full pay after 15 Feb.	Youths, under 19 years of age, employed as parcels, messen- ger, point and trolley boys	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted (inclusive of 5s. bonus) as follows:14 to 15 years, 15s.; 15 to 16 years, 17s.; 16 to 17 years, 19s.; 17 to 18 years, 23s. 6d.; 18 to 19 years, 29s. per week.	actually paid e ¶ The auth Walsall, West I Brownhills, Lee Zone C1.—Cann	exceed the corities rep

This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
† Plumbers employed in fertiliser works receive an additional ½d. per hour, but are not paid for Bank Holidays.
It is understood that these rates apply only to the West of England and Ireland, and that in other districts such as London, Liverpool and Glasgow new rates of 1s. 0åd., 1s. 2åd., and 1s. 4åd. have been adopted for those 18, 19, and 20 years of age respectively.
§ Including Birmingham, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Sheffield, Stourbridge, Tutbury and Warrington.
# Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol, Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy and Bo'ness.
Women and girls in the electrical fittings section who were not previously in receipt of the bonus of 12½ per cent. sustained a proportionate decrease.
\* Under the terms of the sliding scale agreement, the reductions should have been 1d. per hour for men, and ½d. per hour for women and young persons but it was arranged that half of these amounts should be deducted on the date shown above and the remaining half six weeks later.
# Viz., splicers of ropes over 1½ inches in circumference, paim and needle hands, ropers of tents and coal sacks, awl and needle stitchers (leather and the vas arranged that half of these amounts should be deducted on the date shown above and the remaining half six weeks later. the Viz., splicers of ropes over 1½ inches in circumference, palm and needle hands, ropers of tents and coal sacks, awl and needle stitchers (leather and canvas), and letter writers (other than stencillers).

canvas), and letter writers (other than stenchlers). **11** The Undertakings reported as affected are as follows :--Class I.: Newport, Neath, Aberdare U.D.C., Neath R.D.C., Rhymney and Aber Valley Gas and Water Co., Chepstow Waterworks Co.; Class II.: Milford Haven U.D.C. § These decreases took effect under the "cost of living" sliding scale adopted by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramways Industry. The decreases did not apply in the case of a few municipal undertakings, including Glasgow, Colchester, Erith and Lancaster. In the case of Glasgow there was a decrease of S. (new and Is. (were and Is. (were and Is.)).

decrease of 2s. (men) and 1s. (women and boys) from the same date. (The minimum rate described above are in accordance with recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramways Industry.

March, 1922. CHANGES IN WAGES. 143 PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1922-(continued). Date from which change Particulars of change. Locality. Classes of Workpeople. took (Decreases in italics.) effect. PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES -(continued). Decreaset of 4sths of the original bonuses of 160 per cent. of first 30s. of basic rates, etc. Rates after change (in-cluding amended bonuses): Grade A occupations, 64s.; Grade B, 67s. 5d.; Grade C, 70s. 2d.; Grade D, 72s. 10d.; Grade E, 75s. 7d.; Grade F, 79s. per week.‡ Decreaset of \$\frac{2}{3}\$ d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change for road sweepers and general labourers: Grade A areas, 1s. 3\$\$ d.; Grade B, 1s. 2\$\$ d.; Grade C, 1s. 0\$\$ d.\$ Manual workers employed in non-trading departments of various local authorities \* lst pay day in Feb. m in is trative ounty of Lon-Able - bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of vari-ous local authorities Unskilled workmen employed by Corporation Able - bodied manual workers employed in non-trading de-partments of various local authorities or thumberland nd Durham§ 1st pay day in Feb. wcastle-on-Tyne 6 Feb, Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers, 1s. 5½d.; scavengers, 1s. 3½d. per hour. Decreaset of 2d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change for labourers: Grade A areas, 1s. 3d.; Grade B, 1s. 2d.; Grade C, 1s. 1d.; Grade D, 1s. 1st full orkshire (West ding) pay week in Feb. authorities 22 Feb. rth Riding of Roadmen employed by County Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 11d.). Council Roadmen employed by County Decrease of 2d. per hour (11d. to 9d.). Riding 9 Feb. Decreases in war bonus and allowances of 6s. per week (41s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.) or 1½d. per hour for men who received the special advances in May, 1920; of 5s. per week (38s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.) or 1½d. per hour for other men; of 2s. 6d. per week or ½d. per hour for youths under 21 years of age; of 4s. per week (21s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.) or 1d. per hour for women; and of 2s. per week or ½d. per hour for girls under 21 years. General labourers' rate after change: 1s. 4¾d. per hour.
Decreaset of 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 3s., 2s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. per week for Zones A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, C1 and C2 authorities respectively, leaving the minimum rates of wages 59s. 4¼d., 57s. 9d., 54s. 6d., 51s. 3d., 48s., 43s. 9d. and 39s. 6d. per week respectively. effield Corporation employees, exclud-ing those whose wages are governed by Trade Union rates 25 Jan. est Midlands hropshire, orcestershire, affordshire, arwickshire dHereford-ire) Able - bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of variist pay day in Jan. ous local authorities¶ ire)¶ uth Midlands xfordshire, ckinghamshire, Able - bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of vari-ous local authorities\*\* 1 Jan. erkshire and ampshire and sle of Wight)\*\* ont, Surrey, ast and West ussext† 405., subject in all cases to deduction of to ths.\*\*
UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED EMPLOYEES: Decreaset of 4s. per week for Grades V, IV, IIIa and III districts, and of 2s. per week for Grades II and I districts, leaving the minimum rates of wages 63s. 60s. 6d., 56s. 7d., 52s. 8d., 50s. 9d. and 44s. 11d. per week for Grades V, IV, IIIa, III, II and I respectively.††
SKILLED EMPLOYEES: Decreaset of 5s. per week for Grades V, IV, IIIa and II, eaving the minimum rates of wages, 76s., 74s., 70s. 1d., 66s. 2d., 64s. 9d. and 59s. 5d. for Grades V, IV, IIIa, III, II and I respectively.††
Decreases in minimum rates fixed under area grading scheme of 3s. 6d. per week for Grades A. B2 and C1 districts, and of 2s. per week for Grades B1, B2 and C1 districts, and of 2s. per week for Grades A. B1, B2, C1, C2 and D districts respectively.1‡ Able - bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of vari-ous local authorities<sup>††</sup> 1st ray day following 1 Jan. Manual workers employed in non-trading departments of various local authorities (ex-cept road, etc., labourers at Bristol—see below)‡‡ uce stershire. merset and ltshiret; 1st pay in Jan. Road, etc., labourers ... Decrease of 6s. per week (79s. to 73s.). Able - bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of vari-ous local authorities§§ wall. Devon Decrease in minimum rates fixed under area gradino scheme of 4s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A districts, 61s.; Grade B, 53s.; Grade C, 46s.; Grade D, 41s.§§ Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rate after change for ordinary labourers, 1s. 4d. per hour. (See Award on p. 97 of the February GAZETTE.) 1st full 1 Dorset§§ pay in Jan. th Wales and onmouthshire x c I u d i n g ous local authorities§§ Able - bodied male m a n u a l workers employed in non-trading departments of vari-ous local authorities |||| Manual workers employed in Corporation's non-trading de-6 Feb. nsea)|||| Decrease of 2d. per hour or 7s. 10d. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, 74s. 5d.; road scavengers, 74s. 5d. to 75s. 5d. Decrease in bonus of 3s. per week for able-bodied males and of 1s. 6d. per week for females and non-able-bodied males. 22 Jan. nsea partments lst pay day in Feb. orporation employees (excluding Tramways Department)  ${13 Jan. \\ 17 Feb.}$ 

{ Decreaset of 2s. per week. Further decreaset of 3s. per week (labourers, 62s. to 59s.). London County Council, Westminster City Council, City of London Corporation, the Borough Councils of Battersea, Chelsea, Deptford, Greenwich, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark and Stoke Newington, rict Councils of Leyton and Bexley. In some cases the rates actually paid are slightly different from those quoted. took effect under an arrangement by which wages are automatically regulated in accordance with the index number of retail prices, etc.,

BOUR GAZETTE.

Corporation employees ...

BOUR GAZETTE. the occupations comprised in each Grade, see p. 502 of the GAZETTE for September, 1921. es reported as affected are given below :-Grade A.-Darlington, Gateshead, Middlesbrough. Ashington, Blyth, Chester-le Street, Consett, Hebburn, Leadgate, Longbenton, Newbiggin by the Sea, Newburn-on Tyne, Prudhoe, Ryton, Seaton Delaval, Stanley, Whitley and Monkseaton. cils of Durham, Easington, and South Shields. Grade B.-Benfieldside, Brandon and Byshottles, Shildon and Willington; Rural District d and Sedgefield. Grade C.-Seghill. In some cases the rates actually paid are slightly different from those quoted. ies reported as affected are given below:-Grade A.-Halifax, Rotherham, Wakefield, Bolton upon-Dearne, and Thurnscoe. Grade B.-, Ossett, Pontefract, Todmorden, Ardwick le Street, Bingley, Castleford, Elland, Featherstone, Honley, Normanton, Otley, Rothwell, Skipton, and Rotherham R.D.C. Grade C.-Cudworth, Darfield, Haworth, Horbury, Meltham, Royston, Selby, Slaithwaite, Queensbury and Yeadon. h, Mirfield, and Rural District Councils of Doncaster, Halifax, Keighley, kiveton Park, Todmorden, Pontefract. In some cases the rates d the minimum rates quoted.

Tate D.-Horstorth, Mirleid, and Kural District Councils of Doncaster, Halifax, Keighley, Kiveton Park, Todmorden, Pontefract. In some cases the rates actually paid exceed the minimum rates quoted.
The authorities reported as affected are given below :- Zone A1.-Birmingham. Zone A2.-Burton on Trent, Coventry (partly), Kenilworth, Smethwick, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton. Zone B1.-Coseley, Leamington, Nuneaton, Oswestry R.D.C. (partly), Rugby U.D.C. Zone B2.-Audley, Brierley Hill. Brownhills, Leek, Lye and Wollescote, Oswestry R.D.C. (partly), Redditch, Sedgeley, Shrewsbury, Warwick. Zone B3.-Amblecote, Biddulph, Walsall R.D.C.
The authorities reported as affected are given below :-Grade C2.-North Bromsgrove and Shifnal R.D.C.
The authorities reported as affected are given below :-Grade C2.-North Bromsgrove and Shifnal R.D.C.
The authorities reported as affected are given below :-Grade C2.-Reskshire C.C., Basthampstead R.D.C.
The authorities reported as affected are given below :-Grade V.-Croydon. Grade IV.-Barnes, Beckenham, Carshalton, Chislehurst, Epsom, Foots Cray, Maidan, and Northfeet. Grade II.-Busthours, Eastbourstead R.D.C. (partly), Grade II.-Epsom R.D.C., Frimley, Leatherhead. Grade I.I.-Ashford, Bexhill, Dartford R.D.C. (partly), Grade A.-Bitol (actual minimum 668. 6d per week). Grade B1.-Gloncester, Kingswood, Tauntón.
Grade B2.-Frome, Warmley R.D.C. (partly), Keovil. Grade A.-Bitol (actual minimum 668. 6d per week). Grade B1.-Gloncester, Kingswood, Tauntón.
Grade B2.-Frome, Warmley R.D.C. (partly), Keovil. Grade A.-Bitol (actual minimum 668. 6d per week). Grade B1.-Gloncester, Kingswood, Tauntón.
Grade B2.-Frome, Warmley R.D.C. (partly), Veovil. Grade A.-Bitol (actual minimum 668. 6d per week). Grade B.-Barnstaple, Exeter, Services. The authorities reported as affected are grown below :-Grade A.-Bitol (actual minimum 668. 6d per week). Grade B.-Barnstaple, Exeter, Services. The authorities reported as recognisin

### CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN MARCH, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople among others are affected by reductions in wages already reported as taking place in larch : coal miners in various districts ; seamen ; dock labourers ; men employed in flour mills ; and asbestos and india rubber workers.

## RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

The following Table shows the revised rates of wages to operate from 1st February, 1922, for craftsmen (bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers,\* plasterers, painters) and labourers in the building industry after the reduction of ½d. per hour referred to on page 131.

	Grad	le A.	Grade B.		Grad	le C.	Grade D.	
District.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.	Craftsmen.	Labourers.
London (see p 131) North East Coast Yorkshire North Western Countiest Midland Counties Eastern Counties Southern Counties South Western Countiest South Western Countiest South Wales	sd. 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 8 1 8 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 8	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{s.}  \mathbf{d.} \\ 1 7 \\ 1 7 \\ 1 7 \\ 1 7 \\ 1 3_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 1 3_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 1 7 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ $	s. d. - 1 $10^{1}_{2}$ 1 $10^{2}_{2}$ 1 $10^{2}_{1}$ 1 $7$ 1 $7$ 1 $7$ 1 $7$ 1 $10$ 1 $7$ 1 $10$ 1 $10$ 1 $10$ 1 $11$	s. d. - $1  5^{\frac{1}{2}}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ $1  5^{\frac{1}{2}}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ $1  5^{\frac{1}{2}}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ 1  3 $1  5^{\frac{1}{2}}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ $1  5^{\frac{1}{2}}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ $1  5^{\frac{1}{2}}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ -	s. d. - 1 8 1 9 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 8 - 1 10	s. d. - $1  \frac{3_{12}}{3_{22}}$ $1  \frac{3_{12}}{4_{12}}$ $1  2_{12}$ $1  2_{12}$ -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. } \text{d.} \\ - \\ - \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 7_2 \\ - \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 6_2 \\ - \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{s.}  \mathbf{d.} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$

\* In the case of towns printed in *italic type* below, the rates shown in the Table for craftsmen do not apply to plumbers.

Except in Scotland.
Excluding Liverpool and Birkenhead, where the rates remained unaltered at 2s. 3d. for plumbers, 2s. 2d. for other craftsmen and 1s. 9d. for labourers.
In the South Western Counties the Grades are known as "Grades I, II, III and IV."
In the case of bricklayers, masons and labourers employed by members of the Scottish Building Contractors' Association in the Glasgow and West of Scotland district, the rates remained unchanged at 2s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for raftsmen and 1s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for labourers.
In Scotland, labourers are not included in the general grading scheme.

#### Grading of Towns.

The localities in which the above rates have been reported to be in operation are as follows. In the case of localities printed in *italic type*, the rates shown in the above Table for craftsmen do not apply to plumbers.

NORTH EAST COAST :--Burtley, Bishop Auckland, Blackhill, Blyth, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, Hartlepools, Hebburn, Hexham, Jarrow, Lanchester, Leadgate, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Shotley Bridge, Stanley, Stockton, Sunderland, Thornaby, Tynemouth, Wallsend, Whitburn and Whitley Bay.

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Grade A.-Barnsley, Batley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Calder Valley, Castleford, Cleckheaton, Colne Valley, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Gomersal, Grimsby, Guiseley, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Heckmondwike, Holmfirth, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Ilkley, Immingham, Keighley, Leeds, Liversedge, Mexborough, Mirfield, Morley, Normanton, Ossett, Penistone, Pontefract, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Scunthorpe, Selby, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Stocksbridge, Wakefield, Wombwell and Yeadon.

Grade B.-Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridlington, Goole, Hornsea, Scarborough, Skipton, Whitby, and York. Grade C.-Driffield, Kirby Moorside, Malton, Norton, Pickering and Wetherby.

#### NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES :-

NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES:-Grade A.-Accrington, Adlington, Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bacup, Barrow, Birkdale, Bispham, Blackburn, Blackpool, Blackrod, Bolton, Broughton (Flints), Burnley, Bury, Carlisle, Chester, Chorley, Church, Cleveleys, Clitheroe, Colne, Connahs Quay, Dalton-in-Furness, Darwen, Denton, Droylesden, Eccles, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Frodsham, Glossop, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Hawarden, Helsby, Heywood, Higher Kinnerton, Horwich, Hyde, Lancaster, Leigh, Leyland, Littleborough, Longridge, Lymm, Lytham, Manchester, Middleton, Morecambe, Mossley, Nelson, Ormskirk, Oswaldtwistle, Oldham, Padiham, Pendlebury, Poulton, Preston, Prestwich, Queensterry, Radelife, Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, Rishton, Rochdale, Runcorn, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, St. Helens, Saddleworth, Sale, Salford, Shaw, Shotton, Southport, Stalybridge, Stockport, Swinton, Thornton, Todmorden, Tyldesley, Walkden, Warrington, Westhoughton, Whalley, Whitefield, Widnes, Wigan and Wilmslow

Grade B.-Askam, Broughton, Buxton, Cleator Moor, Congleton, Coniston, Crewe, Distington, Egremont, Grange-over-Sands, Harrington, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Maryport, Market Drayton, Middlewich, Millom, Mold, Nantwich, New Müls, Northwich, Sandbach, Tarporley, Ulverston, Winsford and Over, Whitehaven, Workington, and Wrexham.

Grade C.-Ambleside, Bala, Bangor, Bowness-on-Windermere, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Conway, Grasmere, Holyhead, Holywell, Kendal, Langdale, Llandudno, Llandudno Junction, Mostyn, Penrith, Prestatyn, Rhos, Rhyl, and Windermere.

#### MIDLAND COUNTIES :-

MIDLAND COUNTIES :- Grade A. - Alfreton, Belper, Bilston, Birmingham, Blackheath, Chesterfield, Coalville, Coventry, Derby, Heanor, Hinckley, Ilkeston, Kenilworth, Leicester, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oldbury, Ripley, Sutton Coldfield, Sutton in-Ashfield, West Bromwich, Willenhall and Wolverhampton. Grade B. - Atherstone, Bewdley, Boston, Brierley Hill, Bromsgrove, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Coseley, Darlaston, Dudley, Gainsborough, Gornal, Grantham, Halesowen, Hednesford, Kidderminster, Knowle, Leamington, Leek, Lichfield, Louth, Malvern, Market Harborough, Mattock, Melton Mowbray, Newark, Northampton Oakengates, Old Hill, Peterborough, Redditch, Retford, Rugby, Rugeley, Sedgley, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Skegness, Sleaford, Solihull, Southwell, Stafford, Stamford, Stourbridge, Stourport, Stratford-on-Avon, Swadlincote, Swanwick, Tamworth, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington, Worcester, and Worksop.
 Grade C.-Ashbourne, Bridgnorth, Church Stretton, Kettering, Ludlow, Newport, Oakham, Oundle, Raunds, Rushden, Spalding, Thrapston, Uttoxeter, Wellingborough, and Wirksworth.
 Grade D.-Buckden, Eaton Socon, Huntingdon, St. Ives, and St. Neots.

EASTERN COUNTIES :-Grade A.-Baldock, Bedford, Berkhamsted, Biggleswade, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Cambridge, Colchester, Halstead, Hatfield, Harpenden, Hemel Hempstead, Henlow, Hertford, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Ingatestone, Ipswich, Letchworth, Luton, Norwich, Ongar, St. Albans, Sandy, Sawbridgeworth, Stevenage, Stotfold,

Ware, Welwyn, and Witham.
 Grade B. - Aldeburgh, Ampthill, Attleborough, Aylsham, Braughing, Chatteris, Cromer, Dovercourt, Dunstable, Ely, Fakenham, Felixstowe, Gorleston, Halesworth, Harwich, King's Lynn, Leighton Buzzard, Leiston, Lowestoft, March, Much Hadham, Newmarket, North Walsham, Puckeridge, Renthem, Saxmundham, Southwold, Standon, Stowmarket, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, Wymondham, and Yarmouth.
 Grade C.-Bungay, Coltishall, East Dereham, Royston, Saffron Walden, and Tring.

Grade A.-Abingdon, Addlestone, Amersham, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Banbury, Beaconsfield, Bournemouth, Bracknell, Brighton, Byfleet, Chalfont, Chesham, Christchurch, Cremborne, Eastbourne, Eastleigh, Egham, Eton, Gerrard's Cross, Goring, Gosport, Gravesend, Guildford, Henley, Hove, Laleham, Maidenhead, Marlow, Northfleet, Oxford, Poole, Portsmouth, Reading, Southampton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunningdale, Sunninghill, Tilehurst, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Wallingford, Windsor, Winkfield, Woking, Wokingham, and Wycombe.

Winkfield, Woking, Wokingham, and Wycombe. Grade B.—Arundel, Ashford (Kent), Aylesbury, Bagshot, Basingstoke, Bexhill, Bicester, Bletchley, Bognor, Bosham, Broadstaira, Brockenhurst, Buckingham, Burgess, Hill, Camberley, Canterbury, Chatham, Chichester, Chipping Norton, Cranleigh, Deal, Dover, Dorking, Fareham, Faringdon, Faversham, Fenny Stratford, Folkestone, Gillingham, Godalming, Hallsham, Haslemere, Hastings, Havant, Herne Bay, Horsham, Hythe, Lambourn, Liphook, Littlehampton, Lymington, Lyndhurst, Maidstone, Margate, Midhurst, Milford, Milton Regis, Newbury, New Milton, Newport Pagnell, Oxted, Pangbourne, Petworth, Ramsgate, Redhill, Reigate, Rochester, Sandgate, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Sittingbourne, Strood, Stony Stratford, Stow-on-the-Wold, Walmer, Wantage, Wendover, Westerham, Westgate, Whitstable, Winchester, Winslow, Witney, Wolverton, Woodstock, and Worthing. Grade C.—Andover, Ardingley, Farnham, Godstone, Hawkhurst, Haywards Heath, Horley, Isle of Wight, Lingfield, Liss, Petersfield, Rye, Smallfield, Staplehurst, Steep, Turners Hill, and Uckfield.

#### SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES :--

Grade II.-Plymouth\* and Devonport.\*

Grade 11.—Dartmouth,\* Exeter,\* Newton Abbot, Paignton, Portishead, Stroud<sup>†</sup>, Taunton and Torquay. Grade 11.—Dartmouth,\* Exeter,\* Newton Abbot, Paignton, Portishead, Stroud<sup>†</sup>, Taunton and Torquay. Grade 11.—Barnstaple, Boyey Tracey, Bradford-on-Avon,\* Bridgwater, Bridport,\* Bruton, Burnham-on-Sea, Calne,\* Castle Cary, Cheddar,\* Cirencester,\* Clevedon, Coleford,\* Corsham,\* Crewkerne,\* Dawlish, Dorchester,\* Exmouth, Fairford,\* Frome,\* Glastonbury, Lydney,\* Melksham,\* Midsomer Norton, Minehead,\* Radstock, Shepton Mallet, Street, Swanage,\* Teignmouth,\* Tetbury,\* Thornbury,\* Totnes,† Trowbridge,\* Wells, Westbury,\* Weston-super-Mare, Weymouth.\* and Yeovil.\*

[N.B.-Bath, Cheltenham, Gloucester,\* Hereford,\* Swindon,\* and Tewkesbury\*:-craftsmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 44d.]

#### SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE :-

Grade A.-Aberavon, Aberdare, Abergavenny, Ammanford, Barry, Bridgend, Briton Ferry, Brynmawr, Cardiff Chepstow, Duffryn Valley, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Valleys, Garw Valley, Gorseinon, Llanelly, Maesteg, Merthyr, Monntain Ash, Neath, Newport, Ogmore Vale, Pontardulais, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Porthcawl, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, Sirhowy Valley, Swansea, and Tredegar. Grade B.-Haverfordwest and Pembroke.

[N.B.-Brecon and Carmarthen :-Craftsmen, 1s. 10d. ; labourers, 1s. 52d.]

#### SCOTLAND :-

Grade A. - Airdrie, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Bathgate, Bellshill, Bridge of Weir, Buckhaven, Burntisland, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Irvine, Kennoway, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Larbert, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Methil, Motherwell, Neilston, Newmains, Paisley, Pencaitland, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Uddingston, Wemyss, Windygates, and Wishaw. Grade B.-Arbroath and Peebles

Grade C .- Dumfries, Galashiels, Hawick and Maxwelltown.

\* The rate for painters is 1d. per hour less than that shown for craftsmen in the above table. † The rate for painters is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour less than that shown for craftsmen in the above table.

March, 1922.

March, 1922.

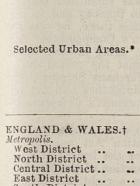
## POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE number of workpeople, other than scamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during February, 1922, was 175 Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and the as compared with 186 in the previous month and 191 a year ago. Board of Health in Scotland.) The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various

THE number of persons relieved on one day in February, 1922, n the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 534 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 5 per 10,000 in the previous month, and of 343 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with January, 1922, the total number relieved recipients of relief decreased by 294 (or 0.2 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 8,863 (or 1.1 per cent.). Eleven districts showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. Glasgow district showed the greatest increase (53 per 10,000), and the largest decreases were in the Wigan and Volverhampton districts (40 per 10,000).

Compared with February, 1921, the total number relieved acreased by 596,306 (or 180 1 per cent.). The number of indoor ecipients of relief increased by 9,850 (or 8.4 per cent.), and the mber of outdoor recipients increased by 586,456 (or 274.0 per Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in nt.). e Stockton and Tees district (968 per 10,000), in the Sheffield listrict (937 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (897 per 10,000), and in the Birmingham district (754 per 10,000). ourteen districts showed increases ranging from 202 to 604, and nirteen districts showed increases ranging from 36 to 175.



Central Distric	at	
East District		
South District		
TOTAL Matronal	lia	

#### West Ham \_

## Other Districts. Newcastle District

Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax and Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingtare District

Nottingham District ... Leicester District ... Wolverhampton Dis-

trict Birmingham District Bristol District ... Cardiff and Swansea

TOTAL "Other Districts"

SCOTLAND.†§ asgow District ... isley & Greenock Dist. linburgh & Leith Dist. ndee and Dunfermline atbridge and Airdrie.

TAL for the above Scottish Districts

OTAL for above 31 Districts in Feb., 1922

\*These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of cotland, except in the Aberdeen district.

Exclusive of Casuals; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox ospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums, egistered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving door medical relief only.

‡ The numbers included for the Sheffield and Middlesbrough Unions Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the n onth and t cover changes which have taken place since the 28th January, 1922, 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 nd the 18th February, 1922, respectively. cases) in previous returns or not.
† The persons affected in the Pottery industry were males.
‡ One case among dock labourd rs was reported.

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

## THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

	of poo	r-law re	rsons in elief on uary, 192	one day	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
A CONTRACT OF	Indoor	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	10,00 Popular comp wit	tion as ared		
				mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
	9,517 10,546 2,786 10,170 19,752	16,182 27,961 3,532 46,041 88,928	25,659 38,507 6,318 56,211 108,680	316 383 476 887 573	+ 1 - 3 + 7 + 9 + 3	+147 +154 +111 +423 +310		
100000000	52,771	182,644	235,415	525	+ 2	+255		
	4,248	53,871	58,119	789	+ 33	+424		
	2,565	25,941	28,506	586	+ 17	+ 428		
	1,191 3,899 1,751 8,940 10,430 1,778	28,672 6,066 17,718 37,127 72,719 7,918	29,863 9,965 19,469 46,067 83,149 9,696	1,136 128 444 456 706 264	$ \begin{array}{r} -36 \\ +1 \\ -40 \\ +5 \\ +22 \\ -11 \end{array} $	+968 + 47 + 300 + 305 + 522 + 164		
	1,250 2,547 947 2,751 1,907 1,887 2,062 1,212	5,570 8,074 9,485 50,590 14,491 6,880 8,166 3,737	6,820 10,621 10,432 53,341 16,398 8,767 10,228 4,949	181 221 334 1,060 529 219 224 211	$ \begin{array}{r} + 10 \\ + 5 \\ - 26 \\ + 37 \\ + 19 \\ + 1 \\ - 4 \\ + 9 \end{array} $	+ 92 +168 +175 +937 +234 + 90 + 92 + 87		
	3,297 7,194 2,619 2,372	39,033 73,372 13,171 16,232	42,330 80,566 15,790 18,604	603 876 390 403	- 40 - 10 - 1 - 20	+482 +754 +261 +169		
	60,599	444,962	505,561	501	- 2	+358		
	4,927 843 1,684 742 549 447	75,9:9 10,836 12,934 2,964 5,544 10,794	80,876 11,679 14,618 3,706 6,093 11,241	835 610 348 180 383 1,107	+ 53 + 34 + 22 + 3 + 3 + 3 - 1	+604 +466 +202 + 36 +224 +897		
	9,192	119,021	128,213	627	+ 34	+437		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	126,810	800,498	927,308	534	+ 5	+343		

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. \*

trades is as follows :		and standard out brits and
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOI
Brakesmen and Gocds		
Guards	2	Engineering, Machine
Engine Drivers	1	
Firemen	1	Boller Making, Construc-
(I)	1	tional Engineering
	9	Locomotives, Railway &
Permanent Way Men	-	Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft
Porters	1	Motors, Aircraft
Shunters		Other Metal Trades
Mechanics	1	Shipbuilding
Latourers		Wood
Miscellaneous	1	Gas
Contractors' Servarts		tiona
•		Clay, Stone, Glass, etc
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17	
TOTAD, MAIDWAT SKATTCE		Chemicals, etc
MINES.	12.43	Food and Drink
Underground	69	Paper, Printing, etc
Surface	9	Tanning, Currying, etc
	-	Rubber Trades
TOTAL, MINES	78	Other Non-Textile Indus-
	-	tries
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4	
ter to be parally in the se	-	TOTAL FOR FACTORIES
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP		AND WORKSHOPS
Cotton	1	Docks, Wharves Ware-
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	4	houses, etc., s. 104
Other Textiles		Buildings, s. 105
Textile Printing, Bleach-		TOTAL
ing and Dyeing	2	101AL
Metal Extracting and		Accidents reported under
Refining	3	Notice of Accidents Act,
Metal Conversion inclu-	the last	1894
ding Rolling Mills and	100	
Tube Making	8	Total (excluding Sea-
Metal Founding	3	men)
• D 1 W 000 30		

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

### **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 February, 1922, was 22. Four deaths were reported during the month, three due to lead poisoning (one each in white and redlead works, pottery and shipbuilding industries) and one to epithelion atous ulceration. Three cases (one fatal) of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during February, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below : -

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. | (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF

Among Operatives engaged	1n—	I UISONING.
Smelting of Metals		Mercurial Poisoning-
Plumbing and Soldering	4	Barometer and Ther-
	i	mometer Making
Printing	1	Other Industries
File Cutting and		Phosphorus Poisoning
Hardening		Arsenic Poisoning
Tinning of Metals		Toxic Jaundice—
Other Contact with		Arseniuretted Hydrogen
Molten Lead	1	Gas
White and Red Lead		Other
Works	1	Epitheliomatous Ulcera-
+Poltorr	2	tion-
Vitnoug Enomolling		Paraffin
Vitreous Enamelling	••••	Pitch
Electric Accumulator		Tar
Works	4	Chrome Ulceration
Paint and Colour Works		the latter a for marine acre .
Indiarubber Works		TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF
Coach and Car Painting	1	POISONING
Shipbuilding	1	() G
	1 <b>-</b> 7	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX
Paint used in other In-	A STATE	Wool
dustries	1	Handling of Horsehair
Other Industries	2	Handling and Sorting
	13 <u></u> - 31	of Hides and Skins
FOTAL OF ABOVE	18	(Tanners, Fellmongers,
practication and the strends of	981 J. A	
HOUSE PAINTING AND	19.5	Other Industries
DIUMPING	3	TOTAL ANTOTO LAT
FLUMBING		TOTAL ANTHRAX <sup>‡</sup>

2

2

60

75

#### LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. (1) Corn Production Act, 1917.

In this case the plaintiff, an agricultural labourer, appealed from a decision of Mr. Justice kowlatt in an action tried by him at Maidstone, when he held that he had no jurisdiction to entertain the matter. The plaintiff's claim was against his employer, a farmer, for arrears of wages, being the difference between the wages which he had received and the wages to which he was entitled under the minimum wage as fixed by section 4 of the above Act. Mr. Justice Banks, in delivering judgment, said that the

Mr. Justice Banks, in delivering judgment, said that the appeal raised a short question upon the construction of section 4, and it was whether the High Court had jurisdiction to entertain a claim by a workman for wages to which he alleged he was entitled, but which had not been paid. The learned Judge had held that section 4 had conferred upon a Court of Summary Juris-diction exclusive jurisdiction to deal with the matter. With this view he could not agree.

Section 4 provides as follows :---

"4 (1) Any person who employs a workman in agriculture shall pay wages to the workman at a rate not less than the minimum rate as fixed under this Act and applicable to the case, and, if he fails to do so, shall be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding  $\pounds 20$ , and a fine not exceeding  $\pounds 1$  for each day on which the offence is continued after conviction therefor, provided that such person shall not be liable to be so convicted if he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the wages paid were less than

the wages required under this Act to be paid. (2) In any proceedings against an employer under this section the Court may, whether there is a conviction or not, order the employer to pay, in addition to the fine, if any, such sum as appears to the Court to be due to the workman employed on account of wages, the wages being calculated at the minimum rate; but the power to order the payment of wages under this provision shall not be in derogation of right of the workman to recover wages by any other proceedings.

"(3) Any agreement for the payment of wages in contra-vention of this section or for abstaining to exercise any right of enforcing the payment of wages in accordance with this section shall be void."

