# MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during April. It was good at coal mines, in tinplate and steel sheet manufacture, and in the carpet trade; fairly good in the worsted trade; and fair in the iron and steel, woollen, tailoring, leather, furnishing, paper and printing trades. In many other large industries, though employment was still slack, a gradual improvement was reported; but there was a decline in employment in the cotton, hosiery, and worsted industries.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received was 11 3 at the end of April, as compared with 12 3 at the end of March, and with 17 0 at the end of April, 1922. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10 9 at 23rd April, as compared with 11 1 at 26th March, and 14 4 at the end of April, 1922. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was approximately 1,261,000, of whom 963,000 were men and 218,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 26th March the total was 1,289,000, of whom 999,500 were men and 213,500 were women.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are collected by the Department the changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in April resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £88,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 700,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £6,500 in the wages of nearly 110,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions were men employed in the merchant shipping service, workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades, pottery workers, and men employed in the gas and electricity supply industries. In the merchant shipping service the reductions affecting deck and engine-room ratings amounted to 15s. or 20s. per month in the case of men on monthly articles, and 5s. to 6s. 6d. per week in the case of men on weekly articles. The cost of living bonuses of workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., trades were reduced by 1s. 1d. and 7d. per week in the case of men and women, respectively, in Lancashire and Scotland, and by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on basis rates in the case of timeworkers and pieceworkers, respectively, in Yorkshire. The reductions in the pottery industry amounted usually to 10 per cent. on gross wages. Gas workers sustained decreases of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour or 4d. per shift, and men in the electricity supply industry a decrease of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in most districts.

Among other large bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced in April were men employed in civil engineering construction, shipbuilders at Belfast, railway wagon builders and repairers, coal tippers at various English ports, tanners and curriers, and men employed

in the paint, colour and varnish and the seed-crushing industries. Under the Trade Boards Acts there were reductions in the minimum rates fixed for various classes of workpeople in the stamped or pressed metal wares, sack and bag, sugar confectionery and food preserving, and coffin furniture trades in Great Britain, in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in England and Wales, and in the rope, twine and net, wholesale mantle and costume, and shirt-making trades in Northern Ireland.

The increases in wages mainly affected iron miners in Cleveland and Cumberland, blastfurnacemen in most of the principal districts, puddlers and millmen in the North of England and the Midlands, iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and steel sheet millmen.

During the first four months of 1923 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of £250,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,100,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of nearly £23,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 190,000 workpeople. In the corresponding four months of 1922 there was a net reduction of over £1,900,000 in the weekly wages of 6,800,000 workpeople, and a net increase of about £3,300 in the wages of 22,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 70 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 74 per cent. at 31st March. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 62 and 68 respectively. The decrease was due mainly to reductions in the prices of milk, butter, cheese and eggs, which were only partly offset by the increased prices of sugar.

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

For further particulars and details of the statistics, reference should be made to the article on page 164.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April was 52. In addition, 38 disputes which began before April were in progress at the beginning of the month.

April were in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes was about 110,000, as compared with 83,000 in the previous month and 247,000 in April, 1922. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during April was 1,077,000 working days, as compared with 762,000 days in March, 1923, and 5,261,000 days in April, 1922.

TRADE BOARDS BILL.

A BILL "to amend and consolidate the law relating to Trade Boards" was introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour on the 8th May. The Bill substantially carries out the recommendations of Lord Cave's Committee on Trade Boards.\*

One of the chief of these recommendations embodied in the Bill is that, following the lines of the original Trade Board Act of 1909, Trade Board machinery should in the future only be applied to trades in which wages are unduly low as compared with those in other employments, and in which no other adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages.

It is further proposed, in accordance with another recommendation of the Committee, that the full powers of a Trade Board to fix rates which are enforceable by criminal proceedings should exist only as respects rates fixed with reference to the lowest paid grades of workers; but the Bill gives encouragement to the voluntary development of satisfactory organisation in trades by enabling the representatives of employers and of workers to come together and agree upon the rates of wages to be paid to all grades of workers throughout the trade, and by making provision that, when such organisation becomes effective in any trade, it will be possible to withdraw the trade from the operation of the Bill.

The following are the principal modifications of the existing law proposed in the Bill:—

(a) The Minister of Labour will in the future have power to apply the Act to a trade only if, after a public enquiry,

(i.) that wages are unduly low as compared with those

(i.) that wages are unduly low as compared with those in other employments, and
(ii.) that there is no adequate machinery for the effective regulation of wages.
(b) The existing power of a Trade Board to fix rates of wages which are enforceable by criminal proceedings is no longer to extend to rates for all classes of workers, but is restricted to the fiving of such rates only with reference to restricted to the fixing of such rates only with reference to the lowest class of male and female workers actually engaged in the trade, for workers engaged in ancillary work, and for learners and juveniles. Rates for higher grades of workers may be fixed only with the assent of both sides of the Board, and, where fixed, will be enforceable only by the worker himself by means of civil proceedings.

(c) The Minister is empowered, after a public enquiry, to withdraw or suspend a trade from the Act, either uncondi-

tionally or subject to conditions.

The Minister is given discretion to set up autonomous district Boards where necessary, and to establish district committees under a Board, with such of the powers of a Board as he thinks it desirable to transfer to them.

(e) The time required by a Board to settle, and by the linister to confirm, changes in and rescission of rates is

Boards are empowered to exempt from rates time-

workers who are incapable of earning them.

(g) Where the proprietor of an establishment employs workers in that establishment within the jurisdiction of two or more Boards, the Minister is authorised upon his application to determine, after consulting the Boards concerned,

which rates shall operate throughout the establishment.

(h) A referee appointed by the Minister is authorised to determine questions as to whether particular workers are within the jurisdiction of a Board, and as to the application of rates to particular workers, subject to a right of appeal to an Umpire appointed by the Crown.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY INDUSTRIES.

THE Ministry of Labour have issued a Report<sup>†</sup> on the administration of Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and

tion of Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and on the action taken with a view to investigating the possibility of developing unemployment insurance by industries.

Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, provides that "if it appears to the Minister [of Labour] that insurance against unemployment in any industry can be more satisfactorily provided for by a scheme under this section than by the general provisions of this Act the Minister may, subject to the provisions of this Section, approve or make such a scheme, and any such scheme is in this Act referred to as 'a special scheme."

Only one scheme is at present in force under this Section of the Act, that for the Insurance Industry. Several other industries are known to have had the matter under consideration, but the

Act, that for the Insurance Industry. Several other industries are known to have had the matter under consideration, but the scheme for the insurance industry was the only one that had been settled before the 8th June, 1921. A scheme for the Banking industry had also been submitted, but it is still under consideration. Under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act of 1921 an embargo was placed upon the introduction of other schemes as from the date mentioned. This was necessary because industries in which special schemes was industries. sary because industries in which special schemes were intro-duced would tend to be those with light unemployment; and it was impossible to allow such industries to contract out of the general scheme at a time of great and almost universal depression general scheme at a time of great and almost universal depression in trade, when the unemployment fund was being severely depleted. It is probable, however, that, even without this embargo, very few, if any, new schemes would have been put into operation. The abnormal and almost universal unemployment was sufficient in itself to bring about the suspension of all proposals for special schemes; and it seems clear that these proposals cannot be effectively revived until there is a general recovery in trade. recovery in trade.

There are also other obstacles to the introduction of such schemes: there is the difficulty of defining an "industry"; there

• See LABOUR GAZETTE for May. 1922, pages 200-1.
† Cmd. 1613; price 9d. net.

is the question of the fringe of workers—chiefly, but not entirely, unskilled labourers—who are not exclusively attached to any one industry. Again, "special schemes" must in general be put forward with the approval of a Joint Industrial Council or other representative joint association of employers and employed; and much initiative, tact, and driving power are required to formulate a scheme and to reconcile the various interests within the industry. The financial hazards of a special scheme also are considerable, in view of the reduced Exchequer grant, payable to a special scheme.

grant payable to a special scheme.

The Report contains an introductory section, historical in character; sections explaining in detail the provisions of Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and incidental provisions, and describing the action taken to give effect to this Section; and a section dealing with the further steps taken to examine the possibility of developing unemployment insurance by industries. This action has been taken in pursuance of a recommendation of the Committee on National Expenditure (the recommendation of the Committee on National Expenditure (the Geddes Committee). A Circular was sent by Dr. Macnamara, the then Minister of Labour, to representative bodies of employers and employed persons in each industry on the 22nd February, 1922.\* Comparatively few replies were received; but this was partly because the Federation of British Industries, by arrangement with the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, had set up a special committee to consider the whole problem; while the Trade Unions, on their side, had instituted an inquiry, resulting in a report, which is summarised in an appendix to the Report under review. The views expressed in the letters received by the Department indicated a wide diversity of opinion, and, on the whole, lent support to the view that no great extension of unemployment insurance along industrial lines can be looked for on the present basis.

In these circumstances an informal Committee was set up under the chairmanship of the present Minister of Labour, Sir Montague Barlow, to explore the whole problem afresh; and on the 28th

the chairmanship of the present Minister of Labour, Sir Montague Barlow, to explore the whole problem afresh; and on the 28th November, 1922, the Minister issued a memorandum to the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, and to the Trades Union Congress General Council, together with a covering letter, asking for their views upon the suggestions indicated in the memorandum.† It is understood that the National Confederation and the General Council are taking steps to ascertain the views of their constituent members upon these suggestions.

the views of their constituent members upon these suggestions.

Appendices to the Report contain (i.) the text of Sections 18-21 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of the Sixth Schedule to that Act; (ii.) an outline of the special scheme for the insurance industry, and the text of the regulations issued by the Ministry of Labour in regard to that scheme; (iii.) a summary of certain reports and proposals bearing upon the question of unemployment insurance by industries.

#### VARIATIONS IN EFFICIENCY IN COTTON WEAVING.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a report on the subject of variations in efficiency in cotton weaving.‡

Over a million output readings were taken for the purposes of this investigation, in nine weaving sheds, seven of which were artificially humidified, and the remaining two "dry," i.e., not artificially humidified; the readings were taken at hourly intervals, over a period of a year. Among the principal tendencies which were observed as the result of this investigation were the following: ion were the following :-

tion were the following:—

The efficiency s on Saturday morning was very low in some sheds, largely owing to the sweeping and cleaning of looms which takes place on that morning.

The efficiency on Monday morning is relatively low, under normal conditions, owing to the effect of the week-end break both upon the operatives and upon the material. Tuesday is generally the most efficient day.

In sheds working on the two-break system, the efficiency during the pre-breakfast spell is consistently low, being about 2 per cent. less than that of the second and third spells.

The rate of output has been found to diminish during a period of "short time," apparently owing to the modified attitude of

"short time," apparently owing to the modified attitude of operatives towards their work.

Effects of Humidity and of Temperature.—Efficiency tends to vary directly as the product of the numerical values of the humidity and of the temperature taken together. (In a "dry" shed, variations in temperature and humidity seem to have very shed, variations in temperature and humidity seem to have very little effect on output.) As the average temperature for the afternoon spell rises above a certain limit, however, the efficiency tends to decrease as the afternoon advances, owing to the adverse physiological effects of the hot and humid atmosphere upon the weaver. Atmospheric conditions which are best for the warp (owing partly to their effect on the size with which it is dressed) are unsuitable for the weaver; and it is suggested that this difficulty might be remedied by further research into the possibility of either (i) suitably modifying the composition of size, or (ii) adopting some system of local humidification of looms that would not affect the atmosphere round the weaver. In the meantime relief would be obtained during the hot period of the year by increasing the rate of air movement in the vicinity of the weaver, and a small scale experiment on these lines is described in the Report. At present, the best conditions for efficiency in humid weaving sheds of the type investigated seem to be obtained with a dry-bulb temperature of 70-75 degrees Fahrenheit, and a relative humidity of 80-85 per cent.

\* See Ministry of Labour Gazette for March 1922, pages 106-7.

\* See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for March 1922, pages 106-7.
† See MINISTRY OF TABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1922, page 472
‡ Variations in Efficiency in Cotton Weaving, by S. Wyatt, M.Sc. Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, No. 23: H.M. Stationery Office: price 3s.

net. I.e., the output expressed as a percentage of that which is theoretically possible when the looms are running continuously.

Artificial Lighting.—Output increases as the proportion of work done under artificial light is reduced: the difference in efficiency in one shed, in the hours most affected, was from 4 to 6 per cent. Differences in shed construction may have an important influence upon the nature and duration of natural and of artificial illumination.

The system of lighting in some sheds gives rise to "glare" (i.e., to light falling directly into the eyes of the operatives), and to disturbing shadows, causing discomfort and fatigue.

The two-break day involves the use of artificial light for

The two-break day involves the use of artificial light for more hours than the one-break day. In one shed where the two-break system was worked the efficiency of the pre-breakfast spell was 8.7 per cent. less than that of the second spell in winter, whereas in summer the difference was only 1.7 per cent.

# OUTPUT, COSTS OF PRODUCTION, AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL Summary\* of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds, and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1922, has recently been prepared by the Mines Department in continuation of similar quarterly statements previously published for earlier dates.

The Summary shows that at undertakings which produced about 95 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal raised during the quarter, 64,538,199 tons of coal were raised, and that after deducting 4,002,122 tons used at the mines and 1,567,643 tons supplied to the miners, the quantity disposable commercially was 58,968,434 tons. According to the Monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts the total quantity of coal shipped for export and foreign bunkers during the quarter was 23,414,728 tons.

The costs of production at the undertakings covered by the Summary were as shown below:—

	Amount	Per ton disposable commercially.
	£	s. d.
Wages	33,649,061	
Stores and Timber	6,133,720	2 0.97
Other Costs (management, salaries, insurances, repairs, office and general expenses,		
depreciation, &c.) Miners' Welfare Fund contribu-	8,758,127	2 11.64
tions	269,417	0 1.10
Royalties (including the rental value of freehold minerals where worked by the pro-		all of 195
prietor)	1,590,343	0 6.47
Total Costs	50,400,668	17 1.13
Deduct proceeds of miners' coal	327,443	0 1.33
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Net Costs 50.073.225 16 11.80

Net Costs ... ... 50,073,225 16 11.80

The proceeds of commercial disposals were £54,593,085, equivalent to 18s. 6.19d. per ton, leaving a credit balance of £4,519,860, or 1s. 6.39d. per ton. In the quarter ended 30th September there was a credit balance of 1s. 1.00d. per ton.

An analysis by 13 districts shows that in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, South Wales, Yorkshire and the East Midlands, Lancashire, North Staffs and Cheshire, and Somerset, there were credit balances ranging from 0.34d. to 2s. 5.05d. per ton, and in the other districts debit balances ranging from 2.82d. to 2s. 6.29d. per ton.

ton, and in the other districts debit balances ranging from 2.82d. to 2s. 6.29d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,068,594, the number of man-shifts worked was 71,320,905, and the number of man-shifts lost that could have been worked was 5,695,257. The average output per man-shift worked, based on the tonnage of saleable coal raised, was 18.10 cwts. This figure compares with 17.94 cwts. in the quarter ended 30th September. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 5.23d., this figure being calculated on the number of man-shifts worked by workers of all ages employed both above and below ground. In the September quarter the corresponding average was 9s. 3.97d. In the following Table the net costs, proceeds, and wages per ton disposable commercially, and the output and earnings per man-shift worked, are shown for the various districts:—

		ton dispose	Per man-shift worked.		
District.	Net Costs.†	Proceeds.	Wages.‡	Output.	Earnings
Scotland Northumberland Durham S. Wales and Mon Yorks and E Mids.§ Lancs., N. Staffs. & Cheshire N. Wales S. Staffs. and Salop. Cumberland Bristol Forest of Dean Somerset Kent	8. d. 15 5·95 16 8·57 16 10·92 19 6·89 15 3·80 19 4·23 19 8·78 20 11·85 20 9·48 18 7·92 17 6·38 20 1·16	s. d. 17 11·00 18 10·15 18 9·85 20 0·81 17 5·60 19 4·57 18 8·45 14 11·12 19 5·56 20 6·19 18 5·10 19 5·73 18 1·77	s. d. 10 7.86 11 2.53 10 11.78 12 6.08 10 7.93 13 0.85 14 0.08 9 11.99 15 3.65 14 8.82 12 7.58 11 7.97 14 2.58	Cwts. 19·69 17·42 17·84 16·65 20·59 14·79 13·31 17·38 14·01 11·61 14·22 13·52 20·31	s. d. 9 4·98 8 10·72 9 1·26 9 6·66 10 1·03 8 8·68 8 0·65 7 7·60 9 7·63 7 9·12 7 9·50 7 0·18 12 5·49
Great Britain	16 11.80	18 6.19	11 4.95	18.10	9 5.23

nd. 1851. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2d. et costs represent total costs less proceeds of coal supplied to miners. the amounts shown in this column are included in those shown as net costs. neluding Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and ickshire.

## DUNDEE JUTE WORKERS' DISPUTE.

THE joint conference arranged by Sir David Shackleton, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour (see the Ministry of Labour Gazette, April, 1923, page 123), with a view to settling the dispute in the Jute industry at Dundee, held further meetings on the 17th and 18th April. In the result a joint committee of representatives of the employers and of the operatives was appointed to examine the facts so far as the practice and custom of the trade on the matter of "four enders" and "double spinners" are concerned, and to report to a further conference of the parties represented at the meeting. of the parties represented at the meeting.

This committee reported to the joint conference on the 2nd May that, on the facts placed before them, they were satisfied that the custom and practice of the trade as between the alternative methods of "double spinning" and "four enders" disclosed the existence of the former in an overwhelming proportion.

The representatives of the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers and of the Trade Unions submitted this report to their constituents, and subsequently the matter was again discussed at a further meeting of the joint conference held on the 7th May. No agreement was reached as to the terms upon which the spinners in Messrs. Cox, Ltd., should resume work. The "flats," however, have been re-opened upon the terms in operation when the dispute commenced. operation when the dispute commenced.

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

The provisions of a proposed Agreement, governing the conditions of overtime and nightshift working in federated ship-building and ship repairing establishments, were arrived at on 9th February, 1923, after lengthy negotiations, by representatives of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.

The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades decided that a ballot should be taken of the members of the affiliated Trade Unions concerned, the votes of the Unions to be pooled. The pooled ballot vote showed a majority, among those members who voted, in favour of accepting the Agreement, but certain Trade Unions (including the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, whose representative had withdrawn from the Committee of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades which conducted the negotiations leading up to the proposed Agreement), were not in favour of leading up to the proposed Agreement), were not in favour of accepting the Agreement, and did not take part in the ballot. On 22nd March a Conference was held between representatives of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, at which the result of the pooled ballot vote was notified to the Employers' representatives, and the Agreement was signed.

On 5th April, the members of the United Society of Boiler-makers employed at a shipyard at North Shields struck work, and the strike subsequently extended to shipyards at South Shields. A conference was arranged between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades to consider the general question of the non-acceptance, by some Unions affiliated to the latter Federation, of the new overtime and nightshift Agreement; and after prolonged discussions the employers intimated, on 18th April, that employment would not be available in federated shops on and after Monday, 30th April, to members of the United Society of Boilermakers, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, and the United Operative Plumbers' Society, unless in the meantime the Federation could intimate acceptance of the Agreement by the members of those Unions. Notices were posted accordingly at the shipyards of employers belonging to the Federation on Monday, 23rd April. Monday, 23rd April.

On Wednesday, 25th April, the employers, upon further representations from the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, offered to postpone the notices for a week to allow a ballot to be taken of the members of the three Unions, if in the meantime the members would accept the Agreement and work under it, "under protest," and take a ballot of their members. In the case of the Boilermakers, they insisted also that the men on strike at Shields should return to work.

The Boilermakers did not accept the conditions insisted upon by the employers, and the lock-out notices, therefore, took effect, in their case, on 30th April. The other two Unions, however, undertook to take a ballot of their members and, as a result of the ballot, announced their acceptance of the Agreement. The notices in their case (which, as mentioned above, had been suspended for a week) were, therefore, withdrawn.

Since the lock-out began the Boilermakers' Society have taken a ballot of their members upon the subject of the Agreement; this resulted in a large majority against acceptance.

#### RATES OF PAY IN THE POLICE FORCE.

PARTICULARS have recently been collected by the Department as to the rates of pay and allowances of sergeants and constables in all the Police Forces in Great Britain at the end of 1922. The Returns show that in every Force the rates of pay in opera-

160

1919. These	blates	are ap	20220		7	er i	veek.
Constables-						8.	d.
On on	naintma	nt lon	probation			70	0
On ap	pomume	no loga	probation	is extend	ed)	72	0
After	year (	uniess	proparion	nt		74	0
After		irom	appointme	nt		76	0
"	3 ,,	"	"	•••		78	Ö
,,	4 ,,	"	"			80	Ö
,,	5 ,,	,,	" "				
"	6* ,,	"	"	•••		82	0
,,	7* ,,	,,	"			84	0
,,	8* ,,	,,	,,	•••		86	0
	9* ,,	,,	,,			88	0
" 1	<b>0*</b>	,,	"			90	0
" 1	7*		"			92	6+
", 0	10*	"				95	0+
" 4	ر, کا	"	"				
Sergeants-	-					100	
	omotion		•••			100	0
	1 year	as ser	geant			102	6
	2 years	,				105	0
	7					107	6
	1	,				110	0
STORY VERSION	5	,,				112	6
22	0 ,,	9:			1000	1000000	775000

The rates quoted above were subject in all cases to a deduc tion of 5 per cent., of which  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. represented contributions to the Pension Fund and the other  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. supplenentary deduction made in accordance with the Police Regu-

A boot allowance of 1s. per week was paid in all Forces except six, in which two pairs of boots a year were provided.

In addition to the rates of pay quoted above, accommodation at

charges described below, or rent allowance in cases where no accommodation was provided, was granted in the various Forces. In the case of men for whom accommodation was provided the deductions from pay were usually 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. a week in deductions from pay were usually 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. a week in the case of sergeants and constables respectively in England and Wales and 3s. 3d. and 3s. a week respectively in Scotland. In a few Forces the amounts differed slightly. The rent allowance and to men for whom re-account of the state of the paid to men for whom no accommodation was provided varied considerably in different Forces. In the city and borough Forces the allowance paid to married sergeants and constables

as as shown below.	Cities.	Boroughs.
	per week.	per week.
Sergeants	3s. to 12s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.‡
Constables	3s. 6d. to 11s.	1s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.‡

In the majority of the city and borough Forces the rent allowance paid to single men was usually lower than that paid to married men. In the county Forces the allowance took the form of a weekly payment of a specified amount, or of the payment of the actual rent (with or without rates), or of the payment of actual rent less a specified amount.

# JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the four weeks ended the 29th April, 1923, twenty meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and three meetings of Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported the Ministry of Labour. A number of meetings of District Councils and Sub-Committees were also reported to have taken

#### WAGES. HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The Industrial Court has heard the case submitted by the North West District Council for the *Electricity Supply Industry*; in fixing wages of certain skilled grades, whose rates of pay have hitherto been regulated in accordance with movements of the standard district engineering rate, it has been ruled that rates of pay in an industry should not necessarily be the same as, or governed by changes in, the rates paid in the industry from which the supply of labour is drawn.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity

ly Industry has agreed to extend the time allowed for set-by the Scottish District Council of rates of pay of skilled

The West Midlands Council for the Electricity Supply Industry agreed that the second of two special reductions of 1s. 3d. per week should not be applied to wages of youths 16 to 21 years of age.

At a quarterly meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry it was agreed that the present rates of wages should be stabilised for a period of twelve months. Notice of any proposed alterations is to be given at the January meeting of the Council.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry agreed that the wages of males 21 years of age and over should be reduced 4s. per week. The rates of males under 21 years of age and the rates paid to piece-workers were reduced in proportion. No reduction was made in the wages

of females. The employers agreed not to propose any further reductions for six months.

It was agreed by the Artificial Stone Interim Reconstruction Committee that youths 18 years of age and over, if capable of and actually doing men's work, should receive the full adult rate.

At a meeting of the Tramways National Joint Industrial Council it was agreed to refer a difference between the Trade Union and the Ashton-under-Lyne Corporation, regarding the grading of a particular section of the Corporation tramways system, to the Appeals Committee. system, to the Appeals Committee.

The Interim Reconstruction Committee for the Furniture Removing Trade, on 17th April, resolved to support the Association of Joint Industrial Councils in its endeavour to obtain compulsory powers for Joint Industrial Councils.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Indus.

try has received reports from Committees appointed to consider various matters of importance in the industry, e.g., apprentice-

ship, factory lighting and the collecting of silica dust.

A meeting between the parties involved in the Quarries dispute in North-East Lancashire has been arranged by the Freestone Sectional Council of the Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry.

The London District Council for the Export Packing Industry

has decided to institute an inquiry into unemployment in the industry and into the possibility of carrying out a scheme of unemployment insurance by industry.

The Education Committee of the Heating and Domestic Engineers National Joint Industrial Council is endeavouring to stimulate attendance of trade students at the existing centres, and to encourage the forming of local committees to start the education scheme at a number of other centres.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

AT 24th April, 1923, the number of men in training was 15,427 and the number awaiting training 9,765. Since 1st August, 1919, 70,956 men have terminated training.

#### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to the 9th May, 1923, 44,701 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,853 employers, as compared with 44,698 apprentices with 17,849 employers on the 4th April,

The apprentices rejected up to the 9th May, 1923, numbered 2,179, compared with 2,178 on the 4th April, 1923. Of those accepted 42,888 had terminated their training and 1,813 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on the 4th April were 42,683 and 2,015.

The number of men who have received institutional training has increased during the five weeks from 2,309 to 2,311.

#### NATIONAL SCHEME.

On the 30th April, 1923, the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 28,716.

The undertakings given by these employers under the provisions of the National Scheme for the employment of disabled ex-Service men cover approximately 300,000 disabled ex-Service

## COMPULSORY USE OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES ABROAD.

In most countries where the importance of possessing a well developed system of public Employment Exchanges has been recognised, there has always existed a body of more or less influential opinion in favour of securing for the Exchanges, sooner or later, a monopoly of the placing of labour. In so far as this opinion has been able to assert itself, the approach towards the desired goal has been along three main lines. desired goal has been along three main lines:

(a) Abolition or stringent control of Employment Registries

carried on for profit. (b) Compulsory notification of all vacancies to the public Exchanges.

(c) Compulsory engagement of all workers through the public Exchanges.\*

(a) Abolition or stringent control of Employment Registries carried on for profit.—This measure, which was recommended by the International Labour Conference at Washington, and which had previously been adopted by one or two European countries, has found more widespread acceptance since. The German Employment Exchange Act of 22nd July, 1922, prescribes that all employment agencies carried on for profit are to be abolished by 1st January, 1931, and are to receive compensation. The Minister of Labour is empowered to prohibit such agencies in prescribes acceptance before that data. In Bayesia and Baden particular occupations before that date. In Bavaria and Baden such exchanges were prohibited by Decrees of 1918 and January 1919 respectively. In Italy, by Decree of 19th October, 1919, all agencies charging fees are prohibited, the prohibition being rendered effective by penalties imposed not only on the agent, but also on the employer who uses them. In Austria, profit-making exchanges require a Government licence, which is only granted if the municipal authorities make no objection, and if there is not already an employment agency in the locality. In practice no new licences have been granted since the war. In Finland, a Decree of 2nd November, 1917, abolishes all agencies other than those established by municipalities or industrial organisations, and prohibits the charging of fees. In France, the authorisation of the municipal authorities is required before profitmaking agencies may be established. Such agencies may be abolished by the municipal council. In Rumania, an Act of 9th May, 1921, abolishes without compensation employment agencies which charge fees. In Poland, Norway, Sweden, and Luxembourg, such agencies require a Government licence, and in Denendered effective by penalties imposed not only on the agent, yourg, such agencies require a Government licence, and in Den-onark, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, Bills are in contempla-tion for either abolishing profit-making agencies or for making do Government licence necessary for their operation. In Australia, the Commonwealth Navigation Act prohibits the charging of fees by agencies finding employment for sailors. In British Columbia, an Act was adopted in April, 1921, for the abolition of private employment agencies. In Japan, agencies which charge fees

Compulsory Notification of Vacancies to the Exchanges .-In Italy the Decree of 19th October, 1919, gives a monopoly of the placing of manual workers to the official or officially approved employment exchanges. All employers, public or private, unless they recruit their manual workers directly, are bound to apply official or officially recognised agencies, giving the number of orkers required, the exact nature and conditions of the work, d the wages offered. Even when staff is engaged directly, apployers are bound to give notice every fortnight of the names d classes of manual workers engaged during the past fort-

In Switzerland, the Decree of 29th October, 1919, on unemoyment relief, in a clause prescribing that all employers, emoyer's associations and workers' associations must supply all formation likely to facilitate the administration of unemploynent relief, obliges every employer to notify the cantonal central imployment office immediately a vacancy occurs in his under-

In Germany, there had been a movement in favour of making the use of public exchanges compulsory, and Saxony in 1916, Bavaria at the end of 1918, and Baden in January, 1919, passed measures which attempted to achieve this end. During the emobilisation period, too, various similar measures were taken, otably an Order of 17th February, 1919, requiring employers of nore than 5 persons to notify all vacancies to the public exchanges within 24 hours of their occurring, and an Order of March, 1919, equiring farmers to report all vacancies to the public exchanges. However, the idea was finally rejected; the reasons for this course are set out in the preamble to the Employment Exchange Act, and are briefly as follows:—

In many towns and for many occupations the organisation of employment exchanges is not completely efficient. Compulsion would hinder development by destroying public confidence in the usefulness of the exchanges. Efficiency must

hedence in the usefulness of the exchanges. Efficiency must be demonstrated before compulsory powers are conferred.

Many groups (university professors and welfare workers, for instance) regard the employment exchanges as alien and unacceptable institutions. It would be quite impossible to force them by law to seek employment through the exchanges. Nothing could more effectively obstruct the development of Nothing could more effectively obstruct the development of the employment exchange system, or more legitimately expose it to the charge of rigidity. The recognition of certain exceptional cases would by no means obviate this drawback. Moreover, the exempted groups would have to face the danger that they might lose for good the chance of being incorporated in the system; and, as a sequel, the system itself would not be comprehensive, but would remain incomplete. In addition to the above, administrative considerations would also lead to a rejection of the proposal that the use of the exchanges shall be compulsory—e.g.,

(a) The difficulties of enforcing a compulsory clause would be enormous.

would be enormous.

(b) Prosecutions for evasion would weaken the confidence of employers and workers, and would entail the expenditure of much energy, time and money.

(c) Compulsory provisions would counteract the wholesome efforts made to ensure that the exchanges shall be managed autonomously by the persons concerned.

The Act (Section 49), which was passed on 22nd July, 1922, and came into force on 1st October, 1922, merely empowers the Minister of Labour to issue an Order, making it compulsory for employers to notify the public employment exchanges of vacancies in their undertakings. The obligation may be limited to certain industries and certain districts, and does not apply to agricultural actions. gricultural work, domestic service, or undertakings in which ess than 5 workers are employed.\* In Poland, a Ministerial Order of 15th February, 1923, re-

uires all employers—industrial, commercial and agricultural— the provinces of Posnania and Pomerania, to notify the public employment exchanges of all vacancies in their undertakings. Employers must give full particulars in each case of the kind of worker required, and the wages and working conditions offered.

Vacancies for casual workers must also be notified if more than vacancies for casual workers must also be notified if more than six workers are required. If an employer engages a worker in any other way, he must notify the exchange within three days of the engagement, giving full particulars about the worker, and the reason why he was engaged directly. Any contravention of these regulations entails liability to a fine.

(c) Compulsory engagement of all workers through the public exchanges.—This exists only in Russia. The new Russian

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

exchanges.—This exists only in Russia. The new Russian Code of Labour Laws, which came into force on 15th November last, prescribes that all workers must be engaged through the local branches of the Commissariat for Labour. In through the local branches of the Commissariat for Latour. It is special cases—e.g., "where the proposed employment requires political fidelity or special expert knowledge," or where the local exchanges cannot supply the workers required within three days—workers may be engaged by other means. But all workers so engaged must subsequently register themselves at the competent

# HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDUSTRY ABROAD.\*

THE International Labour Office has begun the issue of a series of monographs on hours of labour in industry. The more impor-tant industrial countries will be dealt with separately, and, so far, monographs on Germany, Belgium, France and Great Britain have appeared. The less important industrial countries will be dealt with in groups under one cover. In each case the pre-liminary draft has been submitted to the Government of the country under consideration, and any corrections or suggestions made have been incorporated in the text. The International Labour Office hopes, therefore, that the series will present as accurate an account of the existing position in all countries as it

In the three foreign countries named above, hours of labour are In the three foreign countries named above, hours of labour are subject to legal regulation, and the 8-hour day has been adopted, in principle, in each country. In Germany, the principle legal enactments establishing the 8-hour day are two Orders, one dated 25rd November, 1918, covering manual workers in all industrial undertakings, and the other, dated 18th March, 1919, covering non-manual workers. In Belgium, the 8-hour day and 48-hour week were instituted by an Act dated 14th June, 1921, which covers all industrial and transport undertakings (except water transport), as well as the offices of commercial establishments. In France, the 8-hour day was established by the Act of 25rd April, 1919, and is applied by administrative regulations, which embody, as far as possible, the terms of agreements between employers' and workers' organisations in the industries concerned.

The monographs under review give an analysis of the legislation The monographs under review give an analysis of the legislation in force and an account of the actual practice in each country. It would appear that, in Germany, the 8-hour day and 48-hour week is the general rule (although there is evidence that a large number of undertakings, especially in the mining and textile industries, have a working week of less than 48 hours); in Belgium, the 48-hour week is the standard, with certain modifications, adjustments and exceptions for particular industries: while, in France, the administrative regulations industries; while, in France, the administrative regulations applying the 8-hour day Act to the various industries have been drawn up with a view to an elasticity which, in times of need, would, and, in fact, does, permit of longer working hours than The International Labour Office regards these studies as more

or less tentative and provisional, and is continuing the work of ascertaining the exact position regarding hours of labour in each

# LABOUR DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING 1922.

INFORMATION with regard to labour disputes in India during 1922 is given in the February, 1923, issue of the Journal of Indian Industries and Labour, published by the Government of

Disputes in 1922 numbered 278, involving 435,434 workpeople. These figures fall short of those for 1921, when there were about 400 strikes, affecting over half a million persons. The total number of days lost in 1922 was also smaller, namely, 3,972,727, as compared with over six and a half millions in 1921.

The industries principally affected by disputes in 1922, measured by the aggregate loss in working days, were, in order, jute, railways (including workshops), cotton, engineering and iron and steel works, and shipping docks and jetties. These days lost

The main questions out of which the disputes arose were wages (46 per cent.), staff (18 per cent.) and hours of labour (12 per cent.). Twenty-four per cent. of the disputes were due o other causes.

Sixty-seven per cent. of the disputes terminated wholly in favour of the employers, 12 per cent. wholly in favour of the workpeople, while 9 per cent. ended in a compromise.

The province in which the loss in working days as the result of disputes was greatest was Bengal (1,803,750), the next in importance being Bombay, with 763,111 days lost, and Bihar and Orissa with 744,941.

\* Hours of Labour in Industry: Studies and Reports: Series D (Wages and Hours): No. 4, Germany; No. 5. Belgium; No. 6 France; No. 7, Great Britain International Labour Office, Geneva, October, 1922. Price, 1s. each.

<sup>•</sup> Subject to the provision that a constable of not less than 5 years' service shall e eligible for the grant of a special advance of one increment, under certain conditions as to conduct and qualifications, and for a further special advance of one increment after another year, making it possible to reach the rate of 90s. per week after 8 years' service.

† Subject to good conduct and efficiency.

† The amount of 17s. 6d. which applies to one Force is the maximum permitted, the amount paid being the actual rent (including rates).

<sup>•</sup> A further line of approach might be mentioned. It consists in obligatory registration at public exchanges by unemployed workers claiming out of work benefit and obligatory engagement through the exchanges of all workers to be employed on relief works. This method has been adopted by a considerable number of countries, e.g., Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Italy.

<sup>\*</sup> A discussion by the Administrative Council of the Central Employment Department at Berlin, on 27th March last of the necessity for the Minister to make use of his power to compel the notification of vacancies led to a compromise, which renders it unlikely that, for the present, at any rate, any orders will be issued under section 49 of the Act.

# WORKING CLASS BUDGETS IN BOMBAY.

162

THE Bombay Labour Office, in the issue of its Labour Gazette for March last, publishes an abstract of a report recently issued, on an inquiry which it has lately made into the household budgets of 2,473 families and 603 single men.

of 2,473 families and 603 single men.

The subjects of primary investigation were the size and earnings of the family, the cost and consumption of food, clothing, etc., and the relative importance of each article as an item of expenditure in the working class budget. Of the budgets 90.3 per cent. relate to Hindus, 6.2 per cent. to Mahommedans, and 1.8 to Christians. As regards occupations followed, mill-workers account for 49.5 per cent. of the budgets, municipal workers for 14.8 per cent., dock labourers for 12.2 per cent., railway workers for 8.9 per cent., and engineering workers for 7.9 per cent.

The inquiry shows that the average working class family in

for 8.9 per cent., and engineering workers for 7.9 per cent.

The inquiry shows that the average working class family in Bombay consists of 1.1 men, 1.1 women and 2.0 children, exclusive of 0.6 dependant living away from Bombay. The monthly income of such a family, as computed from 2,473 budgets, is Rs.52.4.6, equivalent to 17s. 5d. a week. The income of 75 per cent. of the families for which budgets have been tabulated ranges from Rs.40 to Rs.70 a month. In every hundred families there are 154 wage earners of whom 104 are men. 42 women and there are 154 wage earners, of whom 104 are men, 42 women and

1t was found that, in the average family, food accounted for 56.8 per cent. of the total expenditure, clothing for 9.6 per cent., house rent for 7.7 per cent., fuel and lighting for 7.4 per cent. The remaining 18.5 per cent. of the total expenditure is classed

as "miscellaneous."

Rice is the staple food of the working classes of Bombay, and forms part of the diet of 99 per cent. of the family budgets. Bajri (a cereal) is consumed by 55.6 per cent. of the families, mutton by 65.8 per cent., and beef by only 5.5 per cent. Milk is consumed by only 47.7 per cent. of the families, and ghee (native butter) by 48.9 per cent. The percentage expenditure on meat food in Bombay is 5.96, and on non-meat food 50.79.

About 97 per cent. of the working-class families investigated live in single rooms (as against an average of two rooms per family in France and Belgium, three in Germany and four or five in England and Wales and the United States). There is a considerable amount of sub-letting in Bombay. According to the 1921 Census there are 3,125 one-roomed tenements in Bombay containing two families and more. Of these 1,955 contain two families, 658 three, 242 four, 136 five, 42 six, 34 seven and 58 eight families and over. Infant mortality in Bombay is greatest in one-roomed tenements. Housing conditions, it is stated, leave in one-roomed tenements. Housing conditions, it is stated, leave much to be desired, but the question is stated to be receiving the closest attention on the part of the Government and local authorities.

authorities.

Approximately 47 per cent. of the families are shown to be in debt to moneylenders. The average indebtedness of the families in debt extends to an equivalent of two and a half months' earnings, and the usual rate of interest is one anna in the rupee per month, or 75 per cent. per annum—a rate which is not infrequently exceeded. The debts are usually incurred on account of marriages, funerals, festivals, etc. In 73 per cent. of the families the expenditure on marriages amounted to less than half the annual family income, in 23 per cent. to more than half but less than the annual income, and in 4 per cent. to more than the annual family income.

Of the total number of families 37.2 per cent. purchase on credit, 33.8 per cent. on a cash basis, and 29 per cent. on both a cash and a credit basis. Families in the higher income classes buy more for cash than on credit. Single men purchase more frequently on a cash basis, as they appear to command less credit than family men.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT IN QUEENS LAND: ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS.\*

ADMINISTRATIVE Regulations, issued on 9th February, fix the 1st of March as the date of the coming into operation of the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Act, of which an account was given in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1923, page 8. The Act laid down that the employers, the workers and the State should pay equal contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Act; the regulations now fix the amount of the weekly contribution at 3d. for each insured

The State is to be divided into areas, each of which will have a "distributing centre" from which unemployment benefit will be issued and at which employment cards and other forms and general information on the Act will be obtainable. At each of these centres the resident industrial inspector will act as representative of the Director of Labour, who will administer the Act subject to the general control of the Unemployment Council.

#### OLD AGE PENSION INSURANCE IN FRANCE.

ACCORDING to the report+ of M. Edouard Grinda on the French Covernment's Social Insurance Bill, the Workers' and Peasants' Old-Age Pension Act of 5th April, 1910, has proved ineffective. Out of eight million persons liable to compulsory insurance under

the Act, only 1,788,646, or a little over 22 per cent. of the total. the Act, only 1,788,646, or a little over 22 per cent. of the total, were actually paying contributions on 31st December, 1920. At that date, 1,175,648 persons were in receipt of pensions under the Act. The total amount of the workers' contributions in 1920 was not quite 25 million francs, while the State's contribution exceeded 140 millions. It would appear that a judgment of the Cour de Cassation, given in 1913, abolished the compulsory character of the Act, and that only those wage-earners who are nearing the age of retirement, and who will thus obtain for a minimum number of contributions a State-subsidized pension have taken advantage of its provisions. The pensions for a minimum number of contributions a State-subsidized pension, have taken advantage of its provisions. The pensions themselves are very small, averaging from 130 to 150 francs per annum. One of the objects of the Social Insurance Bill is to institute an effective and adequate system of old age pensions.

# BELGIAN EIGHT-HOUR DAY ACT: RECENT EXTENSIONS.

By Royal Order, dated 8th April, 1923, the provisions of the Belgian Eight Hour Day Act have been applied to hotels, restaurants and public-houses, subject to the following conditions and reservations. Certain occupations, such as those of maître d'hôtel, chef, portier, etc., are regarded as confidential, and, as such, are excluded from the scope of the Act. Subject, in each of the following cases, to the condition that a period of 12 hours must elapse between the time of ceasing work on one day and that of beginning again on the next:—

(a) Workmen employed in hotels and restaurants may, during the season, be kept on duty for 12 hours, including mealtimes, provided that they are allowed four hours off every two days, and that the average number of working hours over the whole year does not exceed 8 a day and 48 a week;

(b) Women cashiers may be employed until midnight, provided that their daily working hours do not exceed 8;

(c) Waitresses may be employed until midnight, provided that they are allowed two or three hours' rest during the day, according as meals are provided or not.

The effective working hours of the staff may be prolonged by 50 hours annually beyond the limits of 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week laid down by the Act, subject to a maximum of 5 hours overtime a week.\*

The Revue du Travail for April, 1923, publishes the text of a Royal Order, dated 10th April, 1923, applying the Eight Hour Royal Order, dated 10th April, 1923, applying the Eight Hour Day Act to the staff employed in tourist agencies, other than the official staff, who are already covered by the Act. Effective working hours of both office and other staff may be 9 a day during the months of July, August and September, conditional on their not exceeding 7½ a day during October to March inclusive. Overtime to the extent of 50 hours a year, with a maximum of 2 hours on any one day, is permitted. If Saturday afternoon is a holiday, one hour a day extra may be worked on the remaining five days of the week. the remaining five days of the week.

# LABOUR DISPUTES IN BELGIUM IN 1922.

FIGURES relating to strikes and lock-outs in Belgium in 1922 are published in the Revue du Travail for 31st March, 1923.

The total number of strikes was 169, affecting altogether 110,015 workers (85,002 strikers plus 25,013 workmen in the same establishments thrown out of employment by the strikes). There were also three lock-outs, affecting 603 workmen. Disputes were most frequent in the following industries: metal (34 strikes. 26,371 strikers, 3,972 other workmen thrown out of employment); textile (29, 8,114 and 2,749 respectively); mining (20, 22,584 and 16,156); and quarrying (15, 8,349 and 861). The distribution of the disputes according to the chief cause is as follows: as follows :-

Demands.	No. of Strikes	No. of Strikers.
Wages, against decrease Wages, other Hours of labour, &c. Recognition of Trade Unions, &c. Protests against dismissals	74 30 5 5 9 30	21,815 45,407 1,690 6,106 3,273 6,587 124
Total	169	85,002

Forty-six strikes, with 7,091 participants, terminated wholly in favour of the workers; 53, with 25,325 participants, wholly in favour of the employers; and 70, with 52,586 participants, in a compromise. One of the three lock-outs, affecting 32 workmen, terminated in favour of the employer, and the remaining two, affecting 571 workmen, in a compromise

# COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN SWEDEN IN 1922.

May, 1923.

The following particulars are taken from a report on collective agreements in Sweden in 1922 recently published by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs. The number of collective agreements concluded during the year under review was 1,416, relating to 9,971 employers and 279,772 workers. At the end of the year the agreements in force numbered 1,762, covering 10,923 employers and 312,765 workers, the corresponding figures for the end of 1921 being 1,876, 11,105 and 348,675 respectively. The majority (58 per cent. of the total) of the agreements applied to single firms, as will be seen from the following analysis of agreements concluded in 1922:—

nts concrated 222	No. of	Agreements.	No.	of Workers
scope of Agreements.		007		affected. 106,810
One firm	3700000	823	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
One locality		543		57,515
One district		23		18,628
The whole country		27		96,819
Total		1,416		279,772

Of these 1,416 agreements 790 were concluded by federated apployers (for whom 235,650 persons were working) and 626 non-federated (employing 44,122 workers), whereas 1,405 were nocluded by organised workers and only 11 by unorganised, the imbers of workers affected being 278,702 and 1,070 respectively.

The incidence of collective agreements between the various ades varied considerably between 1921 and 1922. At the end trades varied considerably between 1921 and 1922. At the end of 1922 over 50 per cent. of all the workers covered by agreements belonged to four industries, viz., land and sea transport (16·7 per cent.), forestry and woodworking (12·3 per cent.), paper and printing (10·7 per cent.), and textile and clothing (10·7 per cent.). At the end of 1921, agreements in these industries covered only 40·2 per cent. of all the workers affected, the main difference being in the mining and metal industry. At the end of 1921, this group included 18·4 per cent. of the workers, whereas at the end of 1922, owing to no agreements having been reached in 1922 for the iron works and the machine making and engineering industry, it included only 3·3 per cent. of the workers. The agricultural and fishery group assumed greater importance at the end of 1922, the percentages for 1922 and 1921 being 5·2 and 1·5 respectively.

ing 5·2 and 1·5 respectively.

The following is a short analysis of the contents of the agreemts concluded in 1922 under various headings:—

Control by Management, Right of Association, etc.—A clause the rules of the Employers' Federation ensures to the management. then the right to direct and distribute the work and freedom to a sage and discharge workers. This clause is incorporated in .047 agreements, covering 247,290 workers—with safeguards or the workers in the form of the maintenance of the right of ssociation and of investigation into the cause of the discharge a 971 agreements, covering 232,254 workers; with safeguard or the right of association only in 48 agreements, covering 13,735 workers, and with no safeguards in 28 covering 1,301 workers. In 593 agreements, covering 185,982 workers, it is provided that ore men, managers and others who may be regarded as representing the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in dealing with the workers may not belong the management in the managemen ent the right to direct and distribute the work and freedom to

foremen, managers and others who may be regarded as representing the management in dealing with the workers may not belong to manual workers' unions.

Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and other Provisions for Negotiation Between Employers and Workers.—In 811 agreements, covering 183,167 workers, it is stipulated that negotiations between the parties must precede a strike or lock-out, and that, failing a settlement, the matter must be referred to the central organisations of both parties. In 386 agreements, covering 86,083 workers, provision is made for conciliation or arbitration bodies: in 11 agreements, covering 14,961 workers, to deal with disputes in general, and in 375 agreements, covering 71,122 workers, to deal only with the interpretation of agreements.

Wages.—Of the agreements concluded in 1922, 449, covering 65,257 workers, lay down time rates only, while the others deal both with time and piece rates. A minimum time rate is guaranteed to piece workers in 134 agreements, covering 21,289 workers; in 271, covering 49,026 workers, this rate is guaranteed in certain cases, while in 562 agreements, covering 144,200 workers, a time rate is not guaranteed. The 1922 agreements in general provided for considerable reductions in wages, in most cases by instalments. The reductions ranged from 20 to 48 a week, the provisions in agreements mostly related merely to the distribution of those hours, which was in general 8½ hours

Hours of Work.—The hours of work being limited legally to 48 a week, the provisions in agreements mostly related merely to the distribution of those hours, which was in general  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours on the first five days of the week and 5 on Saturday. In agricultural agreements the hours fixed varied at different seasons from a minimum of 7.7½ hours in winter to a maximum of 10 hours in the summer months.

Overtime.—All except 120 agreements, covering 27,356 workers, contained provisions relating to overtime. In general the overtime rates were fixed at from 25 to 35 per cent. above ordinary rates. For night work and work on Sundays and holidays, the rates were generally from 70 to 100 per cent. above ordinary rates, and for night work from 50 to 100 per cent. higher.

Holidays.—In 996 agreements, covering 215,733 workers, or 77 per cent. of the total persons covered, provision was made for holidays, as follows:—

No.	of A	green	rents.	IVO.	of wor
Less than one week	20000	444			123,887
One week	AS IS S	402			48,520
Seven to eleven days		111			00 40
Two weeks or more		39			14,143
1 WO Weeks of more	2000	00			,

Compensation for Accident and Sickness.—In 702 agreements, applying to 82,669 workers, the employers are bound to insure their workers against accidents, even during the "waiting period" prescribed by law. In 129 agreements, covering 18,045 workers, it is prescribed that the employers shall also pay compensation for accidents not arising out of employment. In 817 agreements, covering 180,785 workers, the employers guarantee to the workers assistance in kind during sickness. In 580 agreements, covering 160,913 workers, medical attention is guaranteed to the workers, and in 206 (60,453 workers) medicines also. In 387 agreements, covering 102,864 workers, the employers agreed to pay hospital expenses.

Apprenticeship.—Apprenticeship clauses are included in 213 agreements, covering 27,017 workers. These relate chiefly to wages and duration of training of apprentices.

# ABOLITION OF THE HIGHER COUNCIL OF LABOUR AND OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN ITALY.

THE Gazzetta Ufficiale for 27th April, 1923, publishes the text of a Royal Decree, dated 25th March, 1923, abolishing the Italian Higher Council of Labour, the reason given being that its present organisation (which was reformed as recently as October last year\*) no longer accords with its functions. The Council is to be completely reorganised on a new basis.

L'Organizzazione Industriale for 1st May, 1923, publishes the text of a Decree adopted it is stated on 27th April, 1923.

text of a Decree, adopted, it is stated, on 27th April, 1923 which abolishes the Italian Ministry of Labour. The functions of this Ministry will, for the most part, be transferred to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, which will resume the name of Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

# AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

THE Federal Statistical Office of Vienna has for some time past published a journal called Mitteilungen des Bundesamtes für Statistik. This journal, which generally consisted of eight pages of octavo size, was mainly devoted to statistics relating to wages and cost of living. It appeared irregularly, owing to financial difficulties. In order to remove these difficulties, and to satisfy the growing demand for exact statistical data regarding the economic situation and development of Austria, various Austrian employers' and workers' organisations have combined to enable the Statistical Office to produce a regular monthly journal of employers' and workers' organisations have combined to enable the Statistical Office to produce a regular monthly journal of wider scope. The April issue of the new journal, which is called Statistische Nachrichten, has already appeared, and future numbers will be published on the 25th of each month. It contains twenty-four pages of nearly twice the size of the old Mitteilungen, and this increase of space permits of a wider and more detailed survey of the economic field than has hitherto been possible. The articles and tables in this number deal with the economic situation in 1922 and the first quarter of 1923, the movements of the Austrian krone, wholesale and retail prices, cost-of-living index figures, wages, production, foreign trade, unemployment, and the Federal Budget for 1923.

# RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION IN HUNGARY: NEW LAW.

On 20th February, 1923, a Decree on the Right of Association was issued by the Minister for Home Affairs, which amends previous regulations on the subject. One of the most important clauses provides that only Hungarian citizens may become members of associations (other than those of an exclusively scientific, literary or athletic character, which may admit foreigners to membership subject to the approval of the Minister for Home Affairs). This clause, however, was subsequently modified by a Decree of 17th March, and trade organisations of industrial employers or workers, which have as their sole object the promotion of the economic interests of their members, are permitted to admit foreigners engaged in the same or an allied branch of occupation, on condition that reciprocity of treatment is accorded in the foreign countries concerned. Foreign members of associations may, however, participate only in the mutual benefit institutions and the protection afforded to members by the association in question. They may not exercise any other rights of members, nor hold any official post in the organisation.

Another clause of the Decree of 20th February provides that minors is may not become members of an association without the consent of parents or guardians. This does not apply to sports associations or definitely recognised young people's associations, which may admit minors over 18 without the consent of parents or guardians. Young persons of school age may not become members of any association without the permission of the headmaster. Pupils in intermediate schools may not belong to any association not connected with the school.

\* See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1923, page 11.
† Published by the Carl Ueberreuterschen Buchdruckerei und Schriftgiesserei

M. Salzer, Vienna, IX.

† Industrial and Labour Information, 20th April, 1923.

† By Hungarian law young persons are minors up to the age of 24, though in certain conditions they may be declared of age at 18.

<sup>\*</sup> Maoriland Worker, 7th March, 1973.
† Rapport fait au nom de la Commission d'Assurance et de Prévoyance sociales chargée d'examiner le projet de loi sur les Assurances Sociales.—Chamber of Deputies, 31st January, 1923. Annexe No. 5505.

<sup>\*</sup> Based on a despatch from H.M. Commercial Secretary at Brussels.

#### FOOD.

Food only ... ... ... 62%

Between 31st March and 1st May the average increase in the RETWEEN 31st March and 1st May the average increase in the cost of the pre-war working class dietary fell from 68 per cent. to 62 per cent. over the level of July, 1914. This was mainly due to the introduction of summer prices of milk, the price falling by 1d. or 2d. per quart in most towns; to the heavy fall, also largely seasonal, in the prices of butter, which averaged 4d. per lb. lower at 1st May than a month earlier; and to important reductions in the prices of cheese and eggs. On the other hand, the average price of granulated sugar rose between 31st March and 1st May by \( \frac{3}{4}d \), per lb. The prices of the other articles of food included in the statistics showed relatively small movement.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, at 31st March, 1923, and at 1st May, 1923:—

Article.	Avera unless ot	ge Price (1 berwise in	Average Inc. (+ or Dec. (-) at 1st May, 1923, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	31st Mar., 1923.	1st May, 1923	July, 1914.	31st Mar., 1923.
Doof Duitich	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	0 10 0 6½	1 5¾ 0 10½	1 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	=
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4½	0 104 0 5¾	0 10 0 5≩	+ 0 23 + 0 1	- 0 01
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	0 10½ 0 6½	1 83 1 0	1 83 1 0	+ 0 10½ + 0 5½	
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	1 0½ 0 5½ 1 5¾	1 0± 0 5± 1 5±	+ 0 5½ + 0 1¼ + 0 6¼	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 3½ 0 9 2 6½ 0 6¾ 0 7	1 3½ 0 9 2 6½ 0 7½ 0 5¾	+ 0 5 + 0 3¼ + 1 0¼ + 0 5½ + 0 2¼	- + 0 0₹ - 0 1‡
Butter— Fresh	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	2 21 2 0½ 1 5¼ 0 64 0 1¾ 0 4¾	1 10 <sub>4</sub> 1 8½ 1 3½ 0 6¾ 0 1½ 0 4	+ 0 7 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> - 0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> - 0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st May, 1923, in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 31st March, 1923:—

TO COMMENT OF	Average I 1st May	Corre-		
Article.	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	figure for 31st Mar., 1923.
Poof Duist-1	Per cent.	ler cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Froze 1—	81	77	79	79
	56	60	58	58
Ribs	39	* 37	33	41
	15	22	19	22
Legs	102	100	101	101
	85	81	83	84
Legs	82	74	78	82
	30	29	30	33
	62	53	58	60
	106	94	100	98
Flour Bread Sugar (granulated) Bread Sugar (granulated) Butter—	44	48	46	47
	55	51	53	54
	65	68	67	67
	278	250	264	233
	56	68	62	98
Fresh Salt	49	56	53	81
	41	47	44	73
	76	80	78	98
	- 5	- 8	- 7	- 6
	25	15	20	34
	4	-16	- 6	- 4
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	63	60	62	68

<sup>\*</sup> If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price another kind locally representative.

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

May, 1923.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st May, 1923, was between 45 and 50 per cent. this percentage including increases on account of rates and water charges, the landlord's responsibility for repairs, and the high

charges, the landlord's responsibility for repairs, and the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act.