His Lordship then referred to the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Hassmore and Others v. Oswaldtwistle Urban District Council, when Lord Macnaghten said: "The "law is stated nowhere more clearly or, I think, more accu-"rately than by Lord Tenterden in the passage cited by my "noble and learned friend on the Woolsack. Whether the

"noble and learned friend on the Woolsack. Whether the "general rule is to prevail, or an exception to the general rule "is to be attempted, must depend on the scope and language "of the Act which creates the obligation, and on considerations "of policy and convenience." His Lordship, in applying that test to the facts in the present case, said that in this section the Legislature did not intend to confer an exclusive remedy upon a Court of Summary Jurisdic-tion. The question as to the court in which the workman is entitled to maintain his right to claim his wages had been dealt with in sub-section (1), but he thought that sub-section (2) deliberately provided that the summary remedy was not exclu-sive, because unless it was the workman still had a right to enforce the statutory obligation at common law. In his judgment the Legislature had not intended that the remedy of proceeding under summary jurisdiction should be exclusive of all other remedies. remedies.

The appeal was therefore allowed and judgment entered for the plaintiff for the amount of the claim. Lord Justice Atkin and Lord Justice Younger concurred.—Court of Appeal, Wag-horn v. Collison, 9th February, 1922.

#### (2) Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

SEAMAN'S CLAIM TO COMPENSATION.

In this case the respondent, a Lascar seaman, entered into a service contract for a round voyage from Bombay to the United Kingdom and back to Bombay within one year. On the 14th June, 1920, he sustained an injury to his hand by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, in consequence of which he became for some time totally, and afterwards partially, incapacitated. He was treated in hospital at Marseilles and incapacitated. He was treated in hospital at Marseilles and then brought by the appellants in one of their steamers to Liver-pool, and from there by train to Glasgow where he rejoined his ship, the *Circassia*, shortly afterwards. While the appellants were in process of returning him to Bombay in accordance with the terms of their contract and of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, the seaman left the ship without leave and deserted his service. The seaman's claim for compensation was resisted by the appellants on the ground that they were not by Shipping Act, 1906, the seaman left the ship without leave and deserted his service. The seaman's claim for compensation was resisted by the appellants on the ground that they were not, by the man's desertion, relieved from their obligation for his maintenance until his return to Bombay and for his conveyance to that port, but that he could not by his act of desertion in breach of contract subject them to liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act

By section 34 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, it is pro-vided that if a seaman belonging to a ship receives any hurt or injury in the service of the ship . . . the expense of pro-viding surgical and medical advice and attendance and medicme, and also the expense of the maintenance of the seaman until and also the expense of the maintenance of the seaman until he be cured or dies or is returned to a proper return port, and of his conveyance to the port, and, in the case of death, the expense of his burial, shall be defrayed by the owner of the ship without any deduction on that account from his wages. Section 7 (1) (e) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, provides that the weekly payment of compensation by the owner of the ship shall not be payment of compensation by the owner of the ship shall not be payable in respect of a period during which the owner of the ship is, under the Merchant Shipping Act, liable to defray the expense of maintenance of the injured

March, 1922.

The Arbitrator found that the appellants were liable to pay compensation to the man during his incapacity and, as they were willing to discharge their liability to return the man to Bombay, no weekly payment of compensation was, at the date of the award, payable. He refused to grant compensation and

found the seeman liable to the appellants in expenses. This case was heard by the Second Division of the Court of Session, by way of appeal on a case stated, and the question for determination was whether, in view of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Arbitrator was entitled to refuse an award of compensation. Their Lordships of the Second Division held that the Arbitrator should have made an award in favour of the applicant.

Against this decision the appellants appealed to the House of Lords. On behalf of the appellants it was submitted that, in view of their offer to return the seaman to Bombay and to bear the expense of maintenance and conveyance there, he was not the expense of maintenance and conveyance there, he was not entitled to an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act, neither could he, by his act of desertion, bring himself within that Act; and it was therefore argued that the period during which the appellants were, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, liable to defray the expense of maintenance had not ter-minated, and compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act had not here we Act had not begun to run.

The submissions made on behalf of the seaman were that the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and of the Merchant Shipping Act were provisions for the benefit of a sea-man, and it was contended that the 34th section of the Merchant Shipping Act conferred upon the seaman a right and entailed simpling Act conferred upon the seaman a right and entanted upon the appellants an obligation to furnish maintenance and con-veyance, but it did not impose upon the seaman the necessity of accepting this maintenance and conveyance if he did not so desire; in fact, he could accept or refuse; and that when he deserted his ship he declined to be so returned and thereby irrevocably discharged his right to call upon the appellants to fulfil the obligation imposed upon them, and consequently he maintained his right under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the course of their judgment their lordships (Lords Hal-dane, Finlay, Dunedin and Shaw) said that the point in dispute turned on the construction of the sections of the Merchant Ship-ping Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act. Their view ping Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act. Their view was that the two Statutes should be read together, and that the question was not whether the seaman could benefit by his own wrongful act of desertion, and so bring himself within the pro-visions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but whether he was entitled to say that he did not want to benefit by the pro-visions of the Merchant Shipping Act, and it was for decision whether the appellants were entitled to say that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, which were for the benefit of the seaman, must be carried out for their own benefit. It was, in their opinion, of no matter whether the seaman deserted or not, but the fact was that he did not want to be returned to Bombay, while the owners wanted to say that he should do so and not get the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In the circumstances the owners were no longer liable under the Merchant Shipping Act, and the seaman was entitled to the the Merchant Shipping Act, and the seaman was entitled to the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The appeal was The appeal was therefore, by four opinions to one, dismissed with costs (Lord Sumner dissenting).—House of Lords, 13th December, 1921. Anchor Line, Ltd., and Guhalm Husain Mohad.

### RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

#### Building and Allied Trades.

MASONS-ELGIN AND DISTRICT.-Building and Monumental Workers' Association of Scotland v. Elgin and District Master Masons' Association.-Under decision No. 683 of the Industrial Court it was provided that for every variation of 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> points in

#### March, 1922.

e cost of living index number, taking the average of the index mbers for the six months preceding the date of variation, the ages of the men should be increased or reduced by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, d that any fractional part of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points left over at any half-arly settlement should be carried forward and taken into count at the next reckoning. Decision—The index number for igust, 1921, stood at 122, and the average for the six months ecceding 1st February, 1922, is  $107\frac{2}{3}$ : the difference between these points to be taken into account at the next reckoning. For res, namely  $14\frac{1}{3}$  justifies a reduction of 1d. an hour, leaving points to be taken into account at the next reckoning. For future guidance of the parties the Court point out that the age for the ensuing six months will fall to be deducted from present average, namely 107<sup>2</sup><sub>3</sub>, and that the difference between two averages will be increased or diminished, as the case be, by  $1\frac{1}{3}$  points which are now carried forward. Issued February, 1922. (712.)

AZIERS-LONDON.-London Glaziers' Employers' Federation AZERS-DONDON. -- London Glazlers' Employers' Federation perative Glaziers' and Assistants' Society.-- Decision--Reduc-in wages of 1d. per hour, making the rate now payable 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour. As agreed between the parties, the reduction take effect as from 6th February, 1922. The Court further le that this rate shall continue to be paid until 30th June, and shall not then or thereafter be altered unless and until has been given in accordance with the terms of the aritim has been given in accordance with the terms of the existing ment between the parties. Issued 15th February, 1922.

### Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades.

OURERS-ROYAL ARSENAL AND DOCKYARD, WOOLWICH .-BOURERS-ROYAL ARSENAL AND DOCKYARD, WOOLWICH. al Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Govern-Industrial Establishments v. Trade Union Side of the cil.—For some years past it has been the practice both in the yard and in the Arsenal to pay labourers engaged in loading loading vessels an additional 4d. per day when so engaged. present claim is that this additional payment shall be in-ed to 1s. per day. During the war the workers received, and are still receiving, the general advances of the engineering In commercial and engineering establishments which have ront accommodation on the Thames it is not the practice labourers as "dock labourers." Decision—The Court find t the claim that the additional payment should be increased. 10th February, 1922. (711.)

REMEN-H.M. DOCKYARDS.-Electrical Trades Union; ers' Union v. Admiralty.-By award No. 880 of the Interim t of Arbitration the rates of certain craftsmen employed in Dockyards were increased by 2s. per week as from 6th , 1919. A like advance was subsequently given to riveters, ers, welders and drillers. Decision-As the work performed iremen in the Dockyards is substantially of the same degree ill as that performed by riveters, caulkers and drillers in Dockyards, the Court are of opinion that the claim that the of wiremen shall also be increased by 2s. per week should onceded. Issued 18th February, 1922. (715.)

MEN WORKERS-GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING ESTABLISH-s.—Official Side of the Engineering Trade Joint Council v. 9 Union Side of the Council.—Decision—Reduction in wages men employed by War Department in engineering establish-6 of 2s. 6d. per week, and reduction in wages of fabric ers in the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, of . per week, to take effect in each case as from the beginning first pay period following the date of the decision. Issued February, 1922. (716.)

SIN AND SHUTTLE MAKING INDUSTRY.—Employers' Side Joint Industrial Council for the Bobbin and Shuttle Making ry v. Trade Union Side of the Council.—Decision—Reduc-wages of higher skilled men and lesser skilled men of 9s. ek, reduction in wages of labourers of 6s. per week and on in wages of women of 3s. per week, to be effected in qual deductions, which shall respectively be made as from ginning of the last pay period falling wholly within the of February, March and April, 1922. The present rates es for juvenile workers are as follows:—

					Boys.		Girls.	
	years				19/9		19/9	
15	"				21/6		20/6	
16	"	/			23/-		21/6	
17	"		-1-2(7)		24/9		22/9	
18	,,				28/9		_	
19	"				30/6		12.00 - 1993 I	
20	"				32/-			
nace of	this scal	le of ra	tes sha	all be	substit	uted th	ne followi	
					7			ug
14					Boys.		Girls.	
	years				16/-		16/-	
15 16	"				18/-		18/-	
	"		···· (	· ·	20/-		20/-	
17	"				22/-		22/9	
18	"				25/-			
19	"				28/-	1	-	
20	"				32/-			
consequ	lent red	netions	to be				nanner as	Dr. Higher
ted in	the cost	ucorona	to be	made	in the	same n	nanner as	that
(714	) Cas	se or a	adult 1	vorke	rs. Iss	sued 1.	nanner as 5th Febru	uary,

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## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES,

#### Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

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BREWERY WORKERS-EAST GLAMORGAN AND MONMOUTHSHIRE. -South Wales Brewers' Association (East Glamorgan Section), Monmouthshire Brewers' Society v. Brewery Workers' Council. Decision-Reductions in the rates of wages as follows:--Male workers over 18 years of are 55 a weeks weep workers over workers over 18 years of age, 5s. a week; women workers over 18 years of age and male workers under 18 years of age, 2s. 6d. 18 years of age and male workers under 18 years of age, 2s. 6d. a week. The reduction in the case of adult male workers to take place in two equal instalments, the first as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision, and the second as from the beginning of the first pay period in April, 1922. The reductions in the case of women workers and male workers under 18 years of age to take effect as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision. The decision shall not have the effect of reducing wages in any case below the amount to which the worker may be entitled in wirthe below the amount to which the worker may be entitled in virtue of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918. Issued 28th February, 1922. (717

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

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

CABLE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS : GREAT BRITAIN .- Western CABLE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS: GREAT BRITAIN.—Western Union Employees' Association v. Western Union Telegraph Com-pany. Difference—As to whether the Company were justified in making any reduction as from 1st October, 1921, in the bonuses of their employees, and, if so, on what basis such a reduction should be calculated. Board of Arbitration—Sir W. W. Mac-kenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. Stuart A. Russell (Em-ployers' Representative) and the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (Workpeople's Representative). Award—A reduction of ployers Representative) and the Fight Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (Workpeople's Representative). Award—A reduction of 15 per cent. from the percentage bonus should be made in two instalments,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the 1st October, 1921, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the 1st January, 1922. Issued 3rd March, 1922. (I.R. 303/2/1922.)