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 the processing the statement of the processing of the processing the statement of the processing the pr changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of increase in prices; but information as to the movements prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosic textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the pricipal towns, indicates that at 1st May the level of retail pri cipal towns, indicates that at 1st May the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was about the same as a month earlier, and about 125 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the average prices of coal and gas at 1st May remained about the same as at 31st March, being approximately 90 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively above the level of July, 1914. For lamp oil and for candles the average percentage increases over the pre-war level was

above the level of July, 1914. For lamp oil and for candles the average percentage increases over the pre-war level were about 70 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively, or about the same as a month earlier. For matches also there was no appreciable change during the month. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st May, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent., or about the same as at 31st March.

#### ALL ITEMS

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being a pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, demestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 85 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st May, 1923, is approximately 70 per cent.\* over the pre-war level, as compared with 74 per cent. at 31st March.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1923 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost

and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are tak in 1923 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the coof maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing working-class families before the war, irrespective of wheth such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities in whether exemples. the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities i is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure hav been effected in many families, especially in those cases when incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living as to allow any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

#### SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1923.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month since January, 1915. The figure for 1st May is lower than that for any date since

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

Mouth (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
January February March April May June	10-15 15 15-20 15-20 20 25	35 35 35–40 35–40 40–45 45	65 65–70 70 70–75 75 75–80	85–90 90 90 90–95 95–100 100	120 120 115 110 106 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74† 70
July August September October . November December	25 25 25 30 30–35 35	45-50 45-50 50 50-55 60 65	80 80 80-85 75-80 85 85	100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120	105-110 115 116 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	111111

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

\* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st May, 1925, is about 5 per cent. less.

† As 1st April fell on Sunday, the statistics related to 31st March, in accordance with the usual practice of the Department in such cases.

# EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during April. It was good at coal mines, in tinplate and steel sheet manufacture, and in the carpet trade; fairly good in the worsted trade; and fair in the iron and steel, woollen, tailoring, leather, furnishing, paper and printing trades. In many other large industries, though employment was still slack, a gradual improvement was reported; but there was a decline in employment in the cotton, siery, and worsted industries.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.\*

Among 1,181,019 members of Trades Unions from which returns re received the percentage unemployed was 11.3 at the end April, as compared with 12.3 at the end of March, and 17.0 April, as compared with 12·3 at the end of March, and 17·0 the end of April, 1922. Among workpeople covered by the nemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 1,750,000, and working in practically every industry except priculture and private domestic service, the percentage unployed at 23rd April was 10·9, as compared with 11·1 at 5th March, and 14·4 at the end of April, 1922. For males alone e percentage was 12·1 at 23rd April, as compared with 12·4 26th March; for females the corresponding figures were 7·9 and 7·6. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at 30th April was approximately 261,000, of whom men numbered 963,000, and women 218,000, are remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total 261,000, of whom men numbered 963,000, and women 213,000, e remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total 26th March was 1,289,000, of whom 999,500 were men, and 3,500 women. It should also be noted that some unemployed rsons—e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to employment benefit, or who are not insured under the employment Insurance Acts—do not register at the Employnt Exchanges, and the Live Register figures, therefore, do not dicate the total number unemployed.

# MPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—At coal mines employment during oril continued good, and showed a further improvement. The number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th April as 1,153,799, an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with a onth ago, and of 6 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The erage number of days worked per week by the pits in the trinight ended 28th April was 5.69, as compared with 5.63 in arch and 5.30 in April, 1922.

At iron mines employment continued bad in the Cleveland district; in other districts it was generally fair. At the mines envered by the returns received there was an increase of 0.4 per tent. in the total number employed compared with March, and in increase of over 80 per cent. compared with April, 1922. The verage number of days worked per week by the mines was 46 in April, 1923, 5.52 in March, 1923, and 4.88 in April, 1922. t shale mines employment continued fair. At limestone quarries t was good, and better than in March, in the Buxton discit; at Clitheroe it was fair; and in the Weardale area bad. There was a slight improvement in employment at chalk quarries, and the state quarries there was a decline, and short time was corked. Employment at granite quarries, remained fair, it out at slate quarries there was a decline, and short time was worked. Employment at granite quarries remained fair; it was moderate at whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland, and at grindstone and building stone quarries in the Stanton-in-Peak and Rowsley district; at stone quarries in the Clee Hill district it was bad. Employment at china clay quarries in istrict it was bad. Employ ornwall and Devon was fair.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further improvement and was moderate. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of April was 216, as compared with 202 at the end of March and 112 at the end of April, 1922. The number of workpeople employed was about 4 per cent. greater than in the previous month and over 40 per cent. greater than a year ago. At iron and steel works employment continued fair on the whole, and showed an improvement in most of the districts. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment continued good and showed a further improvement; at the end of April 519 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 511 at the end of March, 1923, and 457 at the end of April, 1922.

Engineering Shiphuilding and other Metal Trades—Employ-Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.-In

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades was still bad, but the slow general improvement continued in most districts. The textile machinery section showed a further decline, however. In the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades employment, though still very bad, continued to show a slight improvement. In the other metal trades employment was moderate on the whole, but was better than in the previous month. It was good or fairly good in the brasswork, nut, bolt and nail, needle and fish hook and fishing tackle, wire and hollow-ware trades; fair in the tube, sheet metal and stove and grate trades; and slack or bad in the bedstead, cutlery, lock and latch, chain and anchor, file, and jewellery and plated ware trades. wellery and plated ware trades.

Textile Trades.—During April employment in the cotton trade was very bad in the weaving department and in the American spinning section; in the section spinning Egyptian cotton it continued good, practically full time was being worked. In the woollen trade employment showed little change on the whole. In the worsted trade there was a decline, but employment continued fairly good in wool sorting and wool combing, and in the worsted spinning branch. In the hosiery trade

employment showed a further decline, and was only moderate; in the silk trade it continued bad in the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts, and fair in the Eastern Counties. In the lace trade employment continued bad on the whole, except in the curtain section, where it was moderate; in the carpet trade it continued good. In the linen trade in Ireland employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad; in Scotland it also continued bad. Employment in the jute industry continued good in Forfar; at Dundee the dispute terminated on the 18th April, and work was resumed. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment remained slack on the whole; it was fair, however, with silk dyers at Leek and Macclesfield, and with hosiery dyers, trimmers and finishers at Leicester and Basford.

Clothing Trades.—In the tailoring trades employment showed

Clothing Trades.—In the tailoring trades employment showed a slight improvement and was fair on the whole; in the felt hat trade it was also slightly better, but much short time continued to be worked; in the shirt and collar trades employment was fair. In the boot and shoe trades employment generally showed little change, and continued slack on the whole. There was an im-

change, and continued slack on the whole. There was an improvement in most of the Midland centres, but a decline in the Bristol and Kingswood district, and in the Leeds district.

In the leather trades employment was slightly better on the whole; it was fair in the tanning and currying section and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section, and bad with saddle and harness makers.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment continued generally slack, but showed a further slight improvement, which was especially marked in the case of painters. It was generally bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works, and slack or moderate with all other classes. In the brick trades employment continued moderate, but showed an improvement, especially in the Poterborough district.

with all other classes. In the brick trades employment continued moderate, but showed an improvement, especially in the Peterborough district.

In the furnishing trades employment was fair, and there was a further slight improvement. With coachbuilders an improvement was also reported, and employment was good in the Midlands and in London, and fairly good elsewhere. With mill-sawyers and woodcutting machinists, packing-case makers, and coopers, employment was moderate on the whole, though somewhat better than in the previous month. With brush and basket makers it continued fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued fair on the whole, but there was a certain amount of irregularity, a few mills working only periodically. In the printing trade employment remained generally fair with letterpress printers, but showed a decline on the previous month at several provincial towns, including Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham. It was reported as very good with electrotypers and stereotypers in London and at Edinburgh. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued slack, but lithographic artists were fairly well employed. In the bookbinding trade employment was slack on the whole; a slight improvement was reported in some districts, but there was a decline in London, and much short time was reported.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trades employment con-

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trades employment continued bad on the whole, but showed a further slight improvement as compared with the previous month; in the glass trades it continued bad generally.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture the supply of labour was plentiful in practically all districts, but with spring work in progress there was less unemployment than during the previous month. In the fishing industry employment was fairly good with fishermen, and continued fair generally with fish dock labourers and fish curers.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment among dock labourers was moderate on the whole. With seamen it slightly improved, and was moderate on the whole, but in the great majority of districts there were substantial surpluses of ratings.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed (a) among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained and (b) among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland month by month since January, 1922.

					Percentages unemployed amount				
Date. (End of Month.)			(End of Month.) T		Trade Unions making Returns.	Insured Workpeople.			
1922,					10-9	16:0			
January					16.8	15.5			
February					16.3	14.4			
March					16.3	14.4			
April					17.0	13.5			
May	4				16.4	12.7			
June	1000	99.05			15.7	12.3			
July	1				14.6	12.0			
August	9000	30.00			14.4	12.0			
September	92526	Section 1			14.6	12.0			
October	design				14.0	12.4			
November	(Liber)				14.2				
December					14.0	12.2			
1923.						10.7			
January			100		13.7	12.7			
February		No.			13.1	11.8			
March		ARCHO,			12-3	11.1			
April	75570	(F)	20.00		11.3	10.9			

Further details and statistics as to the state of employment in a number of the principal industries are given on pages 167-171.

<sup>†</sup> The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

<sup>\*</sup> The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

# TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,181,019 in branches covered by the returns received reported 133,637 (or 11.3 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of April, 1923, compared with 12.3 per cent. at the end of March, 1923, and 17.0 per cent. at the end of April, 1922.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	at en	ployed and of oril, 3.*	fnc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	at end of April, 1923.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building† Coal Mining Engineering and Ship-	123,116	9,439	7·7	- 1·2	+ 0.5	
	134,379	2,700	2·0	- 4·1	-10.5	
building	414,658	88,3 5	21·3	- 0.9	-11·2	
	54,906	4,914	8·9	- 0.2	- 5·9	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other	60,976 12,239 58,367	5,805 142 2,391	3·51 1·2 4·1	+ 0.3	+ 3·3 - 1·0 - 0·5	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	95,352	4,564	4·8	- 0·1	- 2·4	
	26,054	1,624	6·2	- 0·7	- 0·6	
	44,569	2,230	5·0	- 0·2	- 5·0	
Clothing:— Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather	74,385	3,856	5·2	+ 0.2	+ 0·1	
	42,521	811	1·9	- 0.7	- 1·2	
	6,660	578	8·7	- 0.1	- 2·5	
Glass	1,239	35	2·8	+ 0·1	- 2·4	
	27,500	4,800	17·5	+ 0·8	- 9·1	
	4,098	1,443	35·2	+ 0·2	-38·2	
Total	7,181,019	133,637	11.3	- 1.0	- 5.7	

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.9 per cent. (males, 12.1 per cent., females, 7.9 per cent.) at 23rd April, as compared with 11.1 (males, 12.4 per cent., females, 7.6 per cent.) at 26th March. A Table showing the estimated number insured and the numbers and percentage appropriate in the principal industries appropriate. centages unemployed in the principal industries appears page 173.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in April, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 167 to 171.

	Workpeople included	April,	Inc. (+) cas compa	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	Returns for April, 1923.	1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Coal Mining Iron "	1,153,799 8,404 4,526	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.69 5.46 5.81	Davs. +0.06 -0.06 -0.02	Days. + 0.39 + 0.58 - 0.17		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	80,564	Furnaces in Blast 216 Mills Working 519 Shifts Worked (one week). 436,267	Number. +14 + 8 Per cent. +0.9	Number. +104 + 62 Per cent. + 61.8		

#### (b) OTHER TRADES

		r of Work		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.		Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a
Augustica		28th April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery. Brick	::	80,057 15,301 31,532 50,958 11,851 6,536	Per cent 3.4 + 0.8 + 0.3 + 0.8 + 1.7 + 6.2	Per cent 2·7 + 9·7 + 4·7 + 3·6 + 5·3 + 10·0	£ 138,778 31,758 60,858 119,736 21,233 15,321	Per cent 3.6 + 0.4 - 1.5 + 1.5 - 5.1 + 5.5	Per cent19.6 + 9.3 - 5.8 + 2.0 + 2.3 + 6.6
Total		196 335	_ 0.0	1 1.0	707 001	1.0	7.4

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

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

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

§ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly ofgar makers.

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

# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

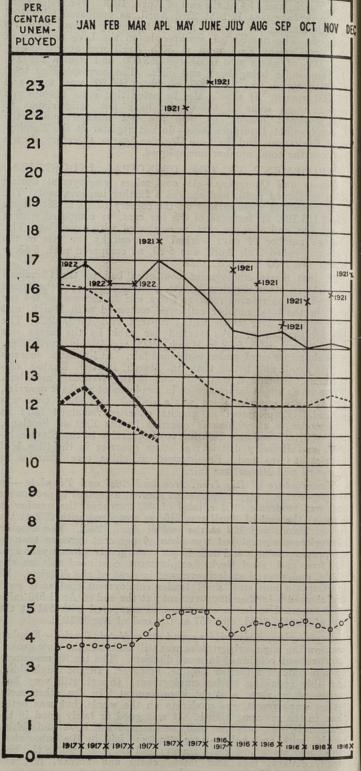
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS :-

Thick Curve -Thin Curve -= 1922.Chain Curve ----- = Mean of 1913-22.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1893-1922.

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

> Thick Dotted Curve ---- 1923. Thin Dotted Curve ---- 1922.



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

The figures for insured workpeople relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Free State. Detailed figures are given on page 173.

# DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

#### COAL MINING.

May, 1923.

May, 1923

EMPLOYMENT during April continued good, and showed an imement as compared with the previous month; it was much than a year ago. The average weekly number of days worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th April ed an increase of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortended 24th March, and of 0.39 of a day on a year ago. The number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th April ed an increase of 0.6 per cent. on the number at 24th March, of 6.0 per cent. on a year ago.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the employment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was er cent. at 23rd April, as compared with 3.6 per cent. at March

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

	Wage Ear	Number mers on ( looks at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	28th	lnc. (+) (-) as co with	mpared	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) (-) as co with	mpared	
	1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Apri', 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:	reside	Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	61.816	+ 08	+ 6.1	5.49	+ 0.05	+ 0.47	
Durham	168,811	+ 0.8	+10.9	5.45	+ 0.01	+ 0.55	
Cumberland and West-							
morland	11,790	+ 0.7	+ 4.5	5.66	- 0.04	10	
South Yorkshire	109,260	+ 08	+ 6.4	5.66	+ 0.04	+ 0.12	
West Yorkshire	67,381	+ 04	+ 4.1	5.87	+ 0.68	+ 0.50	
Lancs. and Cheshire	105,361	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	5.67	+ 0.03	+ 1.01	
Derbyshire	64,115	- 0.1	+ 2.6	5.81		+ 0.56	
Notts, and Leicester	63,992	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	5.65	+ 0.01	+ 0.63	
Warwick	21,564	- 0.5	- 1.5	5.76	- 0.19	+ 0.18	
North Staffordshire	35,012	+ 0.9	+ 3.4	5.79	- 0.01	+ 0.70	
South Staffs., t Worc.	Property of the	S CONTRACTOR					
and Salop	35,025	- 0.1	+ 4.1	5.98	+ 0.06	+ 0.19	
Glouc, and Somerset	14,679	+ 2.8	+ 3.5	5.83	+ 0.08	+ 0.77	
Kent	1,838	+ 0.2	+28.4	5.69	+ 0.19	+ 0.22	
North Wales	17,665	+ 1.0	+10.0	5.91	- 0.05	+ 0.45	
South Wales and Mon.	238,360	+ 08	+ 7.2	5.85	+ 0.50	-	
	1,016,709	+ 06	+ 5.7	5.71	+ 0.06	+ 0.35	
England and Wales	1,010,100	7 00					
SCOTLAND.	75 400	+ 0.4	+ 4.0	5.48	+ 0.13	+ 0.49	
Mid & East Lothians	15,490	+ 0.4	+ 9.9	5.56	-	+ 0.51	
Fifeand Clackmannan	30,698	+ 0.4	+ 8.4	5.51	+ 0.02	+ 0.77	
Rest of Scotland	91,502	+ 0.9	T 04	0 01	1 0 02		
Scotland	137,090	+ 0.4	+ 8.2	5.52	+ 0.03	+ 0.68	
Great Britain	1,153,799	+ 0.6	+ 6.0	5-69	+ 0.06	+ 0.38	

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the ts in the fortnight ended 28th April was 0.08 of a day, of hich 0.04 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want trade. In the fortnight ended 24th March the average time st was 0.13 of a day, of which 0.06 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. For the week ended 29th pril, 1922, the average time lost was 0.43 of a day, of which 38 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of ade.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended th April, 1923, was returned to the Mines Department at ,263,600 tons, compared with 22,702,600 tons in the four weeks eded 24th March, and with 18,049,500 tons in the four weeks eded 29th April, 1922.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 8,772,417 tons, or 311,918 tons less than in March.

The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allow ace being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron, 2, was got and drawn from the mines included in the returns. It is not accessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Including are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. Including Cannock Chase.

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

Employment during April continued bad in the Cleveland area and fair elsewhere. There was little change as compared with the previous month, but a very considerable improvement

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review:—

CALLED TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY	peopl Miue	ber of We employes include Return	red at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec.(-)	as com-	Fort- night ended 28th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a	
	28th April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 192!.	Month age.	Year ago.
Cleveland	3,521 3,477 1,406 8,404	Per cent 0·1 + 0·0 + 2·9 + 0·4	Per cent. +100.4 +114.8 + 18.6 + 84.3	Days. 4·82 5·95 5·84 5·46	Days 0.27 + 0.06 + 0.14 - 0.03	Days. + 0.33 + 0.68 + 0.92 + 0.58

Shale Mining.

Employment was generally fair, as in the previous month. At mines employing 4,526 workpeople in the fortnight ended 28th April, there was practically no change in the total numbers employed as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 7.7 per cent. as compared with April, 1922. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines was 5.81 in April, 1923, 5.83 in March, 1923, and 5.98 in April, 1922.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further improvement, but

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further improvement, but was still only moderate.

Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of April, as shown by returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 216, compared with 202 at the end of March and 112 at the end of April, 1922.

Returns received by the Federation from 86 firms employing 23,787 workpeople at the end of April showed an increase of 4.1 per cent. compared with the number employed at the end of March, and over 40 per cent. as compared with April, 1922.

The following Table shows the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of April, 1923, March, 1923, and April, 1922.

es indicated by the	Total Number	Numb in B	er of Fu last at er	rnaces ad of	Inc. (- Dec. (- April,	—) in
D.strict.	of Furnaces	Arril, 1925.	Mar., 1923.	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:— Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	115 46	46 18	43 17	29 9	+ 3 + 1	+ 17 + 9
Lancs. Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks., including	38	17	16	12	+ 1	+ 5
Sheffield. Derby, Leicester, Notts.	73	40	35	20	+ 5	+ 20
and Northants. Lincolnshire Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	22 58	18 20	16 19	11 10	+ 2 + 1	+ 7 + 10
wick. South Wales and Mon- mouth.	33	11	9	9	+ 2	+ 2
Total (England and Wales)	385	170	155	100	+15	+ 70
SCOTLAND	102	46	47	12	- 1	+ 34
TOTAL	487	216	202	112	+14	+104

The production of pig iron in April amounted to 652,500 tons as compared with 633,600 tons in March, and 394,300 tons in April, 1922.

. See \* foctnote in previous column.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued fair on the whole, and showed some improvement in most districts as compared with the previous month. In the Sheffield and Rother-ham district and in Scotland employment was fairly good, but there was a decline in the Staffordshire district, chiefly affecting

puddling forges and rolling mills. As compared with a year ago there was a marked improvement.

According to returns received from firms employing 80,564 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 28th April (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case) showed an increase of 1.9 per cent, on the previous month and of 61.9 per cent. on the previous month and of 61.8 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open in the week was 5.4, compared with 5.4 in March, 1923, and with 4.9 in April, 1922.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates under comparison.

	empl	f Workp oyed by sing retu	firms	Aggreg	rate num Shifts.*	ber of
Property on approved	Week ended 28th April,	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 28th April,	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as
	1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers.	8,669 336 302 4,740 28,294 3,177 8,408 6,481 20,167	+ 1·1 + 8·4 + 9·4 - 2·3 - 2·2 + 7·5 + 5·6 + 0·9 + 2·6	+ 66·1 + 72·3 - 63·1 + 66·0 + 35·9 + 83·6 + 61·4 + 51·6 + 39·9	50,104 1,474 1,625 22,373 145,687 16,530 46,923 36,093 115,458	+ 0.8 + 0.8 + 8.0 - 5.4 - 1.6 + 11.4 + 6.3 + 0.7 + 2.2	+ 76·7 +111·5 - 56·3 +104·3 + 57·3 +127·6 + 81·9 + 60·8 + 48·3
Total	80,564	+ 0.8	+ 45.1	436,267	+ 0.9	+ 61.8
Northumberland and Durham	6,559 8,645	+ 5·7 + 2·0	+ 86·9 + 45·1	35,054 49,376	+ 8.1 + 2.2	+115·9 + 71·8
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and	20,084 2,644	+ 1.6 + 6.2	+ 68·2 + 21·2	107,512 14.646	+ 2.7 + 6.8	+ 94·5 + 35·8
Cheshire	7,889 7,913 3,928 8,001	+ 0.9 - 6.6 - 2.4 + 1.3	+ 38·3 + 17·9 + 26·5 + 8·6	41,277 42,583 21,323 44,372	- 0.5 - 7.7 + 1.3 + 0.4	+ 49·3 + 29·6 + 38·6 + 9·1
Total, England and Wales Scotland	65,663 14,901	+ 0.8 + 0.7	+ 41.3 + 64.8	356,143 80,124	+ 1.2	+ 56·5 + 90·6
Total	80.564	+ 0.8	+ 45.1	436.267	+ 0.9	+ 61.8

The production of steel ingots and castings in April, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 749,400 tons, compared with 802,500 tons in March and 404,200 tons in April, 1922.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during April; it showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was much better than a year ago. At the end of April 519 mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 511 at the end of

March and with 457 a year ago.

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at the Employment Exchanges, was 1,847 at 23rd April, as compared with 2,256 at 26th March.

The following Table shows the number of works reported to be open and the number of mills in operation at the works covered by the returns received at the end of April, 1923:—

	Works. At end of April, 1923.	r of Work	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
. Works.	Control of the Contro	Inc. (Dec. (-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a At end of		(+) or -) on a		
	April,	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	75 14	+ 1	+_	399 120	+ 7 + 1†	+ 55 + 7	
TOTAL	89	+ 1	+ 7	519	+	+ 62	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1923, amounted to 91,376 tons, or 9,236 tons less than in March, 1923, and 14,867 tons more than in April, 1922.

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

† Revised figures.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was still bad during April, but the slow general improvement continued in most districts, and at several centres patternmakers were fairly well employed. Many locomotive works were fairly busy. On the other hand, the textile machinery section showed a further decline. On the North-East Coast employment showed a slight improvement, but it was still bad, large numbers of men remaining out of work, especially on the Tyne. At Middlesbrough, in the case of ironfounders and patternmakers, it was reported as fairly good. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was a continued decline in the textile section, employment being much worse than a few months ago; extended Easter holidays were observed in some cases, and much short time was reported. In general engineering there was an improvement; in the Manchester district several branches of patternmakers reported employment as fair. At Barrow enployment, though improving, was still very bad, except with patternmakers. At locomotive works in Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fairly good.

Cheshire employment was fairly good.

Cheshire employment was fairly good.

In Yorkshire there was some improvement on the whole. In the Sheffield district some of the engineering works and ironfoundries were fairly busy, though many men were still unemployed. There was also a slight improvement in some sections at Leeds, though much short time was reported, and many men were entirely out of work. At Nottingham employment was stated to be fair with hosiery machine builders and cycle makers, but bad in other sections. At Derby it was fairly good at locomotive works. At Leicester it was reported as moderate on the whole. At Lincoln a distinct improvement was observed, some overtime being worked, though a considerable number of men were unemployed. In the Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton district there was a continued seasonal improvement in the motor and cycle trades; in some cases overtime was worked. Much short time was, however, still reported in engineering works in this district.

At Norwich and Ipswich employment was fair, a decided improvement having occurred. At Grantham, however, a large proportion of workpeople were unemployed, and at Bedford employment was reported as worse than in the previous month In the London district employment continued to improve; patternmakers it was fair. Skilled men were scarce in cer branches of the motor industry, and some works were busy the manufacture of wireless apparatus. In the Southern Ct ties there was a slight improvement on the whole; at Swin employment was fair. In South Wales an improvement

In the Glasgow district employment was very bad; some firms started additional men, while at other firms suspensions took place, leaving the general state of employment little changed. At Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen a slight improvement was

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose unemployment insurance books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd April:—

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 23rd April, 1923.	Percentage of Unemploy- ment at 23cd April, 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th March, 1923.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	18,786 10,515 7,492 32,878 46,379 41,928 34,307 1,340 2,833	13·0 13·8 12·4 15·0 20·1 19·1 19·4 10 0 23·8	- 0.8 - 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.8 - 0.3 + 0.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	196,458	17:0	- 0.6
Males Females	191,420 5,038	17·8 6·7	- 0.6

#### SHIPBUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades during April was still very bad, though it continued to show a

On the North-east Coast employment continued very bad, though there was again a slight improvement on the whole compared with the previous month; with joiners on the Wear a decline was reported. On the East and South Coasts employment was still bad. At the Bristol Channel ports it was bad, and worse at the end of the month than at the end of March On the Mersey it continued bad, though a considerable number of joiners, painters and shipwrights found work during the month. At Barrow it was still bad, though the improvement previously reported was maintained. previously reported was maintained.

In Scotland employment was very bad generally, though rather better on the whole than in the previous month. With joiners on the Clyde a decline was reported. At Belfast employment remained bad, but showed an improvement as compared with March.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of orkpeople whose unemployment insurance books were lodged Employment Exchanges at 23rd April:—

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 23rd April, 1923.	Percentage of Unemploy- ment at 23rd April, 1923.	Iuc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26 h March, 1923.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland	4,429 1,663 8,056 175 22,452 13,322 32,164 6,105 7,574	25·3 15·0 18·1 18·6 34·9 29·0 33·8 35·0 22·8	+ 0·3 - 1·6 + 2·5 + 0·2 - 0·5 - 2·3 - 1·1 + 3·6 - 2·2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	105,940	29-5	<b>– 0</b> ·5
Males Females	105,534 406	29·9 7·2	- 0.4

#### COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in April was very bad in the weaving department, and in the section of the spinning department which spins American cotton; in both cases it was slightly worse even American cotton; in both cases it was slightly worse even in March. The curtailment of production by 50 per cent. The American spinning section, recommended by the Federaof Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, was generally erved, and in some cases even exceeded; and the Federarecommended, on the 13th April, that the same curtailthe should be continued during May. The section spinning point cotton, on the other hand, continued to be well alloyed, practically full time being maintained. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by number of unemployment books lodged at Employment changes was 17.6 on the 23rd April, as compared with 14.5 the 26th March.

e 26th March.
following Table summarises the information received those employers who furnished returns for the three dates.

e and 17 9 to an		umber o			Wages p Workped	
alst old be of hel sub_mb/sta be led vibrately	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
n sept trepring Apr	April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	10,578 20,897 33,835 8,420 6,327	Per cent 4.0 - 2.9 - 4.3 - 1.5 - 1.2	Per cent 4.8 - 2.7 - 3.8 - 0.3 + 3.9	£ 16,181 34,140 57, 97 19,896 11,364	Per cent 5.0 - 3.1 - 5.3 - 1.4 + 2.6	Per cent 24.6 - 22.3 - 18.1 - 12.2 - 22.8
Total	80,057	- 3.4	- 2.7	138,778	- 3.6	<del>- 19·6</del>
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochuale, Hey-	3,739 6,184 8,140 14,336	- 3·4 - 1·6 - 5·2 - 1·0	+ 9·7 + 14·4 - 8·4 + 1·6	5,975 9,604 12,235 25,580	- 1·2 - 6·6 - 5·7 - 0·3	- 4·8 - 12·7 - 39·3 - 14·6
wood, Walsden, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley. Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	8,355 4,731 6,517 8,399	+ 4·6 - 0·9 - 8·3	+ 2.5 - 15.4 - 7.5 - 12.7	12,634 8,312 11,707	+ 4·1 - 0·7 - 7·8	- 18·1 - 23·9 - 16·5
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire	10,507	- 6.4	- 3.2	22,699	5.1	- 10.7
Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,594 3,408 3,087	-182 + 0.4 + 0.5	- 15.7 + 7.3 + 5.6	4,382 5,694 4,958	-13·7 + 8·1 + 4·0	- 17·7 - 7·4 - 4·3
Total	80,057	- 3.4	- 2.7	138,778	- 3.6	<del>- 19 6</del>

arns relating to short time show that, in the Oldham dis eturns relating to short time show that, in the Oldham dist, about 27 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the rns were on full time; 35 per cent. were on half time, and the 12 per cent. on a little more or a little less than half e; and the remaining 26 per cent. were losing a quarter or than a quarter of full time. In the other districts, en collectively, about 28 per cent. of the workpeople were short time to the extent of 15\frac{3}{4} hours a week (about one-d of full time) on the average. The districts most affected e Bury and Rochdale, where nearly 70 per cent. of the ratives were on short time to the extent of 18 hours a week the average; and Stockport, where 59 per cent. were on the time to the extent of 16 hours a week on the average.

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

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment in the spinning section was bad, and showed no improvement. In the weaving department at Oldham employment was also bad, and showed a decline; except in the velvet department, where it was still fairly good. Employment at Oldham in the spinning and in the departments taken together was considerably worse than in April of last year. At Bolton and Leigh (which are important centres for Egyptian cotton spinning) employment showed little change. In the Bury and Rochdale districts it was still very bad, though not quite so bad as in March.

March.

In the Burnley district employment with weavers was bad; the production of the looms was estimated at only 53 per cent. of the normal. In the Blackburn, Preston and Darwen districts employment was also bad, and worse than in March. In Blackburn 30,000 looms were reported to be stopped out of a total of 20,000. total of 90,000.

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 48,244,300 lbs. in April, 1923, compared with 118,354,500 lbs. in the previous month, and with 94,732,200 lbs.

in April, 1922.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,895,400 lbs. in April, 1923, compared with 13,030,200 lbs. in March, 1923, and 21,327,800 lbs. in April, 1922.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 316,278,700 square yards, as compared with 337,411,500 square yards in the previous month, and with 302,598,200 square yards in April, 1922.

#### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

THERE was little general change in the woollen trade, and a THERE was little general change in the woollen trade, and a decline in the worsted trade, in April. Some departments, however, of the woollen trade, and the wool-combing and spin-ning departments of the worsted trade, were still fairly well employed on the whole. Short time increased during the month, but actual unemployment remained low, and was practically the same as in the two previous months, the percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, being 3-6 on the 23rd April, as compared with 3-4 on the 26th March and with 3-8 on the 26th February.

#### WOOLLEN TRADE.

Employment showed little change on the whole. There was a decline in the wool-sorting department, and in the Dewsbury and Batley district; but there were improvements in the Leeds

and Batley district; but there were improvements in the Leeds district, and, to a less extent, in one or two other districts.

Employment in woollen spinning showed no change, and was considerably better than last year. In the flannel trade it was still fairly good, but showed a decline; at Stockport short time was being worked. Employment was good on the whole in the blanket trade; but some firms were on short time, and had some of their machinery stopped. In the tweed trade of the heavy woollen district and of the Colne Valley employment varied greatly, some firms being well employed, while others were on short time. There was an improvement at Morley, and in the low woollen section of the Leeds trade. Employment was bad in the rag sorting and shoddy manufacturing trade, and in the heavy woollen trade of Huddersfield.

Employment in Scotland showed an improvement; but a con-

Employment in Scotland showed an improvement; but a considerable number of looms were still not fully employed.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates under

THE THAT HE I		umber o		Total v	Wages p Workped	aid to
	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a
10 Januari bansura Tanggarang bansura	April, 1923	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Departments.  Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified TOTAL	350 3,653 6,015 4,551 732 15,301	Per cent 0.8 + 0.3 + 1.8 + 0.2 - 0.9 + 0.8	Per cent. + 12·2 + 13·2 + 9·7 + 8·8 - 0·8 + 9·7	£ 812 7,443 11,083 10,616 1,804 31,758	Per cent, - 4.0 + 0.3 + 0.9 + 0.1 + 0.7 + 0.4	Per cent. + 9.0 + 15.8 + 7.3 + .9.4 - 2.3
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	1,038 1,736 1,649 1,672 6,095 4,166 5,040	- 0.6 + 3.8 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 1.4 - 0.3 + 0.8	+ 4·7 + 20·0 + 9·6 + 12·9 + 12·4 + 8·8 + 7·4	2,590 3,693 3,599 3,899 13,781 8,527 9,450	- 1·1 + 4·2 - 4·9 + 2·7 + 0·3 + 1·1 - 0·1	+ 2.4 + 10.0 + 6.4 + 22.2 + 10.6 + 9.1 + 7.6
TOTAL	15,301	+ 0.8	+ 9.7	31,758	+ 0.4	+ 9.3

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

Returns received from firms employing 15,038 workpeople in the week ended April 28th showed that about 25 per cent. of these workpeople were working short time, to the extent of about 8 hours a week on the average.

#### WORSTED TRADE.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment in wool sorting and wool combing was still fair, but showed a decided decline. About 10 per cent. of the wool sorters were on short time, and a number of wool-combing establishments reduced their working time to five, four, and even (in one or two cases) to three days a week.

In worsted spinning there was no improvement in the spinning of crossbred yarns, and a decided falling off in the spinning of botany yarns. Employment in this branch, however, remained fairly good on the whole.

Employment showed a decline in the worsted weaving department, particularly in the fine men's-wear trade of Huddersfield, Halifax, Leeds and Keighley, and in the coating trade of Bradford, in which very few firms were able to work full time.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates under review:—

want a OOT BYS 315 of		umber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
ent all air enter an 1991, lingh air shark	Week			Week ended 28th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
FRARES	28th April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments.	14 11	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Not specified	4,307 16,014 5,551 3,423 2,237	+ 1·2 + 1·1 - 1·6 + 0·1 - 2·1	+ 3·9 + 5·3 + 5·7 + 4·2 - 0·4	11,149 25,421 11,431 8,557 4,300	- 2·8 + 0·4 - 2·9 - 1·6 - 5·3	- 98 - 6.7 - 1.5 - 0.8 - 10.3	
TOTAL	31,532	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	60,858	- 1.5	- 5.8	
Districts. Bradford District. Keighley District. Halifax District. Huddersfield District. Other Parts of West	15,894 5,265 2,811 3,416	+ 0.7 + 0.5 + 0.1 - 1.4	+ 5.9 + 2.0 - 0.2 + 9.7	32,074 9,993 4,787 6,819	- 1.5 + 1.0 - 3.0 - 2.7 - 3.2	- 52 - 4.7 - 15.5 - 2.0	
Riding  Total, West Riding Other Districts	2,195 29,581 1,951	$\frac{-0.9}{+0.4}$	+ 3·8 + 4·9 + 1·7	3,783 57,456 3,402	- 3·2 - 1·5 - 2·6	- 6·0 - 4·0	
TOTAL	31,532	+ 03	+ 4.7	60,858	- 1.5	- 5.8	

Returns received from firms employing 29,234 workpeople in the week ended April 28th showed that rather more than 6 per cent. of these workpeople were working short time, to the extent of 12 hours a week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 34,755,600 lbs. in April, 1923, compared with 44,557,600 lbs. in March, 1923, and 68,164,700 lbs. in April, 1922.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,833,100 lbs., compared with 4,157,000 lbs. in March, 1923, and 4,827,600 lbs. in April, 1922.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,876,300 square yards, compared with 14,381,500 in March, 1923, and 14,001,700 square yards in April, 1922.

The exports of blankets were 90,080 pairs, 98,466 pairs, and 33,874 pairs in April, 1923, March, 1923, and April, 1922, respectively.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed an improvement in most of the Midland centres, but a decline in the Bristol and Kings-wood district, and in the Leeds district. Taking one district with another it showed little change as compared with March, and was still slack. Short time was still prevalent, especially in the heavy

Employment at Leicester continued fair, and was better than in April of last year. At Northampton it showed an improvement, but was still slack. It was bad at Wellingborough, and worse than in March. At Kettering it was poor, with much short time. At Stafford it was very fair, some overtime being worked. At Norwich there was much variation as between one firm and another: on the whole there was a slight improvement. worked. At Norwich there was much variation as between one firm and another; on the whole there was a slight improvement. There was a decline in the Bristol and Kingswood district and in the Leeds district, where employment in the heavy boot trade was very quiet. Employment continued fair in the shoe and slipper trade of the Rossendale Valley.

In Scotland employment continued bad, except at Kilmarnock, and with some firms at Glasgow, where it was described as fair.

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 8.5 on the 23rd April, as compared with 8.6 per cent. on the 26th March.

26th March. The following Table summarises the information received

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

from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates

		people.	Work-	Total	Wages paid to Workpeople.			
#0 (+) .0=1   D. (() .0=0 #0 (+)   -	Week ended 28.h	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended 28th	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a		
bounds of the control	April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April 1923.	Mouth ago.	Year ago.		
England and Wales:		Per cent.	rer cent.	£	rer cent.	Per cent.		
London Leicester	2,162 9,214	- 0.8 - 0.8	- 5·9 + 6·2	5,163 25,140	+ 0.5 + 1.0	- 5·1 + 6·3		
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	<b>2,3</b> 69 <b>6,5</b> 88	+ 1.0 + 2.6	- 4.4 - 1.5	5,364 16,459	+ 2.8	- 7·3 - 1·9		
Northampton Country District	7,746 3,291 2,575 4,482	+ 1.4 + 1.9 + 2.1 + 0.7	+ 5.8 + 4.0 + 6.4 - 3.8	17,635 8,238 6,414 9,169	+ 2·2 - 2·4 + 4·0 + 3·7	+ 4.9 + 4.6 + 7.0 - 12.8		
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,700 1,903	- 8·8 - 2·7	+ 8.9	3,334 3,736	- 9·1 - 6·7	+ 7.4		
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,982	+ 1.3	+ 16.6	9,195	+ 0.1	+ 10.3		
Birmingham and Dis- trict	1,006	- 1.2	+ 2.2	1,924	+ 9.5	- 3.9		
Other parts of England and Wales	1,418	- 0.8	+ 23.5	2,667	- 2.3	+ 17.1		
England and Wales	48,436	+ 07	+ 3.8	114,438	+ 1.4	+ 18		
Scotland	2,522	+ 2.8	- 0.2	5,298	+ 3.1	+ 7.5		
Great Britain	50,958	+ 0.8	+ 3.6	119,736	+ 1.5	+ 2:0		

The exports of boots and shoes in April, 1923, amounted to 64,507 dozen pairs, or 14,520 dozen pairs less than in March 1923, and 3,742 dozen pairs more than in April, 1922.

# BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, taken as a whole, continued generally slack during April, although the slight improvement shown during the preceding two months was maintained; it was a little better than in April of last year. With the exception of Northern Ireland there were slight decreases in the percentage unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books remaining lodged at Employment Exchanges, in all the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below; for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage was 14·2 at 23rd April, as compared with 15·7 at 26th March and 17·9 in April, 1922.

The slight improvement recorded extended to all the prin-

The slight improvement recorded extended to all the prin cipal occupations, but was especially marked in the case of painters. Employment was still, however, generally bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works, and slack or moderate with all other classes.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 23rd April and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 26th

Occupation.		Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 23rd Apl., 1923.	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 23rd Apl., 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th Man, 1923.
Building Trade.	1775		The same of	0.7
Carpenters		11 410	8.4	- 0·7 - 1·4
Bricklayers		4,677	7.6 6.9	- 1.0
Masons		1,660 663	11.8	- 1.4
Slaters		2,344	13.6	- 1.0
Plasterers		11,349	9.9	- 4.7
Painters Plumbers		4,374	11.7	- 0.1
Labourers of above		52,163	19.1	- 1.2
All other occupations		15,998	16.1	- 0.6
Total		104,638	13.6	<b>- 1.</b> 5
Construction of Works. Navvies	.:	7,740 12,887	22·0 16·7	- 0·7 - 1·0
Total		20,627	18.3	- 1.0
Grand Total		125,265	14-2	- 1.5
Divisions.				- 1.7
London		27,055	14.6	- 1.6
South-Eastern		11,947 12,776	11.8	- 02
South-Western		15,995	16.4	- 1.7
Midlands North-Eastern	-	17,616	15.9	- 1.7
North-Eastern	::	18,906	16:4	- 1.4
Scotland		12,011	13.9	- 2.0
Wales		5,531	14.7	- 1.5
Northern Ireland		3,428	26 0	+ 0.1
Great Britain and Northe	ern	105.005	14.0	- 1.5
Ireland		125,265	14.2	- 13
Males Females		124,981 284	14.3	- 1·5 - 0·1

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

#### BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade during April continued moderate the whole, but showed an improvement as compared with previous month, especially in the Peterborough district. In Nottingham and Birmingham districts, however, it was again

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, ic., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at imployment Exchanges at 23rd April, was 10.9, as compared ith 12.4 at 26th March.

The following Table summarises the information received from

employers who furnished returns for the three dates under

	Numbe	Number of Workpeople Total Wag						
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	28th April, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Ap il, 1923.	p il, Month			
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,687	Per cent. + 5.3	Per cent. +10.6	£ 3,907	Per cent. + 2.6	Per cent. + 3.6		
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	3,839	+ 7.5	+12.6	8,792	+ 7.7	+ 9.9		
Counties South and South-West	949	+ 3.4	- 0.9	2,228	+ 2.8	- 1.8		
Counties and Wales Other Districts	161	+ 1.3	+14.2	394	+ 2-3	+18.0		
TOTAL	6,636	+ 6.2	+10.0	15,321	+ 5.5	+ 6.6		

Returns from firms employing 5,633 workpeople show that 7 per nt. of the workpeople were on short time, to the extent of hours on the average, during the week ended 28th April.

#### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades remained bad generally during

l), but showed some improvement as compared with the ious month. At Bristol it was reported as fair. he percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was at 23rd April, 1923, as compared with 11·1 at 26th March,

he following Table summarises the information received from se employers who furnished returns for the three dates under

		umber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
- 10 M	Week ended 28th		(+) or -) on a	We k nded 28th	Inc. ( Dec. (-		
	A il. 1923.	wouth ago.	Year April, Mo		Month ago.	Year ago.*	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture		- 0.6 + 2.0	- 8·1 + 6·0	2,633 15,453	- 5.5 - 5.2	- 1.6 + 2.0	
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1.761	+ 2.3	+ 15.8	3,147	- 4.2	+ 7.4	
TOTAL	11,851	+ 1.7	+ 5.3	21,233	5.1	+ 2.3	
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	9,394 2 457	+ 2·0 + 0·5	+ 5.0 + 6.5	15,834 5,399	- 7·4 + 2·3	+ 1·2 + 5·7	
TOTAL	11,851	+ 1.7	+ 5.3	21,233	- 5.1	+ 2.5	

Returns from employers relating to short-time working showed at, of 11,379 workpeople covered, 31 per cent. were working, on average, about 18 hours less than full-time in the week ended h April.

#### SEAMEN.

DELOYMENT with seamen during April was moderate on the ole, and showed a slight improvement as compared with the evious month. At liner ports there was a distinct improvent in the demand for men, but at certain coal exporting ports was congestion, with consequent delays to shipping. In great majority of districts there were substantial surpluses

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the employment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 1900 and April, as compared with 204 at 26th March. Imployment on the Thames improved, and was reported as at the end of the month. On the Tyne, the Wear and the is the demand for men was quiet. At Hull it was gooding the first week of April and quiet subsequently. The mand at Southampton was fairly good throughout the month, resulted in an influx of men from other districts. Employment at Bristol continued quiet, and it was reported as moderate Avonmouth. At Cardiff the demand was quiet for the first Nonmouth. At Cardiff the demand was reported as moderate volument. At Cardiff the demand was quiet for the first weeks of April, and improved afterwards. It remained at Newport and fair at Swansea. In the foreign-going on the Mersey employment declined in the first half of and improved later, being described as fair at the end of month

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

Employment on the Clyde was moderate in the first half of the month and fair afterwards. At Leith and Belfast the de-mand was poor, improving at the end of the month at the latter

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April:—

To see to end of all or and	N	umber of	Seamen*	shipped	nonths					
Principal Ports.	April,	Inc. Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Four i	Four months ended.					
Son to the same	1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1923.	April, 1922.					
ENGLAND & WALES:										
East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	1,241 73 342 1,307	- 108 - 28 + 37 - 56 + 6	- 192 - 54 + 9 + 126 - 20	5,695 656 1,573 5,631 35	6,357 716 1,242 5,069 57					
Bristol Channel— Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardint Swansea	951 908 <b>2,</b> 744 811	+ 72 - 61 + 407 + 164	+ 11 + 266 + 42 + 231	3,541 4,198 11,359 2,874	3,775 4,132 11,576 2,293					
Other Ports— Liverpool Loudon Southampton	12,072 7,048 9,946	+ 1,051 + 110 + 2,510	+ 1,985 + 1,221 + 1,234	44,971 28,906 30,314	38,781 28,110 26,899					
SCOTLAND:	281	- 213	+ 67	1,548	1,155					
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	161 3,536	- 79 + 588	- 123 + 2,163	1,082 9,738	841 6,743					
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	208	_ 37	- 28	783	1,138					
TOTAL	41,639	+ 4,363	+ 6,916	152,904	138,884					

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during April was moderate on the whole. 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 23rd April, 1923, was 21.8, as compared with 19.4 at 26th March.

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

area dutam a sta	Average Dai Dock and	ly Numbe d at Princ	r of Lal	oourers en arves in I	ployed in ondon.	
M. eres ensighed	In	Docks.	5 81 781	637.5	un mart	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— 7th April, 1923 14th " 21st "	4,239 4,414 4,478 5,074	3,067 3,699 3,609 3,127	7,306 8,113 8,087 8,201	7,643 8,158 8,079 8,055	14,949 16,271 16,166 16,256	
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th April, 1923	} 4,565	<b>3,</b> 389	7,954	7,998	15,952	
Average for Mar., 1923	4,807	2,905	7,712	8,137	15,839	
Average for Apl., 1922	5,184	2,980	8,164	8.606	16.770	

Tilbury.-The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in April was 888, as compared with 870 in the previous month, and with 1,179 in April, 1922.

East Coast.-On the Tyne and Wear employment with coal trimmers and teemers was good; with other classes of workers it was, on the average, about the same as in the previous month. At the Middlesbrough docks employment was brisk, but showed a falling off at the wharves. At Hull and other East Coast ports it was generally fair.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment at Southampton was quiet; at Plymouth and other South-western ports it was moderate. At the South Wales ports it continued fair. At Liverpool the average weekly numbers of dock labourers registered at the Clearing Houses, under the Liverpool Docks Scheme, as employed in the five weeks ended 30th April, was 14,973, compared with 15,289 in the four weeks ended 26th March, and 14,222 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was fair, and at Leith and Belfast it was moderate.

\* The numbers given are the numb rs of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

#### 172

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

The number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from work-people—at 30th April, 1923, was 1,261,395, of whom 962,559 were men, 43,569 boys, 217,700 women and 37,567 girls. Compared with 26th March there was a decrease of 27,543. In the men's department there was a decrease of 36,941, while in the case of women and juveniles there were increases of 4,247 and 5,151 respectively.

During the five weeks ended 30th April the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 91,064, of which 55,707 were for men, 20,764 for women, and 14,593 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the five weeks ended 30th April, 1923:—

			at end of week.		
Week ended	Applica- tions by Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers	
26th March, 1923	24,928	21,177	1,288,938	18,648	
2nd April, 1923	15,368 23,177 23,936 23,560 22,958	13,578 18.9°9 19.938 19,597 19,092	1,730,626 1,306,162 1,284,994 1,278,716 1,261,395	17,839 18,483 18,728 19,179 19,408	
Total (5: weeks)	108,999	91,064		-	

A detailed analysis of the figures in the preceding paragraphs is not yet available, but statistics for the five weeks ended 9th April are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of applications (665,521) from workpeople during the five weeks ended 9th April showed a daily average of 24,653—an increase of 12.5 per cent. compared with the daily average of the previous month Of this daily average, men accounted for 15,617, women for 6,561, and juveniles for 2,475—increases of 7.4 per cent., 24.6 per cent., and 17.5 per cent. respectively in the case of men, women, and juveniles.

Vacancies Notified.—During the five weeks ended 9th April there were 108,583 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 4,022, as compared with 3,517 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 2,373 were for men, 1,061 for women, and 588 for juveniles. Compared with the previous month, the number of vacancies notified for men, women and juveniles increased by 17.8 per cent., 10.5 per cent. and 8.5 per cent. respectively.

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 90.949—a daily average of 3,368, as compared with 2,959 during the preceding statistical month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 2,134, women for 724 and juveniles for 510. The corresponding figures for the previous month were: men, 1,834; women, 664; and juveniles, 461.

Juveniles.—During the period, 32,045 applications were received from boys and 34,783 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 7.513, and 6,607 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls, 8,354 vacancies were notified, and 7,172 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 19.8 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school tion since leaving school.

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

In the building trades 12.591 vacancies were notified for men and 10,893 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were:—Carpenters, 2,715 vacancies notified and 2,340 filled; bricklayers, 1,945 vacancies notified and 1,526 filled; painters, 3,900 vacancies notified and 3,426 filled; and builders' labourers, 1,823 vacancies and 1,708 placings. labourers, 1,823 vacancies and 1,708 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 101,921+ at 9th April, compared with 125,632+ at 5th

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the five weeks ended 9th April was 17,329. Of this number, 6.247 were for resident domestic servants, 3,648 for non-resident domestic servants, 4,299 for charwomen, and 1,480 for waitresses; other domestic sequentians accounting for 1,655. waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 1,655.

Of the 11,015 vacancies filled, 2,630 were placings in resident lomestic service, 2,597 as non-resident, 3,752 as charwomen and 1.099 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 9th April for work in domestic services was 32,026, compared with 34,627

The figures above, except those in the first three paragraphs, are exclusive of dock labourers and coal porters. The number of casual jobs found for men in these occupations during the period of five weeks ended 9th April was 1,897.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas and for the principal towns therein the number of persons remaining on the "live registers" at the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 30th April, 1923. In certain cases, e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., the figures cover more than one Exchange Area:— Exchange Area:-

ne remaining on the Inc. (+) or

ment foreigner reliant	Number Live R	of Person tegisters at	s remaining 30th April	on the , 1923.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) a compared
Area.	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	with 26th Mar. 1923.
London South Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Ipswich Norwich Rest of South Eastern	148,873 55,160 2 567 3,651 3,526 4,031 41,385	\$2,290 7,507 537 363 336 322 5,950	15,992 5,554 508 684 366 123 3,873	197,155 68,221 3,612 4,698 4,227 4,476 51,208	- 7,62 - 7,97 - 55 + 50 - 19 - 17,60
South Western Division  Bristol  Plymouth  Reading  Southampton  Swindon  Rest of South Western	67,830 12,949 6,271 6,335 1,918 7,284 1,043 32,030	9,436 2.942 831 570 154 675 138 4,126	249	83,835 17,382 7,712 7,619 2,430 8,563 1,430 38,699	+ 3 + 1,1 - 1
Midlands Division  Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heath Derby Leicester Northampton Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	120,590 31,125 3,294 3,483 2,381 1,986 1,762 6,711 4,230 6,089 4,553 2,791 6,028 46,150	9,096 436 895 356 470 387 1,222 1,336 3,366 5,867 1,91	1,210 139 126 309 1 43 1 104 4 383 422 391 1,058 4 200 5 335	3,869 4,504 3,504 2,499 2,25; 8,311 5,99 9,84 6,44 3,57 8,27	1 - 1,6 - 2 1 - 6 3 + 1 1 - 3 8 + 1 5 - 6
North Eastern Division  Barnsley  Bradford  Darlington  Dewsbury  Doncaster  Gateshead  Grimsby  Halifax  Hartlepool  Huddersfield  Hull  Leeds  Lincoln  Middlesbrough  Newcastle-on-Tyne  Rotherham  Sheffield  South Shields  Stockton-on-Tees  Sunderland  York	2,08 9,28 13,06 2,96 7,78 18,03 1,25 22,77 5,93 6,25 13,73	7	1 1 83 1 83 1 83 10 10 66 66 14 15 15 16 17 18 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1,70 3,58 22 1,91 3 1,74 4 57 4 7,51 8 8 2,33 1,88 8 1,88 1,98 1,07 7 10,77 7 15,44 2,2 8,3 10,0 11,6 10,6 11,6 11,6 11,6 11,6 11,6	2
Rest of North-Eastern  North Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rocl dale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of North Wester  Sootland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh	189,53 3,19 3,77,31 5,66 5,00 1,33 42,9 24,00 1,09 4,5,7 2,5 8,5 3,7 140,4 4,2 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 10,1 140,4 11,1 15,1 15,1 15,1 15,1 15,1 15,1 15	5,1 78 82,4 1,6 87 88,4 1,6 88,6 1,6 88	98	55,5  55,5  55,5  55,6  56,6  56,6  56,6  56,7  71,6  56,7  74,4  88,9  12,7  74,3  3,6  33,3  18,9  90,3  18,9  1	21 - 152 + 152 + 152 + 153 + 154 + 1
Total Gt. Britain a Northern Ireland	nd			136 1,26	1,395 -

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, substantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme, may, in certain circumstances, be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted, as are also juveniles under 16 years of age. An applicant for unemployment benefit must, inter alia, prove continuous unemployment, and it is provided that for this purpose any three

days of unemployment within a period of six consecutive days shall be treated as a continuous period of unemployment, and any two such continuous periods separated by a period of less than three weeks shall be treated as one continuous period of unemployment. Persons employed in establishments where, owing to trade depression, the number of working days has been reduced as a continuous period of the stablishments. reduced on a systematic basis in such a manner as to fall within the above provision are accordingly eligible for benefit. Payment of unemployment benefit is subject to certain statutory conditions and disqualifications. The procedure requires the "lodging" of an unemployed person's unemployment book, and the record of books "lodged" thus affords a measure of the extent to which unemployment is prevalent in the insured industries.