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

#### Building and Allied Trades.

ROAD WORKERS (RELIEF WORKS) : SOUTHFLEET .-- Workmen employed on the Strood-Dartford arterial road scheme v. Sir Robert McAlpine and Co., public works contractors, London. Difference—As to the dismissal of a labourer without due reason being given by the firm. Agreement—The firm would reinstate the man concerned for a probationary period of two weeks on an undertaking being given that strict discipline would obtain on the work. Agreed 21st February, 1922. (I.R. 499/1922.)

#### Mining and Quarrying.

Mining and Quarrying. QUARRY WORKERS: NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE.—Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers v. North-East Lancashire Master Quarry Owners' Association. Difference—Proposal of the Employers to cancel the Sliding Scale Agreement and to pay as from 1st January, 1922, the rate of 1s. 7d. per hour to skilled quarrymen. Agreement—The following rates would be paid until the end of April, 1922: Masons and masonry machine men, the building trade rates; quarrymen, 1s. 10d. per hour; sawyers, blacksmiths, crane drivers and ordinary machine men, 1s. 8d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 5d. per hour. Agreed 16th February, 1922. (I.R. 2,494/1921.)

#### Textile Trades

MILL MECHANICS : CONGLETON .- Amalgamated Engineering MILL MECHANICS: CONGLETON.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Silversprings Dyeing and Bleaching Co., Ltd., Timbers-brook, near Congleton. Difference—Arising out of a proposal by the firm to reduce the wages of the men concerned in accordance with a "Cost of Living" Sliding Scale agreement made direct with the workers. Agreement—The firm would pay the current engineering trade district hourly rate of  $ls. 6\frac{1}{2}d$ . for a 48-hour week, and would in future follow any fluctuations of wages that might take place in the engineering trade in the district. Agreed 31st January, 1922. (1.R. 2,012/1921.)

#### Transport Trades.

CARTERS : MACCLESFIELD.—United Road Transport Workers' Association of England v. Macclesfield Master Carters. Difference—Arising out of a reduction of wages by 5s. per week as from 11th February and a proposal for a further reduction of 5s. as from 11th March. Agreement—The first reduction of 5s. should stand, and the second reduction of 5s. should become effective on the first pay in April, 1922. Agreed 27th February, 1922. (I.R. 333/9/1922.)

### Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

FURNITURE WORKERS: SHEFFIELD.—National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association (Sheffield Branch) v. Sheffield Centre of the National Federation of Furniture Trades.

Difference—As to a reduction of wages. Agreement—Upon resumption of work the men should receive 1s. 104d. per hour until completion of the pay-week ending 2nd or 3rd March, and subsequently, until 1st May, 1922, a rate of 1s. 10d. per hour. From the latter date wages should be adjusted quarterly on a diding could be considered to which the rate of 2s per hour should sliding scale, according to which the rate of 2s. per hour should correspond to the "Cost of Living" index figure of 118, as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and a variation of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour should be made for every complete  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points fluctuation in the index figure. Skilled female polishers and upholsteresses of 21 years of age and over should receive one-half of the current rate of male workers. The wages of apprentices and improvers should be adjusted proportionally. Signed 22nd February, 1922. (I.R. 489/1922.)

## 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 :-

#### Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

General minimum time-rates .- (a) Coffin Furniture Section : (i) Polishers, Heavy Press Workers and Stampers (all ages), from 28s. to 40s. per week of 47 hours, according to experience. (ii) Light Press Workers, Lace Cutters, Blackers and Lacquerers of 21 years of age and over, from 24s. to 29s. per week; 18 and under 21 years of age, from 23s. to 28s. per week, according to experience, with lower rates for younger workers. (iii) All other workers, including workers employed in Parking, Warehousing and Despatching, of 21 years of age and over, from 23s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per week; 18 and under 21 years of age, from 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week, with lower rates for younger workers. (b) Cerement Making Section : (i) All female workers (other than Pinkers and Choppers) of 21 years of age and over, from 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 8d. per hour; 18 and under 21 years of age, from  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . per hour, according to experience, with lower rates for younger workers. (ii) Pinkers, the rates under (b) (i) above with the addition of 1d. per hour. (iii) Choppers, the rates under (b) (i) above with the addition of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour.

Piece-work basis time-rates for female workers of 18 years of age and over.—(i) Coffin Furniture Section : 15% above the appropriate general minimum time-rate. (ii) Cerement Making Section : 1d. per hour above the appropriate general minimum timerate.

### Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order dated 20th February, 1922, confirming a general minimum time-rate of 54s. per week of 48 hours (or the number customarily worked, but not less than 44], and overtime rates (as varied) for male workers of 21 years of age and over employed as Hemp Rollers on non-reciprocating machines or as Hemp Breakers, and general minimum time-rates (as varied) for certain classes of male Apprentices and Improvers in Tenting and Dressing; and specifying 27th February, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates for male Improvers in Tenting and Dressing are 40s. and 32s. per week respectively.

### Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales). Order dated 11th February, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as

varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 20th Feb. ruary, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective. General minimum time-rates.-(a) Male workers (i) employed in any branch of the Cloth Hat and Cap Section as Cutters or Blockers, Press-cutters or Lining-cutters, 1s. 5d. per hour; (ii) employed in the Straw Hat Section who have had not less

than five years' experience after the age of 19 and are employed in stiffing straws and all classes of hoods, or in blocking straws, hoods or shapes covered by hand or machine, 1s. 5d. per hour; (iii) all other male workers of 22 years of age and over, 1s. 1d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers and for workers commencing in the trade for the first time at or over the age of 19 years. (b) Female workers (other than learners), including home-workers, 8d. per hour, with lower rates for learners in the wholesale and retail cloth hat and cap section; the rates for

learners in other branches remaining unaltered. *Piece-work basis time-rates.* (a) Male workers : (i) As speci-fied in (a) (i) and (ii) above, 1s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour; (ii) all other male workers, 1s. 21d. per hour. (b) All female workers, including home-workers, 81d. per hour.

## Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order dated 27th February, 1922, confirming overtime rates for male and female workers employed on piece-work; and specifying 11th March, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The normal number of hours of work in the trade declared by the Trade Board is as follows :—(i) In any week 48, (ii) on Saturday  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , (iii) on any other day  $8\frac{3}{4}$ . March, 1922.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 3rd March, 1922, confirming minimum rates varied) for male and female workers, and specifying 8th Marcl

varied) for male and remate workers, and specifying out that as the date from which these rates are effective. *General minimum time-rates*: (a) Male workers of 21 yes of age and over 18. 1d. per hour; (b) female workers of 18 yes of age and over,  $7_2$ d. per hour; with lower rates for young of age and over,  $7_2$ d. per hour; with lower rates for young male and female workers. Piece-work basis time-rate for fem workers of 18 years of age and over,  $8\frac{1}{4}d$ . per hour, and guaranteed time-rate for female workers of 17 and under 18 yea of age, 6d. per hour; with lower rates for younger workers each case. Overtime rates fixed for male and female worker are also confirmed.

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

Order, dated 15th February, 1922, confirming general minin time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates varied) for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 2 February, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effect General minimum time-rates and Piece-work basis timefor male workers who have completed five years' employment an apprentice, learner and/or improver and (i) with less th one year's subsequent employment in the Retail Bespoke Section 1s. 3d. and 1s. 42d. per hour respectively; (ii) with one and less than three years' subsequent employment, 1s. 4d. and 1s. per hour; (iii) with not less than three years' subsequent em ment, 1s. 5d. and 1s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour, and those employe making up of military dress uniforms (excluding khaki, frock and dress uniforms, hunt coats and riding breeches, and dress coats and court and diplomatic garments), 1s. and 1s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ , per hour respectively. The general minimum time rate for all other workers and other than learners, appren tices, cutters and trimmers, is 1s. 1d. per hour.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

### Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notice of Proposal, dated 8th March, 1922 (issued with Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rat piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers Rates proposed (A) to operate for a period of three months the date on which the proposed variation takes effect; (E

operate thereafter :-General minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours (or c mary number worked, but not less than 44) : (a) Male work 21 years of age and over (i) tenters with a recognised full c (A) 59s. 10d., (B) 56s. 8d.; (ii) under-tenters (A) 41s 46s. 1d., 51s. 4d. (according to experience), (B) 38s. 11d., 43s 48s. 7d.; (iii) dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hack (hand-dressers) (A) 55s. 7d., (B) 52s. 8d.; (iv) all other wor (except hemp-rollers on non-reciprocating machines or breakers, apprentices and improvers in tenting or dressing 46s. 1d., (B) 43s. 8d., with lower rates for younger worker female workers of 18 years of age and over (i) spinners and cutters, weavers, winders and warpers (A) 30s., (B) 29s.; all other workers (except learners) (A) 26s., (B) 25s., with rates for younger workers and learners. Piece-work basis t rates for female workers of all ages (A) 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., (B) 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per h General minimum piece-rates are proposed for male we employed on weaving canvas.

#### Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Notices of Proposal (I.9 and I.10), dated 2nd March, (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general min time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime-rates male and female workers for periods dependent upon the of living index figure.

Rates proposed :- General minimum time-rates propo the periods during which the average percentage increases cost of living index figure are: (A) 94-100, (B)  $87_{\frac{1}{2}}^{-}93_{\frac{1}{2}}^{-}$ cost of living index figure are: (A) 94-100, (B)  $87_2^2$ - $95_2^2$ , or below, for male and female workes of 21 of age and over (a) wood-working machinists sawyers (i) males (A) 1s. 8d., 1s.  $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ , 1s. per hour, according to operation and experience, 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ , 1s.  $5\frac{2}{3}d.$ , 1s.  $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ , (C) 1s. 7d., 1s.  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ , 1s.  $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ females (A), (B) and (C) 8d.; (b) wood body maker males (A) 1s. 8d., 1s.  $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ , 1s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ , (B) 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ , 1s.  $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ , 1s. (C) 1s. 7d., 1s.  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ , 1s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; (ii) females (A)  $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ ,  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ (b) 18. 10., 18.  $9_{4}^{d}$ , 18.  $9_{2}^{d}$ , (c) perambulator smiths, ma 18. 8d., 18.  $5_{2}^{d}$ d., 18.  $4_{2}^{l}$ d., (c) perambulator smiths, ma 18. 8d., 18.  $5_{2}^{l}$ d., 18.  $4_{2}^{l}$ d., (B) 18.  $7_{2}^{l}$ d., 18. 5d., 18. 4 18. 7d., 18.  $4_{2}^{l}$ d., 18.  $3_{2}^{l}$ d.; (d) nickel platers, males (A) (B) 18.  $7_{2}^{l}$ d., (C) 18. 7d.; (e) cane and wicker body mal males (A) 18.  $6_{4}^{l}$ d., 18.  $5_{2}^{l}$ d., (B) 18.  $5_{3}^{3}$ d., 18. 5d., (C) 1 18.  $4^{l}$ d.; (i) females (A) 94d,  $8^{t}$ d. (B) 94d,  $8^{t}$ d. males (A) 1s.  $6_4^{\perp}d.$ , 1s.  $5_2^{\perp}d.$ , (B) 1s.  $5_4^{\perp}d.$ , 1s. 5d., (U) 1s.  $4_2^{\perp}d.$ ; (ii) females (A)  $9_4^{\perp}d.$ ,  $8_2^{\perp}d.$ , (B)  $9_4^{\perp}d.$ ,  $8_2^{\perp}d.$ ,  $8_4^{\perp}d.$ ; (f) painters (i) males (A) 1s. 8d., 1s.  $4_2^{\perp}d.$ , 1s. 2 1s.  $7_2^{\perp}d.$ , 1s. 4d., 1s.  $2_4^{\perp}d.$ , (C) 1s. 7d., 1s.  $3_2^{\perp}d.$ , 1s. 1; females (A) 10d.,  $8_2^{\perp}d.$ , 8d., (B)  $10_2^{\perp}d.$ ,  $8_2^{\perp}d.$ , 8d., (C)  $10_4^{\perp}$ 8d.; (g) wheel workers (i) males (A) 1s.  $5_2^{\perp}d.$ , (B) 1s. 1s.  $4_2^{\perp}d.$ ; (ii) females (A)  $8_2^{\perp}d.$ , (B)  $8_2^{\perp}d.$ , (C)  $8_4^{\perp}d.$ ;