ployment, and to its provided that it					1 4 2 30 3 3 4 3 2 3 3 3 3 6 3 1 2 3 3 3	19 19 99	OTAL U	NEMPLOY	MENT.		100 da (	terieri
Industry.		ated nun		Unemp	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 23 d April, 1923.		Percentage Unemployed.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (- compared with 26th Mar., 1923.		th
LESS CHILDREN	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 Bu'lding.	763,000 111,590	5,790 830	768,790 112,420	104,384 20,597	254 30	104.638 20,627	13·7 18·5	4·4 3·6	13·6 18·3	- 1.5 - 0.9	- 0·1 + 0·3	- 1.5 - 1.0
Shipbu Iding Engineering and Ironfounding Construction and Repair of Vehicles Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc	353,020 1,077.840 186.380 182,410 175,500	5.620 74,890 30,410 39,270 65,410	358,640 1,152,730 216,790 221,680 240,910	105,534 191,420 18,583 19 012 18,058	406 5,038 2,229 2,651 4,504	105,940 196,458 20,812 21,663 22,562	29·9 17·8 10·0 10·4 10·3	7·2 6·7 7·3 6·8 6·9	29·5 17·0 9·6 9·8 9·4	- 0.4 - 0.6 - 0.5 - 0.4 - 0.9	- 0.6 - 0.7 - 0.2	- 0.5 - 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.6
Metal Trades:— Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized	293,880	14,270	308,150	46,075	1,046	47,121	15.7	7:3	15.3	-	- 0.3	-
Sheet Manufacture. Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc.	51,770 66,560	13,230 38,260	65,000 104,820	8,031 6,972	1,409 2,561	9,440 9,533	15·5 10·5	10·7 6·7	14·5 9·1	- 0·3 - 0·2	+ 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.2
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc.	20,640 5,440	8,360 9,750	29,000 15,190	3,662 580	1,154 922	4,816 1,502	17·7 10·7	13·8 9·5	16·6 9·9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0·3 - 0·3
Wire and Wire Goods Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors,	21,650 20,060	6,230 15,320	27,880 35,380	2,000 4,239	488 2,206	2,488 6,445	9.2	7·8 14·4	8·9 18·2	+ 0·1 - 0·5	- 0·1 - 0·5	- 0.4 - 0.2
etc. Hardware and Hollow-ware Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments).	58,100 30,630 36,100	49,230 20,570 16,620	107,330 51,200 52,720	6,882 4,382 3,396	6.365 1,769 <b>1,</b> 516	13,247 6,151 4,912	11·8 14·3 9·4	12·9 8·6 9·1	12·3 12·0 9·3	- 0.6 + 0.3 - 0.1	+ 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·5	- 0·3 + 0·1 - 0·2
Rubber and Leather Trades:  Rubber & Rubber & Waterproof Goods Leather and Leather Goods Brick, Tile, etc. Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Glass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific,	34,890 48,040 68,470 36,930 37,900	30,120 21,250 8,910 34,650 7,730	65,010 69,290 77,380 71,580 45,630	4,471 5,150 7,381 3,588 7,457	2,472 2,027 1,062 3,896 675	6,943 7,177 8,443 7,484 8,132	12·8 10·7 10·8 9·7 19·7	8·2 9·5 11·9 11·2 8·7	10·7 10·4 10·9 10·5 17·8	- 0.8 - 0.1 - 1.5 - 0.4 - 0.3	- 0·1 - 0·1 - 1·1 - 1·1	- 0.5 - 1.5 - 0.6 - 0.3
etc.). Hotel College, Club, etc., Services	86,470 15,980 120,610	190,560 87,730 81,640	277.030 103,710 202,250	11,833 1,253 8,581	14,842 4,250 2,469	26,675 5,503 11,050	13·7 7·8 7·1	7·8 4·8 3·0	9·6 5·3 5·5	- 0·1 - 0·4 - 0·1	- 0·1 - 0·1	- 0·3 -
Transport Services:  Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service.  Other Road Transport Seamen Canal. River, Harbour, etc., Services.	241,530 98.900 158,410 110,810 190,040 32,780	12,670 5,190 4.080 1,490 2,940 5,560	254,200 104,090 162,490 112,300 192,980 38,340	15,642 3,638 26,886 21,240 41,739 6,596	471 144 105 88 355 479	16,113 3,782 26,991 21,328 42,094 7,075	6·5 3·7 17·0 19·2 22·0 20·1	3·7 2.8 2·6 5·9 12·1 8·6	6·3 3·6 16·6 19·0 21·8 18·5	- 0.5 - 0.2 - 1.4 + 2.5 + 0.5	- 1·0 - 0·2 - 0·1 - 1·7 - 0·1 - 1·1	- 0.6 - 0.3 - 1.4 + 2.4 + 0.4
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc.  Mining Industry:  Coal dining  Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying Other Mining  Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging.	1,214,990 22,920 9,810 59,330		1,224,660 22,980 10,040 60,100	39,138 3,516 2,037 3,274	414 3 8 53	39,552 3,519 2,045 3,327	3·2 15·3	4·3 5·0 3·5 6·9	3·2 15·3 20·4 5·5	- 0.4 - 0.9 - 2.0 - 0.9	- 0.2 + 5.0 - 2.6 - 0.1	- 0.4 - 0.9 - 2.1 - 0.9
Printing and Paper Trades:  Paper Making and Staining  Manufactured Stationery	43,340 22,220 131,330	17,660 47,980 81,820	61,000 70,200 213,150	3.192 1,636 8,802	1.309 2.836 4,049	4,501 4,472 12,851	7.4	7.4 5.9 4.9	7·4 6·4 6·0	- 0·2 + 0·3 + 0·1	+ 1·3 - 0·4 + 0·1	+ 0·3 - 0·2 + 0·1
Cotton Trade	220.320 111,820 11,460 28,270 11.930 7,250	381,150 156,570 22,050 62,480 30,180 14,870	601,470 268.390 33,510 90,750 42,110 22,120	36,828 5,821 740 4,198 1,362 880	69,070 3,810 910 11,365 3,319 1,688	105,898 9,631 1,650 15,563 4,681 2,568	5·2 6·5 14·8 11·4	18·1 2·4 4·1 18·2 11·0 11·4	17.6 3.6 4.9 17.1 11.1 11.6	+ 2·1 - 0·1 - 0·1 - 1·4 - 2·7 - 0·6	+ 3·7 + 0·4 - 0·6 - 1·0 - 0·5 - 0·2	+ 3·1 + 0·2 - 0·4 - 1·2 - 1·2 - 0·4
facture. Hosiery Trade Lace Trade Carpet and Rug Manufacture Textile Bleaching and Dyeing, etc. Other Textiles.	19,080 10,860 9,990 78,600 13,200	65,560 16,960 14,050 26,620 31,340	84,640 27,820 24,040 105,220 44,540	856 2,018 369 6,265 1,037	2,161 1,101 469 1,660 2,601	3,017 3,119 838 7,925 3,638	8.0	3.3 6·5 3·3 6·2 8·3	3·6 11·2 3·5 7·5 8·2	+ 0·3 + 1·3 - 0·2 + 1·0 - 0·8	+ 0·4 + 0·6 - 0·3	+ 04 + 0·5 + 0·3 + 0·7 - 0·4
Clothing Trades:  Tailoring Trades  Dress, etc., Making, Millinery Furriers,	65,810 22,450	132,680 214,750	198,490 237,200	5,061 1,753	5,841 10,096	10,902 11,849		4.4	5·5 5·0	- 1·4 - 0·2	- 0·7 - 0·7	- 0.9 - 0.6
etc. Hats, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades Other Clothing	13.190 2.160 97,300 18,790	20,880 12,180 53,080 23,000	34,070 14,340 150,380 41,790	1,253 121 10,410 2,041	1,010 705 2,410 1,315	2,263 826 12,820 3,356	5.6	4·8 5·8 4·5 5·7	6.6 5.8 8.5 8.0	- 0·3 + 0·4 - 0·3 + 0·3	- 0·3 + 0·6 + 0·1 + 0·4	- 0.3 + 0.6 - 0.1 + 0.3
Food Drink and Tobacco:  Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture	270,310	174,790	445,100 46,960	25,364 1,267	19,352 3,382	44,716 4,649		11.1	10.0	- 0.2 - 0.2	- 0.4 + 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:  Public Utility Services Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades National and Local Government Service.	216,270 9,800 573,720 250,240	437,800	228,850 13.170 1,011,520 324,020	16,096 651 45,569 26,351	512 77 21,931 3,278	16,608 728 67,500 29,629	66	4·1 2·3 5·0 4·4	7:3 5:5 6:7 9:1	- 0·3 + 0·9 - 0·2	+ 0.2 - 1.2 - 0.3 - 0.3	- 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.2
Professional Services Other Industries and Services	63,160 160,790	69,550 59,410	132,710 220,2 <b>0</b> 0	3,782 40,672	1,721 5,796	5,503 46,468		2·5 9·8	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1	= ,,
TOTAL	8,541.03	0 3,209,420	11.750 450	1,031,622	252,135	1,283,757	12.1	7:9	10.9	- 0.3	+ 0.3	- 0.2

In addition to the figures given for total unemployment there were 50,935 persons, or 0.5 per cent., working systematic short time in such a manner as to title them to Unemployment Insurance benefit.

<sup>\*</sup> The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 30th April. 1923, there were on the Live Registers 934,000 men, 04,000 women, and 80,000 juveniles, compared with 1,165,000 men, 235,000 women, and 85,800 juveniles at 1st January, 1923.

† Workmen on short time are not included.

# TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 52, as compared with 52 in the previous month and 38 in April, 1922. In these new disputes 56,000 workpeople were directly involved and 4,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition 50,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 38 disputes which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 90, involving 110,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during April of 1,077,000 working days.

\* The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in April in

174

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

1 (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-)	Number	er of Dispugress in A	Number of Work- people in- volved in	Aggregate Duration in Working Days	
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st April.	Started in April.	Total.	all Disputes in progress in April.	of all Dis- putes in
Building Mining & Quarrying Metal, Engineering	5 5 9	3 5 7	8 10 16	5,007 47,000 12,000	73 000 222,000 27,000
and Shipbuilding Textile Agriculture and	3 3	ï	3 4	31,000 8,000	493 <b>,000</b> 179 <b>,0</b> 00
Fishing Printing, Paper, etc.,	4	4	8	1,000	26,000
Trades Foo i, etc., Trades Other Frades Employees of Public Authorities	2 5 2	6 20 6	8 25 8	2,000 2,000 2,000	13,700 21,000 23,000
Total, April, 1923	38	52	90	110,000	1,077,000
Total, Mar., 1923	27	52	79	83,000	762,000
Total, April, 1922	58	38	96	247,000†	5,261,000†

Causes.—Of the 52 disputes beginning in April, 19, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 16, directly involving 12,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 39,000 workpeople, on questions of unionism and non-unionism; and 11, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected during April in the case of 22 new disputes, directly involving 41,000 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 13,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 10, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 45,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving 40,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for First Four Months of 1922 and 1923.:

The state of the last	Janu	lary to Api	11, 1922.	January to April, 1923.				
Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress,	Number of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis putes in progress	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.		
Puilding Mining and Quarrying	28 54	3,000 36,000	58,000 511,000	17 56	13,000 98,000	248,000 624,000		
Engineering and Ship-	1022		7,484,000	26	14,000	50,000		
building	25 24	214,000	172,000	14	1,000	20,000		
Other Metal Textile	5	3,00	44,000	10	32,000	824,000		
Clothing	9	1,000	20,000	7	3,000	20,000		
Transport	22	3,000	32,000	15	2,000	15,000		
Agriculture and Fishing	2	2,000	46,000	4	8,000	246,000		
Printing, Paper, &c.,	3	1,000	34,000	9	6,000	143,000		
Woodworking and Furnishing	8	1,000	27,000	9	1,000	19,000		
Food, &c. Trades	6	2,000	34,000	12	3,000	32,000		
Other Trades	18	2,0.0	34,000	29	3,000	17,000		
Employees of Public Authorities	19	4,000	57,-00	10	3,000	37,000		
Total	223	279,000	8,553,000	218	187,000	2,295,000		

# PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING APRIL, 1923.

						Company of the Compan
Occupations and Locality. §	Approximate Number of Work people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§
Occupations and Hocarty's	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.		
Building Trades:— Building trades operatives— Eastern Counties of England.	10,000		1923. 1 Mar.	1923. 17 April	Against proposed reduction in the rates of wages of painters below those fixed for crafts- men by the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry.	Rates applying prior to the dispute to be paid pending further reference to the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Industry.
Mining and Quarrying:  Coal miners, etc.—Newport, Mon.  (near).	2,3	00	5 Feb.	18 April	Refusal to work with non-members of the South Wales Milers'	Non-members joined the Federation.
Coal miners; etc.—Rhondda Valley	40,0	000	4 April	7 April	Refusal to work with non-mem- bers of the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Non-unionists and some of the members of a rival Trade Union joined the Federation.
METAL, FNGINEERING, AND SHIP- BUILDING:— Platers, ivetters, cautkers, etc. (shipbuilding and repairing)— Federated Districts.¶	10,00	00**	3C April	**	(See page 159).	No settlement reported.
TEXTILE TRADES:— Jute worke, s—Dundee	29,000		23 Feb.	18 April	Strike at one establishment re-pecting the number of spinners to be employed on certain spinning frames followed on 23rd March by general lock-out of workpeople employed by members of the A-sociation of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers.	(See page 159).
AGRICULTURE AND FISHINGT: :- Farm workers-Norfolk	8,000‡‡	-	12 Mar.§§	21 April	Dispute arising out of proposed reduction in standard rate of wages from 61. to 5½d. per hour, and increase in standard working hours from 50 to	Agreement effected providing for a wage of 25s. for a guaranteed hours week with ove time rate of 6d. per hour up to 4 hours per week, and 7½d. per hour there after. (See al o page 180.)
Manufacturing stationery, etc., employees.—London. Employee of Co-operative Wholesale Society Lid. engaged in confectionery and drug packing, etc.—Pel.won. Tyne and Silvertown, London, E.	845		9 Mar. 21 April		54 per week. Dispute arising out of objection to non-unionists. Agains reputation in wages, in alleged violation of an undertaking that variations in wages be subject to negotiation and, failing agreement, to arbitration.	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 duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† Disputes involving over 200,000 workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding industries were in progress in April, 1922.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the extent of such duplication is, however, very slight.

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes of workpeople and result of not apply to these persons.

| Estimated number who ceased work. By the end of March the number absent from work was reported to have been considerably reduced.
| The districts involved include the Clyde, East Scotland, North-East coast, Hull, Southampton, Bir enhead, and Barrow.

• Estimated number involved on 0 April, vxclusive of workpeople unemployed when the stoppage began. Exact figures are not available.

• Estimated number involved on 0 April, vxclusive of workpeople unemployed when the stoppage began. Exact figures are not available.

† Aberdeen Fishing Dispute.—This stoppage (see page 188 of April issue) continued through at April. As it now appears clear, however, that this stoppage testimated number.

‡‡ Estimated number. §§ Date of commencement of dispute in a few districts. The numbers involved were considerably increased on 17 March and further augmented on 26 March

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics \* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £88,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 700,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £6,500 in the wages of 110,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected are shown below:—

May, 1923.

Group of Industries.	Number	ximale of Work- fected by	Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal	88,000 — — — — 1,900 21,000	93,000 103,000 154,000 74,000 80,000 184,000	4,900 — — — — — 150 1,450	7,200 4,400 25,000 14 100 8,600 19,230
Total	110,000	692,000	6,500	88,500

The increases in the metal group occurred mainly in the iron and steel trades. Blast furnacemen had their wages increased in most of the principal districts, the increase varying from under 1 per cent. to nearly 5 per cent. on current rates. There was an increase of nearly 2 per cent. on the current rates of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and the Midlands, and of over 2½ per cent. on those of steel sheet millmen and galvanisers. The principal decreases in this group affected semi-skilled men and labourers in steel works in certain districts, piece-workers in the railway wagon building certain districts, piece-workers in the railway wagon building and repairing trade, and men in non-federated shipyards at

In the textile group the principal reductions affected work-people employed in the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades, whose cost of living bonuses were reduced in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland.

In the transport group there were general reductions in wages in the merchant shipping service, which amounted to 15s. per month in the case of ordinary seamen and 20s. per month in the case of other deck and engine-room ratings on monthly articles, and to 5s. to 6s. 6d. per week in the case of men on weekly articles

There was a general reduction in the wages of pottery workers in North Staffordshire and other centres of the industry, and men employed in the paint, colour and varnish industry also ustained a decrease.

In the public utility services the principal reduction affected orkpeople in the gas industry and in the electricity supply

In other trades the principal reductions affected men employed in the civil engineering industry, those in the seed-crushing industry, and tanners and curriers. There were increases in the wages of iron miners in Cleveland and Cumberland.

Under the Trade Boards Acts there were decreases in the

minimum rates fixed for workpeople in the stamped or pressed

metal wares, sack and bag, sugar confectionery and food preserving and coffin furniture trades in Great Britain, in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in England and Wales, and in the rope, twine and net, wholesale mantle and costume and shirtmaking trades in Northern Ireland.

Of the decreases taking effect in April, 54, amounting to over £16,600 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales; 37, amounting to £47,000 per week, were arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (including £9,500 under cost of living sliding scales, also included above); 9, amounting to £11,500 per week, took effect under Trade Board Orders (including £150 under cost of living sliding scales, included above); 14, amounting to £800 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; 6, amounting to £1,200 per week, were arranged by arbitration; and the remaining 54 cases, amounting to over £21,000 per week, were arranged by direct negotiation between the parties or by individual action on the part of the employers. Reductions preceded by disputes involving stoppages of work accounted for less than £200 per week. There were 45 increases in wages, 35 of which, amounting to £5,500 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; 2, amounting 8 increases being arranged by direct negotiation, the remaining 8 increases being arranged by direct negotiation,

#### Summary of Changes in January-April, 1923.

Group of Industries.	Approx Number of peo affected	of Work-	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
			£	£	
Building and Allied	The same		DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	10100	
Trades	170,000	48,000		10,100	
Mining and Quarrying -	139,000	559,000	18,550	12.200	
Iron and Steel	40,000	108,000	3,200	6,700	
Engineering, Shipbuild-	1,300	148,000	150	26,000	
ing, &c Other Metal	3,000	91,000	230	15,300	
m411-	- 0,000	156,000		9,300	
Clothing		308.000		56,400	
Transport	2,700	206,000	550	43,000	
Furniture and Wood-			BELL STORY		
working	100	30,000	20	6,700	
Chemical, Glass, Brick,	THE REAL PROPERTY.		223		
Pottery, &c	-	98,000	_	17,900	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	-	145,000	! -	19,900	
Public Utility Services	1,000	155,000	200	19,700	
Other	-	56,000	_	7,800	
Total	187,100	2,108,000	22,900	251,000	

In the corresponding four months of 1922 there was a net reduction of over £1,900,000 in the weekly rates of wages of 6,800,000 workpeople, and a net increase of about £3,300 in the wages of 22,000 workpeople.

#### Hours of Labour.

The principal change affected ironstone miners in Cleveland, whose hours were increased.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923.

NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in April, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during April 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.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
The second secon	Mining on a souls of		BUILDING AND ALLIED	rrades.
Building	Lancaster and Morecambe	3 April	Building trade operatives	Decrease of 1d. per hour for tradesmen (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.), and 2d. per hour for labourers (1s. 3d. to 1s. 24d.).
	Great Britain	1st pay after 18 April	Men employed by civil engineering construction contractors	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: Country of London, 1s. 3d. Class II 1s. 2d. Class II 1s. 1d.
4-	London (Metro- politan Police Area)	1st pay in April	Workpeople employed by public works contractors	Class IV., 1s.; Class V., 11d.  Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change in City and County of London: Granite masons, etc., 1s. 9d. blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett dressers, ker
Works of Construction		29 81 % 24 12 2 2 10 10 2	1915 AT 1915 A	fixers, paviors, street masons, and flag dressers  1s. 8d.; steam roller drivers, 1s. 7½d.; scaffolders  1s. 6½d; platelayers, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d.; petro locomotive or roller drivers, pipe jointers (iron above 6 in. diameter), 1s. 5½d.; drain layers
		Later in	Assessment and a resident of a second of the	jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rammer men, screeders, timbermen, and wood block layers 1s. 4½d.; concrete levellers, tar-pot men and labourers 1s. 3½d.; rest of district not more than 1d. less that above rates.
Electrical Installation	Sussex District	1st pay day in April	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors	Decrease of 14d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 33d.).

<sup>\*</sup>The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the list of princeipal changes reported. The statistics relate to weekly full-time rates of wages, on the basis of employment of the full numbers of persons in the respective industries.

† The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour "cost of living" index number.

‡ The decrease does not apply in districts (mainly rural) in which the rate previously paid to labourers was less than 1s. 2½d. per hour.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
279 00 218 100 2	ne to the first of to		MINING AND QUARRYI	NG.
	3 51 7 35 7 17 18		Iron ore miners	Increase* of 5d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 9d. to 10s. 2d.) and of 5d. per shift in the minimum wage
1 (970912 1.4 1870	Cumberland	16 April	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface workers	(7s. 1d. to 7s. 6d.). Increase* of 3½d. per shift (8s. 6½d. to 8s. 10½d.). Increase* of 2½d. per shift for men, and of 1½d. per shift for boys under 16. Rate after change for underground 1st class or leading labourers, 6s. 5½d.
Iron Mining, etc.	Cleveland	23 April	Ironstone miners, etc	per shift. Increase of 4½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 88½ per cent. above the standard.†
loa longivi	Northamptonshire	20 April	Ironstone miners and quarry-	Increase* of 64 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 per cent. above the standard of 1920.
u a vadi se	Banbury and Dis- trict	25 April	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Increase* of 64 per cent, on standard rates, making wages 47 per cent, above the standard.
inga prikas	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire	25 April	Ironstone quarrymen	Increase of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 16½ per cent. above the standard of 1920.  Increase* of 2½d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners,
neing errange	West Cumberland	9 April	Limestone quarry workers	of 3\frac{3}{4}d. per shift for other men, and of 2d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: blacksmiths and joiners, 8s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.; knobblers, 8s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.; haulage enginemen, 8s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; day borers (1st class), 8s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.; day labourers (1st class), 7s. 6\frac{1}{4}d.; ruddmen, 7s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.
19.83.	innA-vacuus si s	Standay.	Supposed . Supposery	per shift.
Quarrying	South and West Durham	23 April	Limestone quarry workers	Increase of 4½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 88½ per cent. above the standard.
quarrying a	Portland	1 April	Limestone quarry workers (ex- cluding labourers and men in sawmills and masons' yards)	Decrease; of ½d. in the shilling on earnings, of 6d. per day in the minimum wage for pieceworkers, and of 7d. per day for timeworkers. Rates after change: timeworkers, 12s. 7d.; pieceworkers, 12s. 3d. (minimum).
Servetol . 78 h	Aberdeen	18 April	Granite workers	Decreaset of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths, 1s. 5½d.; polishers (hand), leading bedsetters and sawmen, 1s. 4½d. per hour.
CONT.	650.55	100	IRON AND STEEL MANUFA	CTURE.
	Cleveland and	1 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 41 per cent on standard rates of 1919
900.00 800.01	Durham Tees-side	1 April	Cokemen and by-product	making wages 314 per cent. above the standard (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus).
606.0 000.53	Not tinghamshire and parts of Der-	25 April	workers Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 2½ per cent., making wages 16½ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
onta a	byshire North Stafford- shire	First making up day	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 8 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 70 per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment for keepers, helpers and slaggers (varying according to the tonnage output).
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Stafford-	in April Beginning of 1st full pav after 16 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 24 per cent. above the standard of July, 1922.  Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 5s. 1d. per shift plus 24 per cent.
TO STATE OF THE	Northamptonshire	20 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 62 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 3d. per shift plus 47 per cent.
i objet do	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 April	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift plus 52 per cent.
in Olevel and	West of Scotland	200	Blastfurnacemen	Increase* of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 31 per cent. above the standard.
.01	Various districts in England and Scotland	8 April	Semi-skilled workers, labourers and certain other classes in steel works   Iron puddlers	Decrease* of 14 per cent. on basis rates, or 12 of total war advances.
o forest tall	diagnosida sur a	2 April	Iron millmen	wages 35 per cent. above the standard, Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 32½ per cent. above the standard.
Australia, an	North of England	8 April	Engineers, electricians, strikers, motor attendants, are lamp trimmers, boilermakers and patternmakers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and	Decrease* of 1 of the total amount of advance in wages given between August 1914 and 30 April 1921, making a total decrease of about 82 per cent. of that advance since 1st May 1921.
	( -00 to 00 miles -000	8 April	steel works Bricklayers in iron and steel works	Decrease* of 0.105d. per hour (1s. 2.265d. to 1s. 2.16d.).
		9 April	Bricklayers' labourers Wire and hoop millmen	Decrease* of 0.10d. per hour (9.95d. to 9.85d.). Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making
Iron and Steel	Barrow-in-Furness	2 April	Merchant millmen	wages 42½ per cent. above the standard. Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 32½ per cent. above the standard.
Manufacture	Midlands (includ- parts of South Yorkshire and South Lanca-	9 April	Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen Other classes	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 42½ per cent. above the standard.  War bonus increased* by 6d. per week for men, 3d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years of age, and 1½d. per week for boys under 18.
of production	shire) England and Wales	9 April	Steel sheet millmen	Increase* of 4 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56 per cent. above the standard of 1891.
	Sounthorpe	8 April	3 ricklayers' and joiners' labourers in iron and steel works  from and steel workers	Decrease* of 0.12d. per hour (9.98d. to 9.86d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 April	Engineers and other skilled craftsmen in iron and steel	above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift plus 52 per cent.  Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Dowlais Cardiff works, 66s. 7d.; other works, 65s. per
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE	West of Scotland	8 April	works Bricklayers' labourers in steel	week. Decrease* of 0.09d. per hour (9.22d. to 9.13d.).

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923—(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics.)
	London District*	1st pay	GINEERING SHIPBUILDING, E Labourers, 21 years of age and	Kate of 84d, per nour adopted plus a war bolius of 100
Harris and the	Various districts in Lancashiret	after 31 Mar. 19 Feb.	over, employed in engineering establishments Skilled coremakers;	per week for a 47-hour week.  Rates of wages individually adjusted to that paid to moulders (60s. 6d.), in accordance with an agreemen making such provision in cases where the two classes
ngineering,	Portsmouth	1 April	Men employed in the shipbuild- ing, engineering, etc., trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in	are interchangeable.  Decrease, in war bonus, of 1s. per week.§
ipbuilding,) lip-repair- ing, etc.	Milford Haven	1 April	some other industry and those employed in H.M. Dockyards) Joiners employed in the ship-	Decrease of 5s. per week (60s. to 55s.).
	Belfast (non-fed- erated firms)	1 April	repairing trade Men employed in the shipbuilding, engineering, etc., trades	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for timeworkers who wages (including 10s. war bonus), previous to 1 Jan ary, were 52s. 6d. per week or over, and for piec workers; with smaller amounts for timeworkers who wages (including 10s. war bonus), previous to 1 Jan ary, were more than 37s. 6d., but less than 52s. 6 per week.
lalvanising	England and Wales (certain firms ¶)	9 April	OTHER METAL TRADE Workpeople employed in galvan- ising departments (excluding process of annealing)	S. Increase, under sliding scale, of 4 per cent. on stadard rates, making wages 56 per cent. above the standard. Decrease of 2½ per cent. in wages.
Copper nelting, etc. ght Castings, etc., Manufacture	South Wales  North-East Coast District	2 April 19 Mar.	Skilled process workers and boys employed in the copper trade Workpeople employed in the manufacture of light castings, etc.  Male timeworkers	Special bonus of 2s. per week, previously paid, wit
Railway agon Build- ig and Re- pairing	Great Britain**	30 April	Male pieceworkers	paid.  Decrease of 5 per cent. on the "Pink Backed" pied work price list of September, 1920, for wagon a pairers (leaving wages 5 per cent. above the list and an equivalent reduction on the piecework rate for wagon builders.
	Yorkshire South Wales and Monmouthshire		Artico	Decrease of 1s. 11½d. per week. Decrease of 1s. 11½d. per week.
Electric Cable Making	West Midlands West of England East Midlands East Coast Home Counties	1 April	Plumber-jointers, jointers and jointers' mates employed in the electric cable making industry	Decrease of 3s. 2½d. per week. Decrease of 1s. 11½d. per week. Decrease of 1s. 11½d. per week. Decrease of 1s. 11½d. per week. Decrease of 3s. 11½d. per week for plumber-joint and jointers' mates, and of 3s. 10½d. per week
Wire	South Coast Scotland Glasgow	1st pay in April	Wire workers	1s. 5d.), and of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates pieceworkers (leaving wages 50 per cent. above p
Bedstead Innufacture	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dud- ley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge,	1 April	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade	- 10th Fohmulamu a total of 10 ner cent. 111
1 14 10 201	Keighley and Glasgow Yorkshire	lst pay day in April	Shuttlemakers	56 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after chan- 10½d. per hour plus 56 per cent. (or 1s. 4.38d.
Shuttle Making	Lancashire (except certain workpeople employed at Gars-	lst pay day in April	Shuttlemakers	hour). Addition of 60 per cent., previously paid on revised of 1920, reduced to 56 per cent. Minimum daywrate after change: 1s. per hour plus 56 per cent. 1s. 6.72d. per hour).
Surgical Instrument	ton and Black- burn) Sheffield	2 April	Surgical and dental instrument	t Addition of 50 per cent., previously paid on revi pre-war piecework prices, reduced to 45 per cen
Ianufacture Farriery	Carlisle, Work- ington and Wig-		Farriers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates ofter change: men, 1s. 5½d.; doormen, 1s. 5d.
- Marine A	ton	10.242	Men and youths	Decreases in bonus of 2s. per week for those 21 yes of age and over, and of amounts varying from 1s 2s. 3d. per week for those 17 years but under 21 yes.
Needle and ishing Tackle Making	Redditch and District	Week begin- ning 2 April	Women and girls	Base rates adjusted to 6d. per hour for those 16 ye and over, and to amounts varying according to from 2½d. per hour for those under 15 years to per hour for those 17 years but under 18 years; decreases in bonus of 2s. per week for those 18 ye and over, and of 1s. per week for those under
Spring Manufacture	Sheffield	1st full pay after	Laminated spring fitters and vicemen, smiths and strikers	Decision No. 789 on p. 192.)
Stamped or Pressed Meta Wares Manufacture		13 April 7 April	Male workers employed in the stamped or pressed meta wares trade as braziers, bur nishers, drop-stampers, dip pers, dippers who are also bronzers or as annealers of	under Trade Boards Acts, of 12d. per hour for 121 years of age and over, and of from §d. to §d. hour for those under 21 years; piecework basis to rates being correspondingly reduced.†† (See
Hame Making	Walsall	16 April	polishers	Pecrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 95 per cabove pre-war prices.

\* The adoption of the above rate was the result of an arrangement made by the London and District Association of Engineering Employers and the Metropolitan District Committee of the National Federation of General Workers, and applied to the area within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross and such parts of the following towns as lie outside that area, viz.: Bexley Heath Crayford, Dartford, Enfield, Erith, Hayes, Romford, Thames Ditton and Waltham.

† Viz.: Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, St. Helens and Wigan.

‡ No coremaker is to be considered skilled unless he has had at least 5 years' continuous experience on other than simple coremaking.

‡ It was arranged that reductions, each of 1s. per week, were to be made on 1st December, 1922, 1st January, 1st February, 1st March and 1st April, making

¶ It was arranged that reductions, each of amounts similar to the above, were to take effect as from 1st January, 1st February, lst March and 1st April, making

¶ Members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

\*\* The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' and Repairers' Associations and the trade

unions concerned.

†† The "cost of living" sliding scale which regulated the wages of the workpeople to whom the above decreases applied from October, 1922, has now been

abolished.

<sup>This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.
† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. Certain increases in the base rates, following upon the change in hours, have been under discussion, but details are not yet available for publication.
† This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in accordance with the Ministry of Labour "cost of living" index number.
§ This increase took effect from the pay period beginning nearest 1st May: in most cases this was 29th April.
|| For particulars of the districts and classes of workpeople affected see Table and footnotes \( \) and \( \) on page 140 of the April Gazette. The decrease formed the second instalment of a decrease of \( 2\) per cent. or \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) are advances due under sliding scale arrangements. The previous instalment of \( 1\) \( \) per cent. or \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) avaradvances took effect on 11th March.</sup> 

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923—(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Y		TEXTILE TRADES.	and Milay 2
edi to grand o	Leicester	lst pay day iu April	Workpeople employed in lamb's wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding workpeople such as engineers belonging to unions other than	Bonus reduced* from 4d. to 33d. in the shilling on earnings. Rates after change: timeworkers—men, 42s. 6d. plus 33d. in shilling; women, 25s. 6d. plus 33d. in shilling; pieceworkers, 25 per cent. above time rates.
	West of England District†	1st full pay after 25 April	the Workers' Union) Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. in minimum time, piece and piecework basis time rates. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 years and over—wool sorters with not less than 5 years' experience and other men in Class A with not less than 4 years' experience, 51s. 6d.; Class B with not less than 3
Woollen and Worsted Industry				years' experience, 48s. 6d.; Class C with not less than 1 year's experience, 42s. 6d.; Class D, 39s.; female workers 18 and over—woolsorters with not less than 5 years' experience and others in Class A with not less than 4 years' experience, 26s. 6d.; Class B with not less than 3 years' experience, 25s.; Class C, 23s. 6d.
	Alva and Kinross	20 April	Workpeople employed in the	Decrease of 5s. per week for men and of 3s. per week for women, leaving total increases over pre-war average earnings (as embodied in schedule of Sep- tember, 1918) of 26s. to 31s. per week for men and of 18s. to 18s. 9d. per week for women.
ed arose in	Tillicoultry (certain firms)	19 Mar.	spinning and manufacture of tweeds, shawls, etc.	Decrease for timeworkers of 6s. per week for men and of 3s. per week for women, leaving total increases over pre-war average earnings (as embodied in schedule of September, 1918) of 25s. to 30s. for men and 18s. to 18s. 9d. for women, with proportionate decreases for pieceworkers.
the charter			Workpeople employed in the silk trade (excluding enginemen and firemen, power loom overlookers, thrown silk workers and dyers):—	and while the same and the same
	THE TO SELECT THE SELE		Timeworkers	Decrease* of 2s. per week for adult male workers, 1s. 6d. per week for adult female workers, and 1s. per week for juniors. Minimum rates after change: male workers—warehousemen, overlookers, card cutters and knitting tacklers, 50s.; other workers (except weavers), 48s.; female workers—knitters, 28s. 6d.;
Silk Manufacture	Macclesfield in	Pay day in week ending 28 April	Pieceworkers:— Weavers Winders, warpers, pickers and twisters	others, 27s.  Decrease* of 10 per cent. in percentage payable on list prices, leaving wages 80 per cent. and 70 per cent. above the list for rich work and ordinary work respectively.  Decrease* of 5 per cent. in bonus, making a total reduction of 20 per cent.
	the mad of S. 10g.  The work of the control of the		Knitting and making-up sections, also females in embroidery section Smallware section	Decrease* of 3½ per cent. on gross wages, making a total reduction of 13½ per cent.  Decrease* in existing bonus for male workers of 6½ per cent. for those who received 100 per cent. on pre-war rates, and of 5 per cent. for those who received 50 per cent. on 1918 rates, making total reductions of 26½ per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively,
most other with a	The second second		Female workers:—  18 years of age and over (except doffers)	and for females of 5 per cent., making a total reduction of 20 per cent.  Decrease, under the Trade Boards Acts, of 4d. per hour in the minimum time rates. Minimum ratest after
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	16 April (	Doffers	change: hand braiders (nets), house machine minders, spreaders, carders, spinners, twisters, reelers, warpers, plaiters, scourers, polishers, ballers, leeson roll winders, parcellers, and sample makers. 6½d. and 6d.; drawers and rovers, 6½d. and 5½d.; winders, spoolers, cop winders, plaiting winders and piecers, 6d. and 5½d.; layers, 5d. and 4½d.; all other classes (excluding learners who have had less than 12 months' experience), 4½d. and 4½d.
to the second	Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge District)§		Under 18 years Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades	4\forall d. and 3\forall d. per hour irrespective of dige.  Decrease, under the Trade Boards Acts, of \forall d. per hour in the minimum time rates.  "Cost of living" wage reduced* from 81\forall per cent. to 78 per cent. for timeworkers, from 65\forall per cent. to 100 per cent. The per cent of 100 per cent. The
store to the son of all the son of all the son of the s	Lancashire, Che- shire, Derby- shire and Scot- land	65 - 65 C	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engineers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant)	from 49 per cent. to 463 per cent. for hand pressers.  MALES: "Cost of living" wage reduced from 24s. 8d. to 23s. 7d. for workers 21 years of age and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21.  FEMALES: "Cost of living" wage reduced from 14s. 8d. to 14s. 1d. per week for workers 18 years of age and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and for workers 21 years and over in Scotland, and by smaller amounts for workers under these age limits
Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	Pay preced-	Mechanics employed in dye- works	in the respective districts.  Decrease* of 1s. 1d. per week. Total rates after change: Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 63s. 10d.; other towns, 62s. 10d.
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	Bolton and Bury Districts Tottington, White- field, Radcliffe, Walmersley, En- twistle, Rams- bottom and Westhoughton	ing 1st pay day in May	Mechanics employed in the bleaching, dyeing, etc., trades Mechanics employed in calico print works	23s. 7d. per week. Total rate after change, old to "Cost of living" wage reduced* from 24s. 8d. to 23s. 7d. per week. Total rate after change, 61s. 7d.
Maria Maria	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland Lancashire Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast		Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works:— Engravers Turners, polishers and varnishers Engravers, etc., employed in engraving works	"Cost of living" wage reduced* from 33s. 5d. to 32s. 2d. or 32s. 3d. per week.

The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour "cost of living" index number.

† Including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, Witney, South Devon and North Tawton.

† The higher rates quoted apply in each case to workers employed in the County Borough of Belfast: and the lower rate for those employed in all other districts.

† At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire. For pieceworkers the "cost of living" wage was reduced from 70 to 67 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 63 to 61 per cent. for hand cutters, from 53 to 51 per cent. for mendars, and from 60 to 57 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923—(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	Manchester	6 or 7 April	TEXTILE TRADES—(continu  Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry	Decrease* of 1s. 1d. per week for men 21 and over and of 7d. per week for women 18 and over. Rates after change: packers, 68s. 4d.; general warehousemen, 52s. 3d.; porters, 48s. 5d.; women (various classes), 27s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 35s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.
(continued)	of the property of the		CLOTHING TRADES.	brat anact
Felt Hat Manufacture	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Failsworth and Romiley Dis- tricts; also Car- lisle	1st pay day iu April	Timeworkers	Bonus reduced* from 55 per cent. to 50 per cent. Rates after change for men: 101d. per hour plus 50 per cent. Bonus reduced* from 60 per cent. to 55 per cent.
Shirt-making		2 April {	Female workers:— Other than learners  Learners  Pieceworkers (home-workers)	
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	7 April	Workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trade:— Male workers (other than learners)  Male learners Female workers (other than learners)	Decreases in the minimum rates, fixed under the Irace Boards Acts, of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:  Decrease of 1½d. per hour for cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, pressers, passers and machinists, and of 2d. per hour for other workers. Minimum rates after change: cutters, knifemen, etc., 1s. 2½d.; under pressers and plain machinists, 11½d.; other workers, 10½d.  Decreases varying from ½d. to 1d. per hour.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	England and	l 30 April	Female learners  Female workers employed in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trades:—  Those employed in the whole sale manufacturing branch or in any branch of the trade other than retail be spoke dressmaking  Those employed in the retail bespoke dressmaking  Those employed in the retail bespoke dress making  Experienced bodice, coat skirt, gown or blouse hands (20 years of agand over)  All other workers (excepted to the strength of the skirt, gown or blouse hands)	Decreases in the minimum rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also p. 193):— Decrease of ½d. per hour in time rate and 1d. per hour in piecework basis time rate, and new scale of rates fixed for learners. Minimum time and piecework basis time rate respectively for workers other than learners, 7d., 7½d.  Decrease of 1d., ¾d., and ¾d. in time rates for Area‡ A, B, and C respectively; and piecework basis time rates, previously fixed, cancelled. Minimum time rates after change: Area A, ¼ ¼d.; Area B, ½d.; Area C, 9d. Decrease of ¾d., ½d. and ½d. in time rates for Area A, B and C respectively; and piecework basis time rates, previously fixed, cancelled. Minimum time rates after previously fixed, cancelled. Minimum time rates after
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief Manufacture.		26 April	I Learners Female pieceworkers employer in shire hemstitching handker chiefs	d Scale of minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade
	* 1		TRANSPORT TRADE	S. transaction of the contract
				Revised schedule of wages adopted, involving a reduction of 30s. per month. Rates after change: 1s mates (501-1,000 tons), £16 to £19; (5,001 to 7,000 tons) £19 to £22; (12,001 and over), £22 to £25; fourtimates, £10 10s.§  Revised schedule of wages adopted, involving a reduction of 10s. per week. Rates after change for carge vessels, home trade (food not provided))!: first mate (101 to 200 tons), start at 75s.; (501 to 750 tons), 90s. (1,001 tons and over), 95s.; second mates (101 tons to 200 tons), 65s.; (501 to 750 tons), 75s.; (1,001 tons and over), 95s.; second mates (101 tons and over), 95s.; second mates (101 tons and over), 95s.; (1,001 tons and 0ver), 95s.; (1,0
Merchant Shipping Service	Great Britain an	nd 16 April	Sailors, firemen, etc., and cating department:— Monthly vessels  Weekly vessels	over), 80s. Decreases of 15s. per month for ordinary seamen, and of 20s. per month for other ratings of the deck, e gine room and catering departments, and of 30s. per month for boilermakers and electricians. Rates after change: ordinary seamen (12 to 24 months), 95s.; (months and over), 125s.; able seamen, £9; boatswains £10 10s. Si boatswains' mates, quartermasters and find men £9 10s.; free food provided in each case.  Decrease of 5s. per week for ordinary seamen, of the per week for trimmers with under one month's service; of 6s. per week for trimmers with over own month's service; and of 6s. 6d. per week for all oth members of the deck, engine room and catering denortments. Rates after change (food not invided)*: able seamen, 62s.; ordinary seamen, 45 quartermasters, 64s. 6d.; boatswhins, 67s.; firemen, 6

<sup>\*</sup>The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in accordance with the Ministry of Labour "cost of living" index number.

† See also p. 152 of April GAZETT".

‡ Area A.—All areas administered by Rural District Councils and all areas administered by Municipal Borough Councils and Urban District Councils which, according to the most recent Census, had a population of less than 10,000; but so as in neither case to a ply to any area within the Metropolitan Police District.

Area B.—All areas other than Areas A and C.

Area C.—The ar a comprising the City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts.

Area C.—The ar a comprising the City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts.

§ Navi ating officers on oil tank vessels receive 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. extra; engineering officers 7½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. extra according to rating.

Where food is provided a deduction of 25s. per week (or pro rata for part of a week) is to be made from the above rates. The rates quoted are supplemented by 5s, to 10s according to tonnage if trading outside home trade limits. A sum of 2's to 2's (according to tonnage) is added for passenger vessels.

Boatswa'ns on monthly articles on some Liverpool owned passenger liners receive "12 10s, and the boatswain's mate £10 10s.; superior ratings of leading firemen on certain large passenger liners are to rak as first leading firemen and be paid £10 10s.

\*\* Where food is provided a deduction of 21s. per week (or pro rata for part of a week) is to be made from the rates quoted.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923—(continued).

	1		1	
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TRANSPORT TRADES - (contr	nued).
Dock	Various ports in England*	1st full pay week in April	Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen	Decreaset of 5 per cent., leaving wages 105 per cent. above pre-war tariffs and payments for incidentals, subject to the minimum wage of 60s. per week pre-
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Londonderry and Newry	9 Aprilt	Dook labourers, etc {	Decrease of 1s. per day for timeworkers and a proportionate amount for pieceworkers. Rates after change: Londonaerry—cusual men. 1s. 7kd, per hour, meable.
4-10-10-10-10-1-2 10-1-10-10-10-1-2	Coleraine	1 April   Week ending		men, 68s. 3d. per week; Newry—casual men, 13s. per day; permanent men, 64s. 6d. per week.  Decrease of 1d. per ton for pieceworkers.  Decrease of 1s. per week.
Road Transport	Plymouth	9 Mar. Week ending 6 April	Workpeople employed in road transport industry	Further decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: single-horse drivers, 48s.; pair-horse drivers, 50s.; motor drivers (2 tons and over), 56s.; (1 to 2 tons), 51s.; (under 1 ton), 49s.; steam wagon drivers, 56s. per week.
phin a greene	a sun a succession		AGRICULTURE AND FISHI	NG.
	Herefordshire Norfolk	2 April 21 April	Adult male labourers Adult male labourers	Rate of 27s. adopted for a week of 54 hours.§ Rate of 25s. adopted for a guaranteed week of 50
Agriculture &	Suffolk	26 April	Adult male labourers	hours. Rate of 25s. adopted for a guaranteed week of 50 hours; horsemen and stockmen to receive 5s. per week extra.
		P	APER, PRINTING AND ALLIED	TRADES.
Paper	Various districts in England**	2nd pay day in April	Workpeople employed in the wallpaper industry	Residuary bonus reduced† by 2s. per week for men, and by 1s. per week for women and juveniles.†† Minimum rates after change: unskilled men, 40s. per week (1d. per hour more in London) plus residuary bonus in
Making	Maidstone, Wells, and Totnes	23 April	Workpeople employed in hand made paper mills	most cases of 3s. to 5s. per week; women, 31s.  Decreaset of 2d. per "day's work" for journeymen and 1d. per "day's work" for apprentices. Rates after change per "day's work" tt: vatmen, 11s. 6d.; couchers, 11s. 4d.; dryworkers and layers, 9s. 8d.
Press Telegraphy	Great Britain	Pay day in we k	Press telegraphists employed by certain provincial newspaper	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: operators employed in offices fitted with high
Enter the state of	London	ending 5 May 1st pay day in April	proprietors leasing private wires from the Post Office Packers, porters, etc., employed by book publishers	speed machines—London, 102s. 6d.; provinces, 92s. 6d.; morse operators—London, 92s. 6d.; provinces, 87s. 6d. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and boys: Rates after change: packers, 65s.; porters, lookers-out, messen-
Printing, etc.	Manchester	Week ending 21 April	Compositors, composing machine operators, etc., employed in daily newspaper offices	gers, and liftmen, 62s.  Decrease of 3s. per week.
100		F	URNITURE AND WOODWORKIN	G TRADES.
Furniture	Birmingham,	Week	Timeworkers:— Cabinet makers, chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers and french	Decreaset of ½d. per hour for adult workers and of pro- portionate amounts for boys and youths. Standard rate after change for skilled adults, 18. 6d.
Manufacture	West Bromwich and Wolver- hampton	ending 4 or 5 May §§	polishers Female french polishers and upholstresses	Decreaset of 1d. per hour for adult workers and of proportionate amounts for girls. Standard rate after change for adults. 9d.
(	Sheffield and	Week	Pieceworkers	Percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices reduced from 70 to 672.
Mill Sawing	Rotherham	endi g 19 April§§	hadrondaak tao	ing and moulding machinists, saw sharpeners and wood turners, 1s. 5½d.; band and circular sawyers, 1s. 5d.; horizontal sawyers, 1s. 4½d.; deal frame sawyers, 1s. 4d.
	Leicester	Week begin- ning	Labourers	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2d.).
-5.53+ 0.0007	Bradford and Dis- trict	23 April \$\$ 13 April	Rolling board and packing case makers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour for men 21 years and over (1s. 6d. to 1s. 4½d.), of ¾d. per hour for women, and of proportionate amounts for boys.
Packing	Manchester, Sal- ford and Bolton St. Helens	1 April 7 April	Packing case makers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for men (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.), and of proportionate amounts for apprentices.
Case, etc. Making	Birmingham	Week ending 26, 27 or 28 April§§	Packing case makers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Increase of 10 per cent. on list prices.
	Stoke - on - Trent and District	30 April	Crate makers	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on current rates.
Coopering	Great Britain; also Belfast	Pay after 1st full pay in April	Coopers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and 6% per cent. in percentage addition for pieceworkers (leaving piece rates generally 76% per cent. above pre-war rates). Rates after change: London, 18, 7d.; Birmingham, Liverpool, Northwich, Derby, Nottingham, Stokeon-Trent, Leicester, Manchester, Swansea, Wolverhampton, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Stirling, Livingston and Belfast, 1s. 6d.; other districts, 1s. 5d. ¶

\* The reduction applied to the principal coal exporting centres, including those on the North East Coast and at Hull, Grimsby and Immingham. The minimum of 60s. has been in force on the North East Coast since September, 19.2. At Immingham, where the previous minimum was 13s per day, 7s. 6d. per half-day and 10s. 3d. on Saturdays, the above minimum was first adopted in the first full pay in January, 1923. At Hull, where the previous minimum was 12s per day or 6s 6d. per half-day, and Grimsby the minimum of 60s. has also been adopted.

† The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages filetuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour "cost of living" index number.

‡ In the case of tonnage workers at Newry the reduction (of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per ton) took effect from 30th April.

§ The rate was adopted under an agreement arrived at between the National Farmers' Union and the Trade Union concerned.

¶ The rate was agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

\*\* Including Darwen, Derby, Doneaster, Golborne, Holmes Chapel, Hull, Leeds, Little Lever, London, Blickburn, Manchester and Oldham.

†† For the method of determining the residuary bonus, see p. 270 of GAZETTE of June, 1922. In the case of certain classes of workers, including the majority of women, the b nus had already been eliminated.

‡† A "day's work" is a quantity of paper which varies according to the different sizes.

§§ The change took effect more an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry.

¶ At Burton-on-Trent the rate for those at block and on unions and pressure work is ls. 6d. per hour and for vat makers ls. 7d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923—(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	20.77%
		CHEMI	CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY,	ETC., TRADES.	
rug and		1st pay	Adult male workers	Decrease of 3s. per week for those 24 years a and of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week for those under 24 years. Minimum rates after chathose 24 years and over: Class I, 60s.; Class Class III, 50s.	nge fo
Fine Chem- ical Manu- facture	Great Britain*	day in April	Juniors	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after Class I, 34s.; Class II, 32s.; Class III, 29s. 6d IV, 26s. 6d.  New scales of minimum rates adopted, resultin creases of from 6d. to 2s. per week for male	g in d
Salt	Tees-side	1 April	Salt workers	and of from 1s. to 2s. per week for female and Advance payable on base rates of 1913 reduced	worker
Paint, Colour, and	Great Britain	2nd pay day in	Male workers employed in the paint, colour, and varnish in-	731 per cent. to 661 per cent.  Decreases of 4s. per week for those 21 years a (52s. to 48s.) and of amounts varying from the state of the second sec	1 1s.
Varnish anufacture		April	Placers (biscuit and glost and saggar-makers)	3s. 6d. per week for those under 21 years; of portionate reductions for pieceworkers. Rate of 11s. 8d. per day adopted for journeym proportionate rates for apprentices, subject cases to a reduction of 10 per cent. Rates adopted of 10s. 7d. per week at 13 years,	en, wi
		201 EU	Printers' cutters  Electrical fittings section:—	Rates adopted of 10s. 7d. per week at 13 years, at 14, and 13s. 4d. at 15, subject in each correduction of 10 per cent.	, 11s. l ase to
150 0 00			Pieceworkers	Piece rates to be adjusted so that they will be to the same percentage addition as ruling general trade (i.e., 50 per cent.), provided the the percentage addition an average worker able to earn no less than a day wage operation	nat will
Pottery Manufao- ture	Various districts in England and Scotland‡	20 April	Female day workers	same age.  New scales adopted as follows:—Glost and warehouse, 10s. 7d. at 13 years, increasing to at 21 years; pressers, fettlers, dippers and 12s. 3d. at 14 years, increasing to 28s. 1d. at 2 Glost and biscuit placers, 13s. 1½d. at 14 years, ing to 30s. at 21 years; printers, decorators at ferers, 11s. 1d. at 13 years, increasing to 28 21 years: all these rates to be subject to a result of the	bisc 26s. cleane 21 yea , incre nd tro
			Labourers, stokers, and enginemen	of 10 per cent.  Decreases of 7s. 6d. per week for labourers 42s. 6d.), 6s. 3d. per week for stokers (53: 47s. 6d.), and 5s. 10d. per week for enginemen	(50s. s. 9d. (58s.
	Continue to the continue to th		All other workers	Decrease of 10 per cent. on gross wages, leaving 50 per cent above pre-war rates.	
	Clasgow, Mussel- burgh, Porto- bello and Rutherglen	1 - 64 -	Workpeople employed in stone- ware pottery manufacture (timeworkers only)	Percentage addition to base rates of March,	1921,
			FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	TRADES.	
Sea And And Season volume of the country	Certain towns in Yorkshire**	in week ending	Adult male workers employed by firms other than Co-opera- tive Societies	men, 658. 6a.; ta otenanas, 568. 6a.	na oi
Anne to to		28 Apruf	Male workers	Decrease¶ of 2s. per week for adult workers, 1s week for those 18 but under 21, and 4d. per jobbers. Rates§§ after change: forehands of men, 71s.; assistant ovenmen and platers hands and doughmakers, 68s.; other adult for the per day.	aay ind or s, sec t bak
Baking and	Manchester and District‡‡	30 April	Female workers	66s.; jobbers, 11s. per day.  Decrease¶ of 1s. 4d. per week for adult worl per week for those 18 but under 21, and 3d. for jobbers. Rates after change: forehands, second hands, 45s. 4d.; other adult bakers, Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after	47s.
Confec- tionery	Lowestoft	2 April	Adult male workers	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rate after change	for to
	Aberdeen	30 April	Adult male workers	at 4 a.m. and 5 a.m. Minimum rates after	char 4s. 6d
	Arbroath	29 April	Adult male workers	Decrease of 9s. per week. Minimum rate after	, 0,00
	Dumfries and Max- welltown	30 April	Adult male workers  Bakers and confectioners	708.111 Paragale Pates after change:	bake
100 100 1	Pelfast	1 -0		day, 72s.; night, 78s.; doughmen, hight, 68s. men—day, 77s.; night, 83s. Decreases of 1s. to 4s. per week. Rates after	char
Seed Crushing	Great Britain .	falls  1st full pay in April	labourers Workpeople employed in seed crushing and compound cake manufacture (except engineers	and of proportionate amounts for youths.	
Brewing	Northampton	Pay day in week ending 21 April	and other craftsmen) Brewery workers (men)	Description of the ner meek. Minimum rate after	r cha

\* The reduced minimum rates quoted are in accordance with recommendations made by the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association, which were, however, not accepted by the Trade Unions concerned. It is understood that higher rates are paid by certain firms in the industry.

however, not accepted by the Trade Unions concerned. It is understood that higher rates are paid by certain firms in the industry.

† The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wa'es fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.

† Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol. Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy and Bo'ness.

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† Including North Staffordshire, Newcastle-on Tyne, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcester, Bristol. Bovey Tracey, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy and Bo'ness.

† In the case of the sanitary fireclay a reduction in the present rates (apart from the reduction of 10 per cent.), the new rates are not to apply to operatives until they where, and failing settlement by 31st July, 1923, the matter is to be referred to arbitration.

¶ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour "cost of living" index number.

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#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923—(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		FOO	D, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRA	DES—(continued).
Sugar Confec- tionery and Food	Great Britain	9 April	Male workers and certain classes of female workers*  Other female workers	New scale of minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from 6d. to 2s. per week (except for those of under 15, for whom there was no change), and decrease of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: under 15 years, 10s., increas- ing to 27s. at 18 and under 19, to 38s. at 21 and under 22, and to 50s. at 24 and over. (See p. 152 of April GAZETTE.)  New scale of minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of 6d. or 1s. per week (except for those of under 15, for whom there was no change); and decrease of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: under 15 years, 10s., increasing to 27s. at 18 and over. (See p. 152 of April GAZETTE.)
Preserving	Northern Ireland	27 April	Female workers	New scale of minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) ber hour (except for those of under 15, for whom there was no change); and decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: under 15 years, \( 2 \frac{1}{2}d. \) increasing to \( 11 \frac{1}{2}d. \) at 22 and over. (See also p. 193.)  New scale of minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) or \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (except for those of under 15, for whom there was no change), and decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: under 15 years, \( 2 \frac{3}{2}d. \), increasing to \( 6 \frac{1}{2}d. \) at 18 and over. (See also p. 193.)
		lot non	MISCELLANEOUS TRADE	
Tanning	Great Britaint (except London)	lst pay day in April	Workpeople employed in the tanning, currying, etc., trades (except unskilled labourers)	Decreases for timeworkers, of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for skilled and semi-skilled men, and of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for youths and females; and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers. Basic hourly ratest after change: Walsall, Birmingham and district—skilled, 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d}.; Scotland —skilled, 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d}.; Scotland, 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d}.; Scotland for the stilled, 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d}.; Scotland, 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d}.; Northampton, Nottingham and Yorkshire—youths, 3\frac{1}{2}d}. at 16 years, increasing to 9d. at 20 years; Midland tanners, youths, 3\frac{1}{4}d}. at 16 years, increasing to 9d. at 20 years; Northampton, Nottingham, Yorkshire and Lacebing terms and and \$\frac{1}{4}d}.
1002 HOSE	London	30 April	Basket makers	Lancashire—women and girls, 3½d. at 16 years, increasing to 7d. at 19 years.  Bonus of 45 per cent. on 1916 list reduced to 40 per cent. Rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. per
Basket Making	Laucashire and Cheshire	16 April	Skip and basket makers	hour plus 40 per cent.  Decrease of 5 per cent. on Lancashire list prices, leaving wages 95 per cent. and 85 per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.  Rate after change for timeworkers, 8d. per hour plus
Warehousing	Manchester	2 April	Workpeople employed in whole- sale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.)	95 per cent.  Decreases of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers, and of from 3d. to 6d. per week for female workers (except for female workers 20 years of age, for whom the reduction was 9d.). Minimum rates after change: male workers—14 years, 10s. 3d., increasing to 37s. 6d. at 21, and to 50s. 3d. at 23 years; female workers—14 years, 9s. 9d., increasing to
Walking Stick Making and Mount- ing	London	1 April	Male timeworkers, 21 years of age and over with not less than 4 years' experience  Juniors (other than apprentices)	28s. 6d. at 21 years. MOUNTING SECTION: Decreases of 1d. or 1½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: polishers, 1s. 2½d.: fitters, 1s. 3½d.; mounters, 1s. 5d.; engravers and chasers, 1s. 6d. STICK-MAKING SECTION: Decrease of 1d. per hour for finishers, and of 1½d. per hour for other workers. Minimum rates after change, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5½d. New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in de- creases of ½d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 1st six months 3d., increasing to 6½d. during 8th six months, and to 1s. during 14th six months.
Coffin Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain	23 April	Male workers:— Timeworkers: dressers, stampers, polishers or planishers (including wheelers)	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 3s. 11d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week (according to age and experience) for those under 21 years. Minimum rates after change: 21 years and over—dressers and stampers, Grade I. 57s. 6d., Grade II. 65s., Grade III. 71s.; polishers and planishers (including wheelers)—Grade I. 59s., Grade II. 68s., Grade III., 73s.  Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the
			Packing, rough warehousing, and despatching sections  Pieceworkers (21 years of age	Trade Boards Acts, of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week Minimum rates after change, 21 years and over—with less than 1 year's experience, 47s.; not less than 1 year's but less than 5 years', 50s.; not less than 5 years' experience, 56s.  Minimum niecework basis time rates, fixed under the
Sack and Bag Making	Great Britain	9 April	and over)  Male workers, 21 years of age and over, employed as superintendents of packing presses (hand or machine) or press foremen (hand or machine), setters-up and operators of branding machines All other male workers	Trade Boards Acts, at 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates.  Decreases in the minimum time rate, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of 14d. per hour (1s. 34d. to 1s. 2d.). (See also p. 152 of April GAZETTE.)  New scale of minimum rates, fixed under the Trade
Banig			The standard of the standard o	Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to \(\frac{3}{2}\)d. per hour (except for those of 15 and under 17 years of age, for whom there was no change. Minimum rate after change at 21 and over, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (See also p. 152 of April GAZETTE.)