Isterers and hood coverers (i) males (A) 1s.  $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ , (B) 1s.  $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ , ) 1s.  $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ ; (ii) females (A)  $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ , (B)  $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ , (C)  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; (i) tters (i) males (A) 1s.  $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ , (B) 1s.  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ , (C) 1s.  $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; (ii) nales (A) 9d., (B) 9d., (C)  $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; (j) Sewing machinists. males (A)  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ , 8d., (B)  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ , 8d., (C)  $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ , 8d.; (k) wheel engineers as indentured apprentices. The question arose as to whether benefit was payable for the alternate periods of "playing," and payment was accordingly suspended pending a decision on the matter A clause in the indenture stipulated that if, during slackness There (i) males (A) 1s. 4d., 1s.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ (d., (B) 1s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., 1s. 3d., 1s.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.; (ii) females (A), (B) and (C) 8d.; (l) rkers employed on all the operations of assembling, mounting of trade or any emergency outside the company's centrol, there should be no work for the apprentice, wages should cease to The set of the set of the operations of assembling, mounting is finishing (i) males (A) 1s.  $4_2^{1}d_{\cdot}$ , (B) 1s.  $4d_{\cdot}$ , (C) 1s.  $3_2^{1}d_{\cdot}$ ; females (A), (B) and (C) 8d.; (m) drillers (i) males (A)  $3_3^{2}d_{\cdot}$ , (B) 1s.  $3_4^{1}d_{\cdot}$ , (C) 1s.  $2_4^{3}d_{\cdot}$ ; (ii) females (A), (B) and (C); (n) workers employed on any one of operations in (l) or as be payable. The applicant appealed to a Court of Referees, and stated that contributions were stopped from the working week's wages for both working and " playing " weeks. japanners, packers or warehouse hands (i) males (A) ., (B) 1s.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., (C) 1s.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d.; (ii) females (A), (B) and Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were satisfied that indentured ; (o) all other workers (i) males (A) 1s. 2d., (B) 1s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. apprentices were not entitled to benefit in view of previous Um-1s. 1d.; (ii) females (A), (B) and (C) 8d.; lower rates are pires' decisions. Leave to appeal was granted. sed for male and female workers under 21 years of age and At an oral hearing before the Umpire, representatives of the principal associations of employers and of workmen respeccertain classes of male and female indentured apprentices. Piece-work basis time-rates proposed are 10 per cent. above tively in the industry were invited to attend. ppropriate general minimum time-rates

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

otice of Proposal dated 21st February, 1922 (issued with Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates overtime rates for male and female Learners and Apprens. and to vary the Form of Indenture of Apprenticeship cribed by the Board.

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

otices of Proposal (R. 22, 23 and 24) dated 24th February, (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general ium time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime for male and female workers, the general minimum piece s for male workers employed in Hand Hackling, the genera num piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female ers employed in Hand Machine Braiding, and the general um piece-rates for female homeworkers employed on Hand ing and Cotton and Hemp Norsells. es proposed :-General minimum time-rates and piece-work time-rates ranging according to operation as follows:— male workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. to 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . hour and 1s. 1d. to 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour respectively; (b) female ters of 18 years of age and over 7d. to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour and to 8d. per hour respectively, with lower rates for younger and female workers

#### ped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

tice of Proposal dated 13th February, 1922 (issued with Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time rates, work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male workers proposed :-General minimum time-rates: (a) male ers of 21 years of age and over ranging according to experiand skill : (i.) Braziers, Burnishers or Drop Stampers 4d. to 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (ii.) Dippers, 1s. 4d. per hour; (iii.) ppers who are also Bronzers, 1s. 4d. to 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (.) Annealers, 1s. 4d. per hour; (v.) Polishers, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. hour; (vi.) all other workers, 1s. 12d. per hour; with lower in each case for younger workers. *Piece-work basis time*s shall be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general um time-rate.

Further particulars regarding these minimum rates of wages be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board cond at 7-11, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4. ctions to the proposed rates (which should be in writing signed by the person making the same, adding his or her name and address) may be lodged with the Trade Board ng the notice, within two months from the date of the Notice roposal, and should be sent to the Secretary of the Trade rd at the appropriate address, as set out above.

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

### **DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.**

MES containing the collected decisions of the Umpire nted under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, respecting disputed claims to benefit are published by His sty's Stationery Office. The following are recent decisions neral interest :-

E No. 1644, SECTION 7 (1) (ii.).—NOT UNEMPLOYED— Apprentices Suspended Without Wages—Interpretation OF CLAUSE IN INDENTURE-WAGES WITHHELD WHEN NO WORK FOR APPRENTICES.

the circumstances in this case were identical with those of mber of other workmen employed by a firm of marine

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

representative of the employers' association said he attended on behalf of the company to whom the applicant was apprenticed. He considered that as contributors to the fund the company had an interest to be heard on the question. In this case he supported the claim for anemployment benefit, on the ground that the clause mentioned above gave the employer the right to cease paying wages when there was no work for the apprentice. This contingency had arisen in the present case, since, owing to the falling off of business, it was not practicable to give full employment to all the apprentices. The extent of the falling off was illustrated by figures tending to show that the amount of work to be done was only about one-third of the normal amount or less, and that, as a result of discharges of adult workmen, the proportion of apprentices employed, as compared with experienced men, had substantially increased. It was not practicable to employ a larger proportion of apprentices. The contention was that the employer was entitled under the agreement to do as he had done, namely, to employ each apprentice only on alternate weeks and to pay him accordingly. The submission in favour of the right of the apprentice to receive benefit was not made, however, on the ground of any inference that the indenture was unenforceable against the apprentice. The employer was given the right to cease payment of wages only in circumstances beyond his control, and there was no decision by the Courts of Law that such a proviso rendered an agree-ment of apprenticeship voidable. Although bound by this agreement, the apprentice was nevertheless "unemployed" within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act when suspended without payment of wages. He was also "available for work," because he was ready to do his normal work when called upon. If the view were taken, on the other hand, that the indenture was unenforceable, then, a fortiori, benefit would be payable to the apprentice. Representatives of the workmen's association generally concurred in the preceding argument. They emphasised the point that as contributions had to be paid by apprentices, it must have been contemplated that they might become qualified for benefit. On behalf of the Ministry of Labour it was submitted that an apprentice bound for five years to serve a particular employer could not be unemployed during that period, whether in receipt of wages or not, and that it was still more difficult to say that, if suspended by this employer, but still bound to him, he was "available for work."

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim should be allowed. The indenture of apprenticeship in this case stipulates that 'if from slackness of trade or any other cause beyond the control of the company there shall be no work for the apprentice then the wages of the apprentice shall cease to be payable.' It is a question of fact whether there was no work for the apprentice for causes beyond the employer's control, and in future cases, when the question of right to wages turns upon words such as these, the Court of Referees may reasonably expect the employer to give adequate information to satisfy them that he has made all reasonable efforts to find employment for the apprentices. In the present case the facts were gone into at a hearing before me by a representative of the employers' association, and the evidence furnished affords ground for the contention that the contingency contemplated in this proviso had arisen. The precise interpretation of this proviso is doubtless open to argument, but the expression 'no work for the apprentice' appears to me to be applicable to a state of affairs which may fall considerably short of a stoppage of the works of the company and to give wider power to employer to cease payment of wages to the apprentice than the words which were discussed in decision 1425. Although I am not prepared to say positively, in the absence of any decision on the point by a Court of Law, that the applicant could not require the employer to pay him wages for the period in question, the position appears to me to be so doubtful that, on the claim for unemployment benefit, the decision must be in tayour of the applicant.

CASE No. 1789, SECTION 7 (1) (ii.)-NOT UNEMPLOYED-FITTER WORKING SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME-ALSO BRANCH SECRE-TARY OF ASSOCIATION-REMUNERATION FROM THIS SOURCE LESS THAN 3S. 4D. PER DAY.

The applicant in this case had been working as a fitter, under a system of short time since December, 1920. He had also carried on the duties of Branch Secretary of his Association since December, 1920, for which he received a salary commensurate

with the numerical strength of his branch. He lodged a claim for benefit on 27th October, 1921.

Payment of benefit was suspended on the ground that the appli-cant was not unemployed within the meaning of Section 7 (2) (a) of the 1920 Act.

At the hearing before the Court of Referees it was stated that the applicant had been Branch Secretary for three years, and had carried on this work in addition to his work as a fitter. During 1921 he was paid for his trade union work for the quarters ending March, June, September and December the sums of £22 10s. 8d., £17 12s., £12 4s. 9d., and £12 15s. 6d. respectively.

The applicant stated that he had to get his wife to help him. and it was alleged that she and others earned £32; therefore the net amount he received would be 10s. per week. After all expenses had been paid he and his wife would receive about £43 per annun

Recommended that the claim for benefit should be allowed.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court, and submitted that the applicant had made his initial claim for benefit on the 16th December, 1920, and received pay-ment thereon. Since his association work commenced about that time he was of opinion that it could not be contended that this work had been carried on in addition to and outside the merching hours of the complication of the complexity working hours of the applicant's usual employment. In his opinion the evidence showing gross earnings amounting to £65 for the year commencing December, 1920, precluded the assump-tion that the applicant received less than 3s. 4d. per day for association work.

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

"The applicant made his present claim in October, 1921. He had ordinarily followed the occupation of branch secretary of his had ordinarily followed the occupation of branch secretary of his association in addition to his usual employment and outside the working hours of that employment, and in the two quarters ending September and December, 1921, he had received remunera-tion for this occupation at a rate less than 3s. 4d. per day. In the absence of any evidence that his remuneration is in excess of this sum during the present quarter, benefit may be allowed in this quarter. If so required, however, the applicant must be prepared to furnish evidence regarding his current rate of re-muneration."

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.

Decisions of the Minister of Labour under Section 10 (1) of the Act Reconsidered and now Regarded as no longer in Force.