<sup>\*</sup> Viz., those employed in: cocoa making, boiling sugar for boiled sweets other than the boiling of sugar in vacuum tins, broqueing of hermetically sealed receptacles containing meet, poultry, fish or soup during the process of cooking, hand soldering of hermetically sealed receptacles containing meat, poultry, fish or soup, ongne pumping, butchers' or pork-butchers' work in preducing meat for sausages or "smalls," brining vegetables for pickling, and making extract of meat.

† The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales and the National Leather Trades' Federation and the National Federation of General Workers.

‡ Applicable to workpeople who are members of Unions affiliated to the National Leather Trades' Federation.

§ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour "cost of living" index number.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923-(continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(	continued).
Other Trades	Certain towns in Yorkshire*	6 April	Cinema operators and assistants	Decrease of 5 per cent. on rates paid prior to the reduction of 10 per cent., which took effect in September, 1922, making a total reduction of 15 per cent. on these rates. Rates after change: Class A halls—chief operators, 76s. 6d.; second operators, 5t. learners and apprentices, 1st six months, 17s.; 2nd six months, 21s. 3d.; 3rd six months, 25s. 6d.; 4th six months, 34s. Class B halls: operators—hall accommodation 650 and upwards, 68s.; below 650, 51s.
rode Il aven			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVI	CES.
Gas Works {	Great Britaint Belfast	9 April 11 April	Men 18 years of age and over‡ Adult male workers	Decreases of ½d. per hour or 4d. per shift.
toll area	South Midlands	1st full pay in April	Adult male workers	Decreases of 1s. per week for Grade D undertakings 11d. per week for Grade C, 10d. per week for Grade B, 9d. per week for Grade A. Scheduled minimus rates after change for labourers: Grade D, 51s. 3d Grade C, 50s. 5d.; Grade B, 48s. 10d.; Grade E
Waterworks	South Wales and Monmouthshire**	1st full week in April	Adult male workers	42s. 3d.¶ Decrease of ½d. per hour and a sliding scale adopte by which wages are to be regulated in accordan with the Ministry of Labour cost of living inden number. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: Class I undertakings, 1s. 2d.; Class I 1s. 1d.; Class III, 1s.**
And the control of th	Great Britain	1 April	Adult male workers employed in the electricity generating stations of railway companies (excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged in installation work and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their own trades)	London: switchboard attendants, up to 5,000 k.v. and over, 1s. 103d.; turbine mechanics, 1s. 7½d.; drivers, 1s. 6d.; leading stoken 1s. 7d.; other stokers, 1s. 5½d.; trimmers, 1s. 3¾d plin each case 1d. per hour for shift workers.
	Various districts in Great Britain††	1 April	Adult male workers employed in the electricity supply in- dustry (except electrical fit- ters and wiremen in the cer- tain districts)††	
to the factor of the contract	North Western Area;;	1st full pay after 10 April	Electrical fitters and wiremen, armature winders, mechanical	takings, 11 15d.; Zone B. 11d., Zone additions as are no
Electricity Supply	or need to be a second to be a	1st pay day in April	Adult male workers employed in the electricity supply in dustry§§	Decrease of 1s. 3d. per week (in distributed for the crease of 2d. per hour under National Agreementer for labourers after two reductions: Zone 11/14/14, 2ng R 12:64d. Zone C 12:144. \$\$
	West Midlands	1 April	Youths	Decreases of 1s. 4d. per week for youths 1s to 20 years of age, and of 9d. per week for those 16 and 17 years cheduled minimum rates after change vary fr 3.99d. at 16 years to 11.34d. at 20 years, in Zones and B, and from 3.24d. at 16 years to 10.34d. at years in Zone C.
	Home Counties	1 April	Adult male workers employed in the electricity supply indus- try	Decrease of approximately 2s. per week (in addit to the decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d \). per hour under National Ag- ment referred to above)\( \) \( \) Scheduled minim hourly rates after two reductions: labourers, 1s. stokers, 1s. 3d.
	Belfast	. 1 April	Adult male workers employed in the electricity supply in dustry	d Decrease of 2d. per hour.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	12 Mar.		Rates of wages adopted, as fixed by the Northumbland and Durham Joint Industrial Council, result generally in a decrease of 11d. per hour. Rates a change: general labourers and roadmen, 1s. 2 road sweepers, 1s. 03d.
Non-trading Services	Sunderland .	1st week		Decreases of 2s. per week. Rates after than labourers and sweepers, 46s. 6d.; carters, 50s.; p
of Local Authorities	West Hartlepool .	1 April	Male workers	Decreases of 1d. per hour. Rates after thange. So sweepers, 113d.; general labourers, 1s. 24d.; roadr
	Cumberland .	1 April	Workpeople (excluding mason employed by County Council	s)   Decreases of 1s. 6d. per week for workpeople over

<sup>\*</sup> Viz.: Barnsley, Batley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Cast'eford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Elland, Featherstone, Garforth, Guiseley, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebien Bridge, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Ilkley, Keighley, Knottingley, Leeds, Luddenden Foot, Malton, Milnsbridge, Mirfield, Morley, Normanton, Ossett Penistone, Plokering, Pontefract, Pudsey, Ravensthorpe, Ripon, Rothwell, Szarborough, Selby, Shipley, Skipton, Slaithwaite, South Elmsall, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Whitby, Wombwell, Yeadon and York.

† The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry. Such undertakings include the great majority in Great Britain. The reduction did not apply in the case of Glasgow (see p. 108 of March Gazette for last change), nor in the case of include the great majority in Great Britain. The reduction did not apply in the case of Glasgow (see p. 108 of March Gazette for last change), nor in the case of include the great majority in Great Britain. The reduction did not apply in the case of Glasgow (see p. 108 of March Gazette for last change), nor in the case of labourers at Leeds, for whom a uniform rate has been adopted as applying to labourers in all Departments of the Corporation (see p. 423 of Ostober Gazette).

‡ Excluding engineering and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their own trades.

‡ The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour "cost of living" index number.

‡ The above amounts are subject to the addition of a bonus of 12½ or 7½ per cent. in the case of timeworkers and piezeworkers respectively 21 years of age and over, where such bonuses are in force.

¶ The undertaking affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the South Midlands Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry, and include the following, which are shown in their respective Grades:—Grade D: Portsmouth Waterworks Co., Southampton (tow

The undertaking affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the S uth Midlands Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks and iclude the following, which are shown in their respective Grades:—Grade D: Portsmouth Waterworks Co., Southampton (town area); Grade C: Reading; Grade A: Southampton (county area). West Gloucestershire Water Co.

\*\* The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry in the 1 The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry in the 1 The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the North Counties; South Coast; West of England; South Wales and Monmouth-following areas:—London; Yorkshire; West Midlands; East Coast; Home Counties; South Coast; West of England; South Wales and Southand. The reduction does not apply to the North Cast Coast, North Western, and Devou and Cornwall areas in which special arrangements were maded and Southand. The reduction does not apply to the North Cast Coast, North Western, and Devou and Cornwall areas in which special arrangements were maded and with the south of the Wales and Williams (Grade 2 undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the North Western Area Joint Industrial Council and include the following, §§ The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the West Millands Area Joint Industrial Council and include the following, south are shown in their respective Zenes:—Zene A: Birmingham, Coventry, Shropshire, Worcester, and Staffordshire Electric Power Co.; Zene B: which are shown in their respective Zenes:—Zene A: Birmingham, Coventry, Shropshire, Worcester, and Staffordshire Electric Power Co.; Sutton Coldfield.

Zene C: Le

184

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923-(continued).

-				Particular de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya de la company
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics)
Carlo World Co			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(co	ntinued.)
278 25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	West Riding of Yorkshire*	1st full pay after 11 April	Able-bodied male workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: Grade A areas—destructor stokers, 1s. 3d.; steam roller and wagon drivers, 1s. 2½d.; flushers, petrol roller and wagon drivers, motor drivers and pump- men, press housemen, foremen scavengers, sewer works foremen, throwers-out, scarifiers, working gangers, tar mixers, grave diggers and fumigators, 1s. 2d.; carters, horse drivers and dry ashmen, 1s. 1½d.;
			THE STREET SURVEYORS.	gulley cleaners, sweepers, drivers, helpers, dustmen, storekeepers' labourers, etc., 1s. 1d.; Grade B areas, 1d. per hour less; Grade C areas, 2d. per hour less; and Grade D areas, 3d. per hour less than rates
	Hull	21 Feb.	Able-bodied male workers	quoted for Grade A areas.* Bonus of 4s. 4d. per week previously paid withdrawn. Rate after change for general labourers, labourers on repair and maintenance of roads, scavengers and
	Birkenhead	1 Jan.	Male workers	refuse collectors, 47s. per week.  Decreases varying from 1s. 2d. to 9s. per week. Rates after change: road and general labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour; road sweepers, 7s. 6d. per day; refuse collectors, 8s. 4d. per day.
Non-trading Services of	Ipswich	5 April	General labourers, scavengers, roadmen, etc., employed by Corporation	Decrease of 3s. 5d. per week. Rate after change for general labourers, scavengers and roadmen, 48s. per week.
Authorities (contd.)	Reading	1st pay in April	Manual workers employed in Drainage, Highways and Parks Departments	Decreaset of 1s. per week. Rates after change: labourers, scavengers and carters, 51s.; tarpaviors' labourers, 51s. and 53s. per week.
mi sambo con condica aparan con conservation	Wiltshire	2 April	Tractor, lorry and steam roller drivers and roadmen em- ployed by County Council	Increase of 3d. per week for drivers of mechanical vehicles, and of 6d. and 1s. 2d. for roadmen. Rates after change: drivers of tractors, etc., 46s. 3d. per week; roadmen, 33s. 5d. and 30s. 8d. per week.
3844 -160 85	TAIL-TEN VALVEUL		Unskilled and semi-skilled male workers	Decreaset of 2s. per week for Grades IV, III and I areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for Grades IV, III and I respectively, 52s. 6d., 46s. 8d., and 38s. 11d. t
	Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex	1st pay lay after 1 April	Skilled male workers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for Grades IV, III. and I areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for Grades IV, III and I respectively, 64s., 58s. 8d., and
motion ), and	- specifical less distributed		Female workers	Decreaset of ½d. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: Grade V, 7½d.; IV and IIIa, 7d.; III
t ds are no.	Cardiganshire	1 April	Road labourers employed by County Council Unskilled and semi - skilled	Decrease of 2s. per week (labourers, 40s. to 38s.).  Decreaset of 1s. per week. Rates after change: road
	Edinburgh	First pay	workers in non-trading depart- ments of Corporation Indoor staff	labourers, 53s.; scavengers, 49s. to 54s. per week.  Decreaset of 1sth of total bonus payable on 30 Sept.,
Mental Hospitals	England and Wales	after 16 April	THUOT SUAL	1921, making a total reduction of 18ths.

# CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1923.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change (Decreases in italies)
Ironstone Mining Baking and Confectionery Local Authority Services	Cleveland  Dumfries and Maxwelltown Newcastle-on-Tyne	16 April { 30 April 22 Jan.	Underground workers  Surface workers  Bakers and confectioners  Manual workers employed in non-trading departments of Corporation	Increase from a 7-hour shift to a 8-hour shift, reckoned from bank to bank. Increase of 2½ hours per week (46½ to 49). Increase of 2 hours per week (45 to 47). Decrease of 1 hour per week (48 to 47) for the period January to November.**

• This decrease, with a further decrease of ½d. per hour in July, takes effect under Decision No. 787 of the Industrial Court. any decrease becoming due under the "cost of living" sliding scale during the twelve weeks following the award to be ignored. The Authorities affected are those which follow the Wages Agreements of the Joint Industrial Council for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and include the following: Grade A: Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Rotherham, Wakefield, Golcar, Marsden, Meitham. Grade B: Bolton-upon Dearne, Doncaster, Keighley (Health and Sewage Departments), Ossett, Pontefract, Todmorden, Adwick-le-Street, Bingley, Featherstone, Normanton, Rothwell, Stanley, Thurnscoe, Wath-upon-Dearne. Grade C: Darfield, Farsley, Hawoth, Holmfirth, Horbury, Horsforth (4th May), Royston, Se by, Slathwaite, Stocksbridge, Yeadon. Grade D: Mirfield, R.D.C.s of Doncaster, Halifax, Kiveton Park, Todmorden.

Todmorden.

† This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost of living index number.

† This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour cost of living index number.

† The minimum rates for Grades V, IIIa, and II areas remain unchanged at 57s., 50s 7d., 44s. 9d. respectively for unskilled men and at 69s. 6d., 62s. 7d. and 57s. 3d.

† The minimum rates for Grades V, IIIa, and II areas remain unchanged at 57s., 50s 7d., 44s. 9d. respectively for unskilled men and at 69s. 6d., 62s. 7d. and 57s. 3d.

† The minimum rates for Grades V, IIIa, and II areas remain unchanged at 57s., 50s 7d., 44s. 9d. respectively for unskilled men and at 69s. 6d., 62s. 7d. and 57s. 3d.

† The Authorities affected in Changes in Grade IIIa, Brighton and Eastbourne.

† The hours of labour previously in force were 7 per shift, plus riding time and winding time.

† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

\*\* The exact duration of period is from the Monday following the third Saturday in January to the second Monday in November. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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## CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN MAY, 1923.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by changes already reported as having been arranged to take effect in May:—Increases in Wages: Coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and Fast Midlands, and Scotland; Iron-ore miners in Cumberland and the Furness district; blastfurnacemen in Lincolnshire; Siemens steel workers in South Wales. Decreases in Wages: Coke workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire; pipe fitters; electrical cable makers; furniture removers; printing compositors in provincial towns in England and Wales; furniture trade operatives at Manchester; workpeople employed in the cocoa, checolate, sugar confectionery and fruit-preserving trades; bakers in various towns in Scotland; leather belt makers; tramway workers; men employed in the electricity supply industry on the North-East Coast and in the North-Western Counties and Scotland.

Details of these changes will be published in the June issue of this GAZETTE.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns have been received from 139 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving particulars of the numbers and estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed in April. The summarised figures are given in the following Table:—

	approved in the 139 towns from which returns have been received.					
District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been receive	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other business premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations.	TOTAL.
	(-)	A				

	£	£	£	£	£	£
NGLAND AND WALES-						
Northern Counties		200	0.000		10 700	177 600
(784,198)	147,600	11,100	2,200		12,700	173,600
Yorkshire (2,376,167)	268,000	42,900	29,800	22,600	114,500	477,800
Lancashire and Cheshire			00 700	00 500	00 400	458,700
(2,304,845)	276,100	37,400	60,300	22,500	62,400	458,700
North and West-Midland	700	FF 000	F 400	0.400	78,200	519,000
Counties (2,356,554)	375,400	57,600	5,400	2,400	10,200	319,000
South-Midland and East-	017 000	14700	11,700	10,000	23 500	273,700
ern Counties (641,260)	213,800	14,700		41,300	59,700	483,100
Outer London* (1,996,403)	323,200	23,900	35,000	41,000	05,100	400,100
South-Eastern Counties	208,700	800	38,700	6,500	71,000	325,700
South-Western Counties	200,100	000	30,100	0,000	11,000	020,100
(432,465)	82,500	1,100	1.900	2,500	7,200	95,200
Wales and Monmouth-	02,000	1,100	1,500	2,000	1,200	00,000
shire (834,190)	80,400	7,000	16,400	23,600	12,500	139,900
81116 (004,100)	00,400	1,000	10,400	20,000	22,000	200,000
COTLAND (2,146,377)	96,400	51,100	15,000	54,900	88,200	305,600
(2,140,011)	30,400		10,000			
Total (14,910,680)	2,072,100	247,600	216,400	186,300	529,900	3,252,300
Total (14,910,680)	2,012,100	241,000	210,400	100,000	020,000	0,202,000

AND REAL PROPERTY.	£	£	£	£	£	£
ENGLAND AND WALES-						
Northern Counties		** ***	50.000	15100	00.000	515,500
(784,198)	322,800	44,800	50,000	15,100	82,800	
	1,092,800	201,900	181,500	217,400	453,700	2,147,300
Lancashire and Cheshire			100 500	00.000	047 000	1 901 100
	1,222,400	169,200	186,500	69,200	243,800	1,891,100
North and West-Midland			150 000	100 000	365,300	1,942,600
	1,086,700	163,000	158,600	169,000	363,300	1,942,000
South-Midland and East-	000 000	50,000	40.000	26,200	81,000	898,200
ern Counties (641,260)		58,800	49,600	157,700		2,308,600
Outer London* (1,996,403)	1,533,300	103,100	260,800	157,700	200,100	2,300,000
outh-Eastern Counties	844,300	01 000	82,900	38,800	275,400	1,262,600
(1,038,221)	844,300	21,200	02,900	30,000	210,400	1,202,000
South-Western Counties (432,465)	259,500	5,000	10,000	15,500	47,500	337,500
	200,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	41,000	001,000
Wales and Monmouth- shire (834,190)	294,400	27,600	54,300	44,800	55,200	476,300
shire (054,150)	254,400	21,000	04,000	44,000	00,000	110,000
SCOTLAND (2,146,377)	523 500	134,900	39,600	213,600	717,800	1,629,400
(2,140,011)	020,000	104,000	00,000	510,000		
Total (14, 10,68	7,862,300	929.500	1,073,800	967,300	2,576,200	13409100

It will be seen that the estimated cost of all the buildings for which plans were passed in April, in the 139 localities to which the figures relate, is approximately £3,250,000, compared with an average of £3,400,000 in the preceding three months.

# ASSISTED PASSAGE SCHEMES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

The numbers of applications received and of assisted passages granted during April, 1923, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act (see March, 1923, GAZETTE, page 84), together with the number of assisted passages granted from the inception of these schemes to the end of April, 1923, are shown in the following table:—

All Maries and	Applica-	Assisted Passages	Total Assisted Passages granted.		
Destination.	received in April.	granted in April.	1922.	JanApril, 1923.	
Australia	10,000† 500 (Not available.)	2,672 410 304	7,058 1,133	9,155 1,632 1,075	

The numbers of applications shown are exclusive of any depen dants of the applicants for whom assisted passages are desired, but the numbers of passages granted relate to the total numbers,

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.\*

The total number of casest of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during April, 1923, was 30. Two deaths due to lead poisoning (one in the plumbing and soldering and one in the coach and car painting industries), and one due to anthrax (handling and sorting of hides and skins) were reported during the month. Eight cases of lead poisoning (including six deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

Plumbing and Soldering Printing 2 File Cutting and Hardening Cher Contact with Molten Lead 1 Phosphorus Poisoning Arsenic Poisoning Arsenic Poisoning Arsenic Poisoning Arsenic Poisoning Cher Contact with Molten Lead 2 Epitheliomatous Ulceration— Personic Poisoning Arsenic Poisoning A	) F
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering 1 Printing 2 File Cutting and Hardening Other Contact with Molten Lead  Smelting of Metals  Mercury Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas Other Epitheliomatous Ulceration— Personing	
Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering 1 Printing 2 File Cutting and Hardening Cother Contact with Molten Lead 1  Mercury Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning Arsenic Poisoning Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas Cother Epitheliomatous Ulceration— Personing Phosphorus Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning Phosphorus Poisoning Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas Cother Phosphorus Poisoning Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas Cother Phosphorus Poisoning Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas Cother Phosphorus Poisoning Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas	
Plumbing and Soldering Printing 2 File Cutting and Hardening Cother Contact with Molten Lead 1 Phosphorus Foisoning Thosphorus Foisoning Toxic Jaundice— Arsenic Poisoning Toxic J	
Printing 2 File Cutting and Hardening Cother Contact with Molten Lead 1  Printing 2 Toxic Jaundice— Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas Cother Cother Epitheliomatous Ulceration— Personne	
File Cutting and Hardening Gas Other Contact with Molten Lead 1  Folker Statistics  Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas Other  Epitheliomatous Ulceration— Persoftin	
Hardening Gas Other Other Contact with Molten Lead 1	
Tinning of Metals Other Epitheliomatous Ulcera-	
Other Contact with Molten Lead 1 Epitheliomatous Ulcera-	
Molten Lead 1 tion—	
Molten Lead Paraffin	
White and Red Lead Pitch	2
Works 2 Tar	
Pottery 4 Chrome Ulceration-	100
Vitreous Enamelling Manufacture of	
Electric Accumulator Bichromates	2
Works 1 Dyeing and Finishing	2
Paint and Colour Works 1 Chrome Tanning	
Other	
Indiarubber Works	-
Coach and Car Painting 3 TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF	
POISONING	6
Surpurating	-
Paint used in other In- (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—	1
dustries 2 Wool	
Other Industries 1 Handling of Horsehair	
Handling and Sorting	
TOTAL OF ABOVE 20 of Hides and Skins	
(Tanners, Ferrimongers,	3
Other Industries	3
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING 8 STOTAL ANTHRAX	4
PLUMBING 8 STOTAL ANTHRAX	

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April, 1923, was 208, as compared with 196 in the previous month and 170 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as

follows :-	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued):
Guards 3	Boiler Making & Con-
Engine Drivers	structional Engineering
Firemen	Locomotives, Railway &
Guards (Passenger)	Tramway Carriages,
Permanent Way Men 9	Motors, Aircraft 4
Porters 3	Other Metal Trades 2
Shunters	Shipbuilding 3
Mechanics 1	Wood
Labourers	Gas 2
Miscellaneous 1	Electric Generating Sta-
Contractors' Servants 1	
Contractors Servanes	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18	Chemicals, etc 8
TOTAU, MAIDWINE BURNES	Food and Drink 3
MINES.	Paper, Printing, etc.
Underground 102	Tanning, Currying, etc.
Chacigioana	Rubber Trades
Surface 6	Other Non-Textile Indus-
TOTAL, MINES 108	tries
TOTAL, MINES	tries
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 2	TOTAL FOR FACTORIES
QUARRIES OVEL 20 ICCU GOOP	AND WORKSHOPS 67
WODWANDE	Docks, Wharves, etc.,
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	s 104
Cotton 5	s. 104 8 Buildings, s. 105 3
Wool, Worstea, to Should	Warehouses, s. 104 and
Other Textites	Railway Sidings, s. 106 1
Textile Bleaching and	hanway Sidings, s. 100
	TOTAL 79
Metal Extracting and	101AL
	Assidents reported under
Metal Conversion, inclu-	Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act,
ding Rolling Mills and	
Tube Making 9	1894
Metal Founding 1	Total (evaluding See
Engineering and Machine	Total (excluding Sea-
Making 3	men) 208

• Based on Returns from the Home Office and from the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

† Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months.

Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

† Of the four persons affected in the Pottery industry two were females.

§ In addition one fatal case among dock labourers was reported.

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

Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

<sup>†</sup> Approximate total.

186

THE number of persons relieved on one day\* in April, 1923, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 552 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 19 per 10,000 on the previous month, and a decrease of 64 per 10,000

As compared with March, 1923, the total number relieved showed an increase of 33,252 (or 3.6 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief was lower by 1,044 (or 0.8 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 34,296 (or 4.3 per cent.). Two districts showed no change, fourteen districts showed increases, and every other district showed a decrease. The greatest increases were in the Dundee and Dunfermline district (732 per 10,000), and in the Paisley and Greenock district (146 per 10,000). Greenock district (146 per 10,000).

Greenock district (146 per 10,000).

As compared with April, 1922, the total number relieved showed a decrease of 111,857 (or 10.5 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients increased by 1,892 (or 1.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients decreased by 113,749 (or 12.0 per cent.). Eight districts showed increases, and every other district showed a decrease. The most marked changes were decreases in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (519 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (474 per 10,000), and in the Birmingham district (350 per 10,000); and increases in the Dundee and Dunfermline district (636 per 10,000), in the Paisley and Greenock district (314 per 10,000) and in the Glasgow district (244 per 10,000).

Six districts showed decreases ranging from 128 to 266, and

Six districts showed decreases ranging from 128 to 266, and fourteen districts showed decreases ranging from 3 to 73 per 10,000 of the population.

Law and the same		r of per- law reli in Apı						
Selected Urban Areas.†	Indoor.	Out-	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Populat comp with	ion as		
	101			mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Metropolis. West District	9,154 10,324 2,568 10,019 19,964	10,629 27 113 3,418 55,263 90,144	19,783 37,437 5,986 65,282 110,108	243 372 451 1,030 581	- 8 - 8 + 14 - 8	- 62 - 20 - 43 + 39 - 35		
TOTAL, Metropolis	52,029	186,567	238,596	532	_ 4	_ 27		
West Ham	4,159	68,224	72,383	983	_ 8	+ 37		
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,675	29,718	32,393	666	- 37	- 223		
Stockton and Tees Dis- trict Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	1,191 3,942 1,769 8,925 10,058 1,756	22,401 7,310 12,485 40,110 57,943 4,672	23,592 11,252 14,251 49,035 68,041 6,428	897 144 328 485 575 175	+ 42 + 3 - 4 + 59 - 9	- 474 - 5 - 128 - 153 - 266 - 68		
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District	1,213 2,495 837 2,689 1,788 2,052 2,127 1,181	3,411 10,920 8,323 48,422 13,657 5,852 9,499 2,739	4,624 13,415 9,220 51,111 15,445 7,904 11,626 3,920	122 279 295 1,015 498 195 255 167	- 6 + 17 - 3 + 25 - 7 - 4 + 1 - 4	- 63 + 2 - 68 - 213 - 41 - 46 - 10 - 73		
Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,252 7,130 2,550 2,361	31,976 54,478 12,555 15,469	35,228 61,608 15,505 17,830	502 670 383 386	+ 63 + 10 - 3 - 7	- 176 - 350 - 13 - 3		
TOTAL "Other Districts"	60,091	392,340	452,431	448	+ 11	- 143		
SCOTLAND. I Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	4,897 867 1,580 761 505 382	115,654 18,854 17,698 18,743 7,378 7,114	120,551 19,721 19,278 19,504 7,883 7,496	1,245 1,030 459 946 496 738	+ 42 +146 + 33 +732 + 91 - 53	+ 244 + 314 + 62 + 636 + 98 - 519		
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	8,992	185,441	194,423	950	+118	+ 203		
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in April, 1923	125,271	832,572	957,843	552	+ 19	- 64		

• The figures for England and Wales relate to 28th April, and those for Scotland to 14th April.

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

‡ Exclusive of casuals; of patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only. The figures for Scotland include destitute able-bodied unemployed in receipt of poor-law relief.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

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

I.—FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

Country.		Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
		July,	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July. 1922.	Latest figure		
	1919.		1000	1001.	1000	Rise.	Date.	
		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	1923.	
UNITED KINGDOM	_	cent. 109	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	May	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	33					a series		
Austria (Vienna)				9,320†	328,100	1293400	April	
Belgium!			359	310	281	317	April	
Czechoslovakias		-::	1::	1,246	1,330	826	Mar. Jan.	
Denmark		112	153 882	136	1,005	973	Feb.	
Finland France (Paris) §		161	273	206	197	220	April	
(other towns) §	**	1881	2881	25011	212		Feb.	
Germany				1,391	6,736	331,400	Mar.	
Holland (The Hague)			143	113	80	62	Mar. Feb.	
,, (Amsterdam)		110	117 218	85 302	359	379	Mar.	
Italy (Rome)		106 210	345	406	392	394	April	
" (Milan) Norway	::	189	219	195	133	112	Apri	
Poland (Warsaw)				45,555	129,711	857,864	Feb.	
Sweden §		210	197	132	79	63	April	
Switzerland			.::	110	57	56	Mar.	
United States		86	115	45	39	40	April	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.	-	45	00	07	48	45	Mar.	
Australia		47 86	94 127	61	38	43	April	
Canada India (Bombay)		Marine S	88	74	€0	50	April	
Irish Free State	**				871	96	Jan.	
New Zealanu	-	44	67	64	44	41	Mar.	
South Africa		39	97	39	16	17	Mar.	