In view of the judgments of the High Court and the observations GAZETTE for February, 1922, the decisions mentioned below, which were given by the Minister under Section 10 (1) of the

Act, have been reconsidered and are regarded as no longer

DECISIONS Nos. 11, 16, 23, 25, 43 and 61, notified i LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1921. DECISIONS Nos. 60 and 132, notified in LABOUR GAZETT

for February, 1921. DECISION NO. 174, notified in LABOUR GAZETTE for Apr 1921

Accordingly, persons employed in occupations precisely simili-to those indicated in the decisions mentioned above are not no required to be insured, and no contributions under the Acts a payable in respect of them while so employed.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

(1) Revised Draft Regulations for the Manufacture of India rubber and of Articles made wholly or partially of India rubber.

rubber. THE LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1921 (page 52) contained a notice of Regulations proposed to be made by the Home Secre tary under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 relating to certain processes incidental to the manufacture of indiarubber and of articles and goods made wholly or partial of indiarubber. As a result of full discussion with the repre-sentatives of the manufacturers, and further investigation, the Home Secretary has revised the draft Regulations so as to mee the points raised. On the 28th February, 1922, he gave notic of his proposal to make the Regulations, and issued them is of his proposal to make the Regulations, and issued then draft form.\*

Any objection to the draft Regulations by or on behalf any person affected thereby must be sent to the Secretary State, Home Office, London, S.W. 1, within 21 days of

## (2) Revised Draft Regulations for Manufactures and Proces Incidental thereto carried on in Chemical Works.

Incidental thereto carried on in Chemical Works. The LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1921 (page 52) contained notice of Regulations proposed to be made by the Home Sec tary under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 19 relating to the manufactures and processes incidental there carried on in chemical works. The Home Secretary annound that he has given careful consideration to the objections a suggestions submitted to him with regard to the Regulation and as a result of conferences with representatives of the vario branches of the industry, he is prepared to make certain mo-fications, which have been incorporated in a revised draft. T revised draft\* was issued on the 3rd March, on which date t Home Secretary gave notice of the proposal to make the Res Home Secretary gave notice of the proposal to make the I lations.

Any objections with respect to the draft Regulations by or behalf of any person affected must be sent to the Secretary State at the Home Office, London, S.W. 1, within 21 days that date.

• Copies of the revised draft, together with a circular letter explaining principal alterations embodied therein, can be obtained on application Factory Department, Home Office, London, S. W.1.

March, 1922. March. 1922.

> tained from public funds. Privy Council. [S.O. publication : price 6d.] (2) Second annual report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to 30th September, 1921 (including analysis of published work). Medical Research Council. [S.O. publication : price 1s. 6d.] (3) Time and motion study. Report No. 14 (General series, No. 5). Industrial Fatigue Research Board. [S.O. publication : price 2s.] (4) Three studies in vocational selection. Report No. 16. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. 5.0. publication : price 1s. 6d.]

> DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.—Reports: (1) Ashanti. Report No 1107 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication : price 1s.] (2) Colombia. Report on finance, industry and trade to the end of September, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. pub-lication : price 1s.] (3) Northern territories of the Gold Coast. Report No. 1105 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication : price 9d.] (4) Paraguay. Report on economic and financial con-ditions, September, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication : price 1s. 3d.] (5) The Russian States. A descrip-cipation of the various political units existing on Russian territory, compiled from material supplied by the British trade mission in Moscow. Foreign Office. [S.O. publication : price 9d.] (6) Seychelles. Report No. 1106 for 1920. Colonial Office. [S.O. publication : price 6d.] (7) Siam. Report on the commercial iduation at the close of the third quarter, 1921. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication : price 1s. 3d.] (8) Turks and Caicos islands. Report No. 1104 for 1920. Colonial Office. S.O. publication : price 9d.] 0. publication : price 9d.]

### BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

AUSTRALIA.—Annual report of the Director of the Bureau of mmerce and Industry for the year ended 30th June, 1921. elbourne: A. J. Mullett.]

New South WALES.—The Industrial Arbitration report, New uth Wales, 1921. Vol. XX. Part 4. 1921. [Sydney: W. A. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.-Statistical Register for the year 1920-1

TESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Statistical Register for the year 1920.1 previous years, (a) Parts II. and III. Public finance and umulation. (b) Part V. Land settlement, agriculture, live is and meteorological statistics. (c) Part VI. Industrial iblishments (exclusive of mines). (d) Part VII. Mineral istics and water conservation. (e) Part X. Education, nce and art. Government Statistician. [Perth: F. W

NEW ZEALAND.—Report of the Department of Labour for the meial year, 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921. [Wellington : F. Marks, 1921.]

DANADA.—(1) The Labour Gazette, January, 1922. Depart-nt of Labour. [Ottawa: F. A. Acland.] (2) Report of the partment of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 21. [Ottawa: F. A. Acland, 1921.] (3) Canada as a field British branch industries. Department of Trade and Com-rrce, Commercial Intelligence Service. [Ottawa: 1922.]

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY.

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

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

EMIGRATION.—Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee or the year ended 31st December, 1921. [Cmd. 1580: price

EX-SERVICE MEN.—Ex-Service men employed in Government offices on 1st January, 1922. Treasury. [Cmd. 1578: price 2d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1920. Part A.—Appendix (N). List of societies registered at 31st De-cember, 1920 (excluding branches of orders other than district branches), together with latest particulars as to members, funds and valuation. Sections I.-VIII. [S.O. publications : price 2s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s., 1s.]

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Staffs employed in Government depart-ments on 1st January, 1922. Treasury. [Cmd 1579 : price 2d.7

HOUSING.—Summary of returns in terms of section 23 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland), Act, 1919, for the half-yearly period ended 30th September, 1921. Scottish Board of Health. [Cmd. 1584: price 3d.]

MINING.—(1) Mines and quarries: general report, with stat tics, for 1920. Part III. Output. Board of Trade, Mir Department. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.] (2) Regulat of Coal Mines. Report under Section 17 of the Mining Indust Act, 1920. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 1583: price 2d.]

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) Reports of committee on natio expenditure. Treasury. (a) First interim report. [0] 1581 : price 4s.] (b) Second interim report. [Cmd. 1582 : p 3s.] (c) Third report. [Cmd. 1589 : price 4s.] (2) Keve and expenditure (England, Scotland and Ireland), return the 31st March, 1921. Treasury. [H.C. 207 : price 6d.] National Debt. (a) Return showing the aggregate gross lial ties of the State from 1875-76 to 1920-21, both inclusive. Treas [Cmd. 1438 : price 9d.] (b) Return showing the total amount [Cmd. 1438 : price 9d.] (b) Return showing the total amount dead weight debt, etc., 1875-1921. [H.C. 206 : price 3d.] National Debt (savings banks and friendly societies) account 6th August, 1817, to 20th November, 1918. National De Office. [H.C. 47 : price 3d.]

POLICE.—Police (counties and boroughs, England and Wal report for 1921. [H.C. 5: price 1s.]

RAILWAYS.—Return showing the number of persons employ by the several railway companies of the United Kingdom dur the week ended 19th March, 1921 (in substitution of the previ-return, Cmd. 1494, which is cancelled). Ministry of Transpo-[Cmd. 1494+ : price 2d.]

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—(1) Report of th inter-departmental committee appointed to consider the method of dealing with inventions made by workers, aided or main

NDIA.-(1) Labour Gazette, January, 1922. Employment of DIA.—(1) Labour Gazette, January, 1922. Employment of en. workmen's compensation, legislation, etc. Bombay Labour e Secretariat. [Bombay: Superintendent Government Print-| (2) Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of ds. pulses, oilseeds, sugar (raw), solt, etc., in India by dis-s for the fortnight ending the 15th December, 1921. Depart-t of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent Government Print-1922.] (3) Report on the production of tea in India in the ular year 1920. Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: erintendent Government Printing.] (4) Prices und wages in a, 36th issue. 1921. Tables showing wholesale and retail 36th issue, 1921. Tables showing wholesale and retail of food-grains, etc., in 1913 and 1918 to 1920, with index rs; rates of wages in certain districts and certain state ilway establishments, changes in wages in selected indus-Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: Superintendent

TH AFRICA.—Juveniles Act, 1921. An Act to make pro-for the establishment of boards to deal with matters ing the employment, training, welfare and supervision of illes and for the furnishing of certain information to such ds. No. 33, 1921.

nent Printing, 1922.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

VTERNATIONAL.—(1) International Labour Office. Official etin. (a) 25th January, 1922. Vol. V. No. 4. (b) 1st ruary, 1922. Vol. V. No. 5. (c) 8th February, 1922. Vol. No. 6. International Labour Office. [Geneva.] (2) Inter-onal Labour Review. February, 1922. Collective agree-ts in Italy, the co-operative movement in India; labour ditions in Languese coel mines at International Labour In Italy, the co-operative movement in India; labour ons in Japanese coal mines, etc. International Labour [Geneva.] (3) International Labour Conference. Third Geneva, 1921. Report of the Director. Second International Labour Office. [Geneva, 1921.]

ISTRIA.—(1) Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen desministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung. 31st January, 1922.

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### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Texts of laws, decrees, etc., of the Austrian Republic relating to labour; unemployment in Vienna in December and January. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Vienna.] (2) Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich. Nos. 252 to 273 (inclusive). Laws, decrees and regulations of the Austrian Republic. [Vienna.]

BELGIUM.--(1) Revue du Travail. January, 1922. Statistics of unemployment in November; index-numbers of wholesale and retail prices; cost of living index-figures in December; labour disputes in November. Ministry of Industry and Labour. [Brussels.] (2) Bulletin Trimestriel de l'Office Intercommunal pour l'orientation professionnelle et le placement des jeunes gens et des jeunes filles de l'agglomération bruxelloise. January, 1922. Quarterly Bulletin of the Brussels Intercommunal Office for vocational guidance and placement of hous and gials for vocational guidance and placement of boys and girls. Brussels 1

CZECHOSLOVANIA.—(1) Sociadni Revue. No. 6. 1921. Journal of the Ministry for Social Affairs. Texts of recent laws relat-ing to labour. [Prague.] (2) Le Ministère de la Prévoyance Sociale et la Politique d'Economie Sociale dans la République Tchécoslovaque, par Dr. Joseph Gruber. Sketch of existing social legislation in Czechoslovakia. Ministry of Social Thrift. [Prague.] (3) Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de la Répub-lique Tchéchoslovaque, Année 1921, Nos. 12-15 inclusive. Sta-tistics of vocational schools and of employment exchanges during January-June 1921. Statistical Office. [Prague.]

DENMARK.—(1) Statistiske Efterretninger. No. 3-4. Retail prices and cost of living in January, 1922. Statistical Depart-ment. [Copenhagen.] (2) Statistiske Meddelelser, 4, Raekke, 63 Bind: Husleje og Boligforhold, November, 1920. Results of inquiry in November, 1920, as to housing conditions and rents in various towns and rural communes. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.] (3) Den Offentlige Ardejdsanvisning i Danmark Oktober Kvartal 1921. Statistics of activities of Employment Exchanges, October to December, 1921. Director of Labour. [Copenhagen.] (4) Kapitelstakster for Afgröden, 1921. Official prices of cereals and other articles of food produced in 1921. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.]

FINLAND.—Social Tidskrift, No. 1, 1922. Statistics of employ-ment exchanges and cost of living index numbers in December. Ministry for Social Affairs. [Helsingfors.]

FRANCE.—(1) Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, October, November, December, 1921. Wages and other working conditions fixed by collective agreements; statistics of employment ex-changes, July to October; index figures of cost of living in Sep-tember; report on joint control in various industries; statistics of funds for payment of family wages. Ministry of Labour. [Paris.] (2) Journal Officiel (Daily). Issues from 29th January to 27th February (inclusive). [Paris.]

GERMANY.—(1) Reichs-Arbeitsblatt. 31st January and 15th Feb-ruary. Draft of Bill for amending Home Workers' Law of 20th December, 1911; statistics of unemployment in December, wages, etc., fixed by collective agreements; cost of living index figures in January. Federal Labour Ministry. [Berlin.] (2) Wirt-schaft und Statistik, Nos. 2 and 3. Statistics of retail prices in December, 1921, and January, 1922; index figures of wholesale prices; cost of living index numbers for January, 1922; wages in Government factories and salaries of bank officials, 1920-1922. Federal Statistical Office. [Berlin.] (3) Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1921, Zweites Heft. Statistics of prices and cost of living. Federal Statistical Office. [Berlin.] (4) Reichs-Gesetzblatt. Nos, 114-120 (inclusive). Text of Laws, decrees, regulations, etc., of the German Federal Government. [Berlin.] (5) Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger (Daily). Issues from 29th January to 25th February (inclusive). [Berlin.]

GREECE.—Bulletin Statistique des Prix Moyens des Principaux Articles Alimentaires, etc., pendant le second Trimestre de 1921. Statistics of prices of the principal articles of food in the second ouarter of 1921; also comparative figures 1918-1920. Ministry of National Economy. [Athens.]

HOLLAND.—(1) Jaarverslag van den Rijks-Dienst der Werkloosheid-Verzekering en Arbeidsbemiddeling over 1920. I. Arbeidsbemiddeling. Report on the organisation and activity of public employment exchanges in 1920. Employment Department. IThe Hague.] (2) Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January. Unemployment in October; statistics of employment exchanges in December; wages and other labour conditions as fixed by collective agreements. Central Statistical of employment exchanges in December; wages and other labour conditions as fixed by collective agreements. Central Statistical Office. [The Hague.] (3) Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden: Rijk in Europa, 1920. Statistical Year Book of Holland for 1920. Statistics of Employment Exchanges, unem-ployment, labour disputes, trade unions, wholesale and retail prices, production and consumption, etc. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague.] (4) Uittreksel uit het Verslag van den Hoofdingenieur voor het Stoomwezen over het Jaar 1920. Ex-tract from the report of the Chief Boiler Inspector for the year 1920. Ministry of Labour. [The Hague.]

ITALY.---(1) Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale, 1st January. Texts of laws, decrees, circu-lars, etc. Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (2)

Bolletting della Emigrazione, November-December, 1921. Studies, reports and statistics relating to emigration. General Commission on Emigration. [Rome.] (3) Gazetta Ufficiale (Daily). Issues from 27th January to 24th February (inclusive). [Rome.] (4) Ufflcio Provinciale del Lavoro (Roma) : Bollettino Mensile, January. Unemployment in October in the province of Rome; labour disputes. Provincial Office of Labour. [Rome.] (5) Bollettino del Lavoro (Veneto). August to December, 1920. Journal of the Labour Office of the province of Venetia. [Padua.] (6) L'Ufficio Municipale del Lavoro di Roma: Bollettino Mensile Cost of living index figures for December, December, 1921. Municipal Labour Office. [Rome.]

NORWAY .---- (1) Sociale Meddelelser, 1922, No. 1. Report of Activities of Outwork Board for 1920-1921; cost of living in December, unemployment in December. With supplement: Norges Sociallovgivning ved Utgangen av 1921. Sketch of exist-ing Norwegian legislation affecting labour and social conditions, with proposed amendments. Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania.] (2) Statens Inspektorat for Arbeidsformidlingen : Arsberetning 1920-21. Report of the Government Inspector of Employment Exchanges, 1920-21. Department for Social Affairs. (Christiania.) (3) Norges Offisielle Statistikk: Fagskolestatistikk, 1917-18-1919-20. Statistics of vocational schools, 1917-1920; Forsikringsselskaper, 1919; Report of the Insurance Council 1919; Norges Fiskerier, 1918. Statistics of Fishing Industry, 1918; Folkemengdens Bevegelse, 1918. Movement of the population in 1918; Sykeforsikringen for Aret 1920. Statistics of sick-ness insurance societies in 1920. [Christiania.] (4) Norsk Lovtidende. Index for 1921; Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 7. Collection of Norwegian laws, decrees, etc. [Christiania.]

SPAIN.-Boletin de Estadistica: Resumen del año 1920. Statistics of the movement of population (provisional figures) in 1920. Ministry of Education and Art. [Madrid.]

SWITZERLAND.—(1) Feuille Fédérale et Recueil des Lois l'édérales, Nos. 4-7 inclusive. Collection of laws, decrees, etc., of the Federal Government. [Berne.] (2) Comptes de Ménage de 277 Familles Suisses pour 1919. Results of an inquiry into household expenditure (family budgets) during 1919. Federal [Raleigh : Edwards and Broughton Printing Co.]

Bureau of Statistics. [Berne.] (3) Der Schweizerische Arbeits markt, 15th February. Activities of Employment Exchanges in January; short time in various occupations; labour disputes index figures of cost of living in January. Federal Labour Offic

March, 1922.

UNITED STATES.—(a) Federal. (1) Cotton production and dis tribution season of 1920-21. Bulletin 147. Department of Com merce Bureau of the Census. [Washington : Government Print ing Office.] (2) Monthly Labor Review. December, 1921. De partment of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington Government Printing Office.] (3) Minimum-wage Laws of th United States: construction and operation. Bulletin No. 285 Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Washington Government Printing Office, July, 1921.] (4) Ninth Annual port of the Chief, Children's Bureau, to the Secretary of Lab Department of Labor, Children's Bureau. [Washington : Govern ment Printing Office, 1921.] (5) Standards for the Employme of Women in Industry. 3rd edition, 15th October, 1921. Depa rent of Labor, Women's Bureau. [Washington: Governmer Printing Office, 1921.] (6) State Laws Affecting Workin Women. Bulletin No. 16. Department of Labor, Women Bureau. [Washington : Government Printing Office, 1921.] Depreciated Exchange and International Trade. United Sta Tariff Commission. International price adjustments measured index numbers; a comparison of wages in the United State Great Britain and Germany, etc. [Washington : Governme Printing Office, 1922.]

(b) States-MASSACHUSETTS.-Massachusetts Industrial Revie November, 1921. Union hourly rates of wages in the building trade in Massachusetts, 1914 and 1919-21, employment in Massachusetts, 1914 and chusetts; activities of the state public employment offices, e Department of Labor and Industries.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Thirty-second Report of the Department Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina, 1919-192 Suggestions for labour legislation ; account of farms and factorie summary of labour laws, etc. Department of Labor and Printin

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1922.

### ADMIRALTY.

#### (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.)

Asbestos Goods: Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; G. Maclellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.-Badges, Embroidered: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Elsmere, Limited, London, S.W.; M. Hand & Co., Ltd., London, Eismere, Limited, London, S. W.; M. Hand & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; H. James, London, W.; Geo. Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; Nutting & Kent, London, E.C.: R. Stevenson, London, E.C.; Stephen Simpson, Preston; E. Stillwell & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stokoe & Co., London, S.W.; H. & W. Towell & Co., Ltd., London W.; R. Virgo & Co., London, S.W.; The War Service Legion, London, W.—Blankets, Seamen's: J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Fort Yorks, Blow Longer, The Witson Empire Lighting Co. Foot, Yorks .- Blow Lamps: The Kitson Empire Lighting Co., Ltd., Stamford, Lincs .- Boiler House Equipment: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.-Cables, Underground Supply: Foote, Milne & Co., London, S.W.-Calico: G. I. Sidebottom & Co. T.t.d. Manchester.-Candles, Paraffin Wax: Palmer & Co., London, E.-Caps, Forage, for Royal Marines: Myers & Co. London, E.-Cloth, Woollen, for Table Covers: J. Raistrick & Sons, Bradford.—Crane, Jib: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Car-lisle.—Crane, Travelling: Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Cutter Frames and Blades: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.-Electric Traveller: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.-Electrodes: The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Alloy Welding Processes, Ltd., London, S.W.-Firebricks: J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; Hill, Westlake & Co., Ltd., Gunnislake.-Flour, S.R.: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; C. Brown & Co. London, S.E.; W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.-Hazel Rod Fenders: Thos. Black & Co., Greenock.—Hides and Leather Goods: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Hose, Suction, and Connections: Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester; J. Downton & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Hydraulic Presses: Hawthorn, Davey & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Jean, Brown: Union Mill Co. Monchester Jute Personal Materials, Jute Jac Union Mill Co., Manchester.—Jute Bagging Material: Jute In-dustries, Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. & S. Henry, Ltd., Manchester.-Jute Biscuit Bagging: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. & S. Henry & Co. chester .-- Laces, Boot (Cotton) : Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek .- Laces, Boot and Shoe (Cotton): Faire Bros. & Co., Leicester.-Lanterns, Navigation and Gear: W. Harvie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Stevens & Son, Birmingham; Telford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow:—Leather Cloth: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Machine, Grinding: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, near Rochdale.—Manganese Bronze Ingots: The Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Mat, Magnetic Collision: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.--Milk, Condensed, Unsveetened: Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed

Milk Co., London, E.C.; St. Ivel, Ltd., Frome.-Motors, Carbon Drive and Circulating, and Spare Parts for: James Keith Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil Burning Installations: Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., North Shields.—Oilskin Clothing: Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., London, E.; The Gt. Grimsby Coal, Salt & Tanning Co., Ltd., Grimsby Docks; Johnson & So Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; Edward Maclean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow Overhead Travellers: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle Plates, Steel: Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherha Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; South Durham Ir Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; South Durham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Pneumatic Hose: India Rubber & Gutta Percha Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pork, Salt Lunhan Brothers, Ltd., Cork.—Portable Resistance Testing Sets: Everett, Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Propellers: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Propellers: Manganese Bronze & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Rewinding Arma-tures of Electric Generators: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Outer's Engineering Works Polificat Concurs. Privile Same Co. Queen's Enginering Works, Bedford.-Screws: British Screw Ltd., Leeds; Butler & Spragg, Ltd., Birmingham; Telford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—Shorts, Cotton Fabric: Frank Lane, London, E.C.; I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.—Shorts, White Cellular: The Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—Steel, Tool: A. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Stockings, Thin: A. E. Hill, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Switchboards, Low Power: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.-Tea, Blended: Lipton, Ltd., London, E. Tower Tea, Ltd., London, E.C.; British Beningtons, L London, S.E.-Tin Ware: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingh F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Orme, Evans & Co., Wolverhampton; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Llanelly.-Tools, Pneumatic, Spares for: Globe Pneumatic E neering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Tubes, Solid Drawn Stee heering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubes, Solid Drawn Steel Boiler: Tubes, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham.—Tubes, Water and Fittings: John Brotherton, Ltd., Imperial Tube Works, Wolver-hampton; Russell Bros. (Walsall), Ltd., Bradford Tube Works, Walsall.—Vinegar: Hill, Evans & Co., Ltd., Worcester.—Web Leggings: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough; French's. Ltd., London, E.C.; Fleming, Birkby, & Goodall, Ltd., Halifax, Verke Yorks.

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