• Exceptions to this are: Belgium, in which comparison is with April, 1914; France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; Germany, average, 1913-14; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome, Milan, Florence, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Poland, January, 1914; Amsterdam, average, 1913; South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. † The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in April the increase for all working-class families ranged from 317 to 323 per cent. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. | Figure for August.

#### II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†							
Country.	which Computa- tion is based.*				uly, July,		Latest figures available.		
	o Ose, est est) garba	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Rise.	Date.		
		Per	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per	Per cent.	1923		
UNITED KINGDOM .	A, B, C, D, E	105-	152	119	84	70	May		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES Austria (Vienna).	A, B, C, D, E			9,700\$	264400	1085600	April		
Belgium	A, C, D, E	10000	353	279	266	309	April		
Bulgaria	A, D			1,512	2,331	<b>2,398</b> 98	Oct.¶ Jan.		
Denmark		111	162 811	1,039	1,018	1,031	Feb.		
Finland			2631	1,039		224	1st Qtr		
France (Paris) .	A, B, C, D, E A, B, C, D		10000000	1004	5,282	2,953	April		
Germany Italy (Rome) .	ADODE	105	213	287	329	340	Mar.		
(Milan)	ADODE	180	341	394	388	392	April		
Luxembuig	A, C, D			284	259	323	Mar. Mar.		
Norway	A, B, C, D, E	180	2025	202§		571,125	Feb.		
Poland	A, B, C, D, E	74t	90t	84	79	78	Mar.		
Spain (Madrid) . (Barcelona) .	AD	811	911	78	73	63	Mar.		
" (Barcelona) . Sweden	ADODE	157	170	136	90	77	April		
Switzerland	. A, D				59	58	Mar.		
United States .	. A, B, C, D, E	77§	117§	801	67§	69	Mar.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&C		33t	67±	461	43	43	3rdQtr.		
	A, B, C, E	001	017	404	1	42	Aug.		
~ " ,	A, B, C, E	56	90	52	46	50	April		
Egypt (Cairo)	A, D			93	72	65	Feb.		
India (Bombay) .	A, B, C, D		89	77	65	55 90	April Jan.		
Irish Free State .	. A, B, C, D, E	70	49	57	858	42	Jan.		
New Zealand .	A, B, D	32 25	62	301		19	Mar.		

• A=Food; B=House-Rent; C=Clothing; D=Fuel and Light; E=Other or Miscellaneous Items. † Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Rome, Milan, and New Zealand, January to June. 1914; Egypt and Germany, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg. June, 1914: United States, 1913; Bulgaria, average, 1901-1910. ‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. | Figure for May. ¶ 1922.

# EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs 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 of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 165-166 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 Report issued in 1922 by the International Labour Office under the title "Methods of Compiling Statistics of Unemployment" (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in April.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at the Employment Exchanges in the week ended 28th April vas 9,684 (6,645 men and 3,039 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 10,239 (5,283 for men and 4,956 for women). During the week under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 26,902 persons (21,459 men and 5,443 women) in situations, and in addition found employment for 9,321 foreign immigrants.

According to the latest returns, six departmental and thirty-eight municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on the 3rd May, the number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 2,593 (2,307 men and 286 women). This total shows a decrease of 31 when compared with the corresponding figure (2,624) for the preceding week. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully indicate the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are without unemployment funds, and where they do exist their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

GERMANY.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in March.—The issue of the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt for 1st May reports that the advancing season brought about improved employment in March for agriculture and the hotel and restaurant trades only. In the building trades unemployment was again widely prevalent, in spite of signs here and there of some revival, while in other industries the situation as a whole remained unchanged from the preceding month. As regards the remained unchanged from the preceding month. As regards the textile and metal trades some slight indications of improvement were noted, but only in Silesia. Generally it may be stated that

were noted, but only in Silesia. Generally it may be stated that the unemployment reported consisted in working reduced time rather than in complete cessation of work.

The figures relating to the number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donations are incomplete, returns relating to the Rhine provinces not being available. So far as they go, they show that on 1st April 224,808 persons were wholly unemployed and were receiving donations (as compared with 193,118 on 1st March). A further 110,020 persons working on short time were also being assisted from public resources.

Returns from Trade Unions show a slight increase in the proportion of members of these organisations who were out of work. Out of 5,934,349 members included in the Returns 340,711 were unemployed on 26th March, giving a percentage of 5.7 (as against 5.5 at the end of February and 1.1 at the end of March, 1922). The following Table gives particulars for the leading Unions:—

ta two sections and some	Member- ship reported	Percentage Unemploye at end of Month.				
Unions.	at end of Mar. 1923.	Mar., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1922.		
all Unions making Returns	5,934,349	5.7	5•5	1.1		
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Building (Soc. Dem.) (Christian) Metal (Soc. Dem.) (Hirsch-Duncker) Textile (Soc. Dem.) (Christian) (Christian) (Christian) Clothing Boot and shoe Transport Printing Bookbinding Woodworking (Soc. Dem.) (Glass. Porcelain Food preparation Baking and confectionery	547,877 58,640 54,325 1,399,427 120,917 676,152 137,355 79,634 98,894 500,077 63,993 96,975 418,859 55,575 66,045 78,305	13·7 9·6 11·6 2·3 1·8 3·8 4·9 5·7 3·1 11·3 9·8 4·8 4·9 2·1 2·8	16-9 13-1 14-7 2-3 0-5 4-8 4-4 2-9 4-6 2-6 8-4 4-4 2-7 1-3 2-1	14·1 6·1 10·7 0·7 0·3 0·9 0·4 0·2 1·7 0·9 1·0 2·4 2·2		
(Soc. Dem.)	75,243 81,594	11·8 37·3	9·0 27 9	4·5 8 0		
of trade)	608,357	5.3	4.8	2.4		
Factory and transport workers (Christian)	127,111 206,189	9·6 1·8	4·1 2·5	1·7 2·2		

The above figures relate to persons totally unemployed. In addition statistics are furnished relating to 5,117,661 organised workers, of whom 1,237,356, or 24.2 per cent., were working short time in March (as compared with 15.9 per cent. in the preceding

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th May, 1923. Paris.

The returns from public Employment Exchanges show that in the month under review 1,037,814 applications for employment were made by workpeople, against which may be set 414,611 offers of situations by employers. On the average there were 340 applications for each 100 vacancies for men and 150 for each 100 for women, as compared with 321 and 163 respectively in the preceding month.

Statistics from 5,680 Sickness Insurance Societies show that on 1st April the number of persons under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) was 12,970,159, a fall of 1.2 per cent. as compared with the total (13,123,682) on 1st March.

#### BELGIUM.\*

BELGIUM.\*

Unemployment in February and March.—The most recent figures available are provisional in character and relate to March. Returns received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,703 approved unemployment funds, with a total membership of 642,629, show that 16,776 of these were either wholly or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The aggregate days of unemployment in March numbered 218,900, as against 295,890 in February.

Revised and final figures are given for February, in which month 1,688 funds, with an aggregate membership of 659,017, reported 7,925 (or 1.2 per cent.) wholly unemployed and 12,472 partially so on the last working day of the month.

During March 13,505 applications for employment were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 12,692 in February. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 13,285 (10,612 in February). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 102 applications, as compared with 120 in February.

#### HOLLAND.

Unemployment in March.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at The Hague reports that, according to figures supplied by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance, in the week ended 31st March, out of 310,614 members of unemployment funds making returns, 27,400 (or 8·8 per cent.) were totally unemployed and 7,338 (2·4 per cent.) partially so. In the last week of the preceding month (ended 24th February) the corresponding percentages were 14·0 and 3·6 respectively.

#### SWITZERLAND.+

SWITZERLAND.†

Unemployment in March.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland, on the basis of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of applicants for work remaining on the "live register" on the 31st March was 44,909 (as compared with 52,734 at the end of the preceding month and 89,099 at the end of March, 1922). Of these, 15,385 were employed on relief works, leaving 29,524 entirely without work. Among the applicants for employment were 7,274 normally engaged in the building trades, 5,390 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 5,320 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades, and 4,146 in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 19,779 were reported as only partially employed, including 9,723 in the textile trades, 3,749 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 2,102 in the food preparation trades, and 1,857 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades. The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled at the end of March numbered 2,919.

During the month of March on an average 339 applications were made for each 100 vacancies for men and 151 for each 100 for women. In February the figures were 558 and 187

for women. In February the figures were 558 and 187 respectively.

#### DENMARK.

Unemployment in March.—Out of a total of 256,905 work-people covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, 160 per cent. were unemployed on 30th March, as compared with 23.2 per cent. on 23rd February and 27.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1922.

e destruction of the series	Number of Workpeople	Percentage Unemployed.			
Groups of Trades.	included in Returns for 30th Mar., 1923.	30th Mar., 1923.	23rd Feb., 1923.	31st Mar., 1922.	
Copenhagen:  Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	11,526 58,467 8,026 30,396	20·2 14·7 10·0 16·3	36·1 17·9 11·1 21·2	51·9 27·7 11·7 17·8	
Total	108,415	15.4	20.3	26.2	
Provinces:  Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	19,194 55,224 9,042 65,030	22.5 14.5 7.5 17.4	46·6 16·7 8·1 28·8	56·1 26·3 7·7 27·0	
Total	148,490	16.4	25.4	29.1	
Grand total	256,905	16.0	23.2	27-9	

Revue du Travail, 30th April, 1923. Brussels.
 † Der Schweizerische Arheitsmarkt. 15th April 1923. Berne.
 ‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 28th April, 1923. Copenhagen.

#### SWEDEN.\*

Unemployment in February.—The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions on 28th February was 20.8, as compared with 21.4 at the end of the preceding month and 31.9 on 28th February, 1922. The following table gives corresponding particulars for the principal unions covered by the returns:—

	Membership	Perce Hage Unemployed.			
Unions.	reporting on 28th Feb., 1923.	28th Feb., 1923.	31st Jan., 1923.	28th Feb., 1922.	
All Unions makir g Returns	125,457	20.8	21.4	31.9	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:  Iron and steel Moulders Engineering Electrical workers Textile Clothing Boot, snoe and leather Food trade Brewery Tohacco Sawmill Woodworking Paper Municipal workers General and factory workers (trades not specified)	8,338 2,228 30,347 2,441 5,555 3,552 6,214 3,110 2,328 2,983 6,880 6,377 7,042 4,834 6,219 12,324	51.7 25.1 24.7 21.3 1.8 13.5 7.9 10.8 11.2 2.6 16.8 29.3 5.1 6.1 8.3 28.6	40·5 27·0 25·9 20·1 4·0 26·6 7·5 12·5 9·5 2·7 31·6 6·7 3·7 	38.7 48.9 39.7 26.7 5.0 15.5 20.8 9.5 9.0 2.5 41.3 53.6 60 19.7 6.0	

#### UNITED STATES.+

Employment in March.—The Federal Department of Labour Statistics at Washington presents reports concerning the volume of employment in March, 1923, from 5,453 representative establishments, covering 2,135,564 workers in forty-three manufacturing industries. A comparison of the figures with those for identical establishments in February, 1923, shows that, on the whole, there was an increase of 2:1 per cent, in the number of whole, there was an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of persons employed in the later month. Increases are shown in thirty-nine industries and decreases in four. The largest increase (144 per cent.) appears in the fertiliser industry; brick, crease (144 per cent.) appears in the fertiliser industry; brick, steel shipbuilding, and paper and pulp show increases of 8.1, 7.1 and 5.4 per cent. respectively. Decreases are shown in chewing and smoking tobacco (6.9 per cent.), slaughtering and meat packing (1.2 per cent.), leather and glass.

The aggregate wages paid show a net increase of 5 per cent. over the preceding month. There were increases in 42 industries and in one (chewing and smoking tobacco) a decrease. The largest relative increase (19.5 per cent.) appears in fertilisers;

large increases were also recorded in brick (14.9 per cent.), steel shipbuilding (13.1 per cent.) and millinery and lace goods (11.5 per cent.).

The following Table affords a comparison between returns from identical establishments in thirteen manufacturing industries in March, 1923, and March, 1922:—

Industry.	Num- ber of Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Number of Workpeople.			Aggregate Weekly Earnings.		
		Mar., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	Iuc.(+) or Dec.(-)	1992	Mar., 1923.	Inc.(+ or Dec.(-
				Per cent.	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent.
Iron and steel Car building and	117	121,485	163,056	+ 34.2	2,501,955	4,656,528	+ 86.1
repairing Automobiles	54 46	39,383 96,983	56,486	+ 43·4 + 52·8	1.062,197 2,745,206	1,600,328 5,065,318	
Cotton manufac- turing Cotton finishing	55 17	40,366 12,441	59,025 13,936	+ 46.2 + 12.0	645,522 246,008	1,064,704 313,073	
Hosiery and knit	80	32,657	32,300	- 1.1	554,877	567.667	+ 2.3
Woollen Silk	22 41 39	20.727 13,573 30,192	23,610 13,782 29,130	+ 13·9 + 1·5 - 3·5	443.775 266,85 <sup>3</sup> 816,029	301,104	+ 12.8
Men's clothing Boots and shoes Tobacco, &c	81 55	60,342	63,467	+ 5.2 + 7.5		1,506 054	+ 12.4
Leather Paper	40	12,604 23,263	14,208 25,921	+ 12.7	267,278 531,719		

The net increase in the number of persons employed in the thirteen industries was 27 per cent. Eleven industries show increases and two decreases. Automobiles, cotton manufacturing, car building and repairing, and iron and steel show the largest increases (52.8 per cent., 46.2 per cent., 43.4 per cent., and 34.2 per cent. respectively).

All thirteen industries show increases in aggregate earnings, the largest reported being 861 per cent. in iron and steel and 84.5 per cent. in automobiles

#### CANADA.\*

Employment in April.—For 1st April, 1923, returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 5,705 firms, with an aggregate pay roll of 718,524 workers. On 1st March the same firms reported 738,877 workers. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 1st April is 87-6, as compared with 89-9 for 1st March and 80-6 for 1st April, 1922.

# LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, Etc.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

AGREEMENT TO SETTLE FOR A LUMP SUM.

A LONG series of decisions of the Court of Appeal in regard to A LONG series of decisions of the Court of Appear in regard to the above Act were overruled by the House of Lords recently upon a question of great importance, about which there had been some difference of opinion between the English and the Scottish Courts, namely, whether, apart from the provisions of the Act relating to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, it was competent for an injured workman of full age to enter into an agreement with his employer for the acceptance of a lump sum in settlement of all claims under the Act.

In 1920 a workman met with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. The employer did not dispute his liability to pay compensation under the Act, and for nearly a year paid him 35s. a week. It was subsequently arranged that the workman should accept £75 in discharge of all claims. A memorandum of this agreement was forwarded to the Registrant of the Court of Court and the proposed to record it on the ground of of the County Court, who refused to record it on the ground of inadequacy, and referred the matter to the County Court Judge in accordance with Clause D of Paragraph 9 of the Second Schedule to the Act. Meanwhile the workman, whose compensation had been stopped, filed a request for arbitration in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Rules. When the matter came before the County Court Judge he made an award in favour of the workman of 13s. 6d. a week, and held that the agreement for the payment of a lump sum of £75 was inadequate, and refused to record the agreement. On the appeal of the employer the Court of Appeal ordered the award to be set aside, and it was on further appeal from this decision that the matter came before the House of Lords.

The Lord Chancellor said the intention of the Act was that a

workman who was suffering from total or partial incapacity caused by an accident should receive a weekly sum which should be subject to review from time to time, and should be incapable of being assigned or charged, but which might be redeemed by agreement with the employer, subject to approval by the County Court.

To substitute for compensation of that character the payment of a lump sum fixed only by agreement between employer and workman, and free from any examination by the Court, was to contract out of the Act, and accordingly was a contravention of

Section 3 (1) of the Act and void.

Lords Buckmaster, Dunedin and Shaw concurred in the judgment of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Carson differed.—Russell v. Rudd. House of Lords. 20th March, 1923.

#### (2) Trade Union Act, 1871.

EXCLUSION OF MEMBER—OVERTIME—NON-PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS—TRADE UNION RULES.

Contributions—Trade Union Rules.

This was an action by a member of the defendant Trade Union against the defendants, claiming an injunction restraining the defendants from expelling him from the Union. For over twenty-five years the plaintiff had been a member of one of the Trade Unions now amalgamated in the defendants' Union, and he was a member of the Chatham Branch of the Union. Up to the 13th November, 1920, the plaintiff had kept up all his payments. Early in November, 1920, the Branches of the Union were recommended by the Council to pass a by-law pledging members not to work overtime, and imposing a penalty of £2 for the first offence, £5 for the second offence and exclusion from the Union for the third offence. On the 13th November the Chatham Branch adopted this recommendation. The plaintiff in this action had no notice of the adoption. When engaged on an unfinished job on the 16th November the plaintiff continued to this action had no notice of the adoption. When engaged on an unfinished job on the 16th November the plaintiff continued to work overtime for three-quarters of an hour in order to finish his job, but before doing so he was told by the shop steward that overtime was to stop. At this time the plaintiff was not aware of any action taken by his Branch, and beyond the warning received from the shop steward had no knowledge that he was breaking the rules. He did not claim wages for his overtime, as he took the view that if he worked overtime without wages he would not be violating any decision which might have been arrived at. On 17th November the plaintiff was present at a meeting of the Branch, when the resolution of the 13th November was confirmed. On the 18th November the Branch fined the defendant £2 for working overtime. The plaintiff had no notice

of this meeting and he was fined in his absence. The plaintiff refused to pay the fine or make any contribution to the Society, taking up the attitude that the fine was unjust and that he ought to have been heard. On 7th April, 1921, at a meeting of the Branch the plaintiff was excluded for non-payment of contributions only, not for non-payment of the fine, while in the meanwhile the shop steward had approached the Workers' Union, the only other Trade Union open to the plaintiff, and had advised them to refuse to accept the plaintiff as a member, advice which was followed when the plaintiff applied for membership. On or about 8th April the plaintiff offered to pay the fine and contributions if he could be re-instated, but acting on instructions the shop steward refused to receive either fine or contributions. On the 9th May the Branch Committee confirmed this decision in refusing to accept the money or re-instate the plaintiff. The refusing to accept the money or re-instate the plaintiff. The defendants purported to act under Rule 27, Section 3, which runs

May, 1923.

the 9th May the Branch Committee confirmed this decision in refusing to accept the money or re-instate the plaintiff. The defendants purported to act under Rule 27, Section 3, which runs as follows:—"Any member owing over twenty weeks' contributions, who has not been clear on the books for the same period, shall be suspended from all benefits and shall be excluded, unless a satisfactory reason be given to the Branch Committee, who shall have discretionary powers as to the time such member shall be allowed to pay up all arrears . . . but in every case no exclusion shall be binding unless sanctioned by the Council."

Mr. Justice Coleridge said in his judgment: The defendants are, at Common Law, an illegal combination because their main object is to restrain trade. Section 3 of the Trade Union Act of 1871 does away with this illegality and places them in the same legal position as other combinations, except that it prohibits the interference of the Court in any legal proceedings with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of (1) any agreement between members of the Trade Union as such concerning the conditions on which any members of the said Trade Union shall or shall not be employed; and (2) "any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a Trade Union," and even if the Trade Union acts ultra vires; or breaks its own rules or contracts, this Court cannot interfere or correct the injustice, if to do so would be directly to enforce any agreement between the members as to the conditions of their employment, the payment of the penalty, or so forth. The defendants expressly deny that the exclusion of the plaintiff was on the ground of the breach of the by-law relating to overtime or to non-payment of the penalty, but solely for the non-payment of the weekly contributions. I think that technically the defendants have proved this contention. I need the conditions of their employment, the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a Trade Union i

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2000 will not be published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s 6d payable in advance. tion of 7s. 6d. payable in advance. All applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:-

Case No. 4529, Section 7 (1) (iii).—Suitable Employment, Refusal of—Cotton Spinners Refused Night Work as Wool Spinners—Agreement Barring Night Work in COTTON INDUSTRY NOT APPLICABLE TO WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

The applicants, a number of cotton spinners, were reported by their last employers to have refused offers of night work in the firm's worsted spinning department. The men's association had forbidden them to accept night work, contending it was contrary to an agreement made between the Employers' Association and the Operatives' Association.

The employers explained that prior to 1915 the firm were cotton spinners only, but subsequently they spun pure wool and also mixed cotton and wool. They had, in their capacity as cotton spinners, an agreement with the men's association which

laid down certain hours of work, but their view was that this agreement applied only to the cotton industry, and this view had been supported by the Employers' Federation. The firm had two departments, a wool and a cotton department, and the men were offered the night work in the wool department at the standard rate and hours applicable to the woollen industry, but on the night shift they worked only 5 nights as compared with 6 days on day duty, or 5 nights of 8\frac{3}{4} hours per shift as against roughly 5\frac{1}{2} day shifts of the same duration. The employers contended, therefore, that the offer was not on conditions less forcewhole they that the offer was not on conditions less favourable than those habitually obtained by cotton spinners. The men would have had to learn the work, but they were willing to accept it, and had since done so in spite of the objections of

The men's Association produced a copy of the agreement in question; it was headed "Hours of employment in the Cotton Trade," and provided for a working week of 48 hours work on day-work. The Association contended that the introduction of night work constituted a breach of this agreement. The firm were essentially cotton spinners, and the wages and hours of the operatives, including those of the woollen spinners, rose and fell with those of the cotton operatives. The refusal to do the work was justified in view of Section 7 (1) Proviso B; the men had never before done night work, and by being required to do so they were asked to work on conditions less favourable than so they were asked to work on conditions less favourable than those they had habitually obtained as cotton spinners. In addition they had to learn the work. The applicants had since tion they had to learn the work. The applicants had since accepted the conditions, but they had consequently been expelled from the union.

Recommended, by a majority of the Court of Referees, that the claims for benefit should be disallowed under Section 7 (1) (iii.). The representative of insured contributors dissented on the ground that the conditions of employment of all employees (including wool spinners) of the firm were governed by cotton industry conditions, and, accordingly, any departure from these conditions, justified the applicants in regarding the night work as unsuitable within the meaning of Section 7 (1) (iii.).

The Association appealed to the Umpire.

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

"The substantial objection to the employment offered appears to be the rule of the applicants' association, which is accepted by employers in the cotton industry, that there should be no night work. In the woollen industry, however, the custom is different, and I am not prepared to say that employment involving night work is necessarily unsuitable for the applicants merely on the ground that their Association objects to any of its members working on a night shift.

"The work was of a kind which the applicants could do and the remuneration substantially equivalent to that which they would obtain in their usual employment in the cotton trade. I agree with the Court of Referees that it was suitable employment for the applicants."

Case No. 4580, Section 47 (1) (c).—Trade Dispute, Definition of—Deck Hands Unemployed Through Skippers' Refusal to Go to Sea because of Dispute with Fish Sales-MEN-SKIPPERS, EMPLOYEES OF TRAWL OWNERS BUT NOT IN DISPUTE WITH THEM-NOT A TRADE DISPUTE BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES.

The applicants were four Aberdeen trawl hands, and they lost employment on 24th February, 1923, owing to the refusal of the skippers and mates of the trawlers on which they had been employed, to go to sea, in consequence of a dispute between the skippers and mates and the fish salesmen and buyers (the latter being members of the Fish Trades Association), on the question of the landing and sale at Aberdeen of German-caught fish. The applicants' claims for benefit were disallowed under

As regards the relationship between the applicants and the skippers and mates and the trawl owners, it was stated that the skippers and mates received no wages, but were paid a certain percentage of the net profits of each voyage. If, however, there was a loss on any particular trip it was carried forward to the next voyage, and deducted from the profits of that voyage before the percentages were calculated. The remainder of the crew, such as the deck hands and engineers, and including the applicants, were paid a daily wage by the boat-owners, irrespective of results. The skippers were engaged by the owners, while the skipper, in turn, engaged the deck hands and the engineer engaged the "below hands." The skippers and mates were, like the rest of the men, liable to be dismissed at any time without previous notice and without any reason being given, by the owners of the boat. As regards the relationship between the applicants and the

It was contended that there was no clear-cut distinction between the trawler owners and the skippers and mates, because many of the skippers were themselves owners or part owners of the trawls. Skippers and mates were regarded as share-fisher. men, and were co-adventurers; they did not pay unemployment or health insurance contributions, nor were they protected by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The men such as the applicants had never been considered in the trouble; they were all prepared to go sea wherever required. Throughe; they were all prepared to go sea wherever required. Through the unit of Section 47 (1) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, the men here were not concerned in any picketing of the trawlers, and it was thought that many of the owners were compelled to lay up their boats because of the low prices for fish.

<sup>\*</sup> Sociala Meddelanden. No. 4, 1923. Stockholm
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.

<sup>\*</sup> Information supplied through the Employment Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

A representative of the Trawler Owners' Association stated that the skippers and mates had been badly hit by the German competition, but they stated that they (the owners) were taking no part in the dispute. They were not in dispute with the skippers and mates; the dispute rested between the latter men and the fish salesmen and buyers. The owners had advised the skippers and mates to put to sea, but they had refused to go.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Recommended by a majority of the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. The Court first considered the point as to whether the skippers and mates were employers, employees or joint adventurers. Certain skippers who attended the Court had admitted, in the main, that they were employees, and the mere fact that their earnings depended upon the success of the trip was not sufficient to take them out of the category of employees. This appeared to be implied by the First Schedule, Part I. (k) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which, although it excepted the persons like the skippers and mates concerned in this case from the provisions of the Act, expressly classed them as employees. The Court unanimously held, therefore, that the skippers and mates should be regarded as employees. The next point was whether or not there was a trade dispute within the meaning of Section 47 (1) (c) there was a trade dispute within the meaning of Section 47 (1) (c) and on this question the Court held, by a majority, that although the owners appeared to be sympathetic towards the skippers and mates, they had expressed their willingness to allow their boats to go to sea if the skippers and mates would go. In these circumstances the Court thought that there was a real difference of opinion between the owners and the skippers and mates in regard to "conditions of employment", and they came to the conclusion, therefore, that there was a trade dispute, and that the members of the crew had lost employment owing to this dispute. The representative of insured contributors dissented on the ground that although there was a disagreement, there was, in his opinion, no trade dispute within the meaning of the Act. this opinion, no trade dispute within the meaning of the Act. The dispute really lay between a section of the employees and the fish buyers, who were not the employers of the applicants.

The Insurance Officer, in submitting the case to the Umpure, stated that the question of the position under the National Insurance Act, 1911, of skippers and mates who were trawl share fishermen, was raised before the Court of Sessions in 1911. The Court then found that the skippers and mates were joint adventurers, and as they were required to share in the losses as well as in the profits which resulted from the venture, they were not under a contract of service, and were not therefore increable. under a contract of service, and were not, therefore, insurable persons. This ruling had been supported by various Commissions of Enquiry. He thought that, in spite of these decisions, it might be that the Court of Referees were correct in finding that the skippers and mates should be regarded as employees within the meaning of Section 47 (1) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. The word "employee" did not occur in Section 1 or in Part I. of the First Schedule of the Act, and it might, therefore, be that the question of contract of service was not relevant. There was no question that the applicants had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which they were employed; the point at issue was whether the dispute was one that was covered by

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

claims for benefit should be allowed.
"The Court of Referees came to the conclusion that the relation

of employer and employee existed between the trawler owners and the skippers, and from this conclusion I do not dissent.

"There was undoubtedly a dispute between the skippers and the Fish Trade Association with regard to the selling by fish salesmen who are members of that Association of fish landed from German-owned vessels; but the skippers were in no sens employees of the fish salesmen, and this dispute was not a disput between employers and employees or between employees and employees. No doubt some (at least) of the trawler owners were willing for the skippers to proceed to sea, and even advised them to do so, but they did not thereby become parties to that dispute. There was no dispute between the skippers and the trawl owners, and such difference as there was between them was not a difference as to the terms or conditions of employment, or as to the employment or non-employment of the skippers or any

"Accordingly the applicants' loss of employment was not due to a trade dispute within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts."

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT (TRANSI-TIONAL) REGULATIONS, 1923.

The Unemployment Insurance (Continuous Period of Unemp ment) (Transitional) Regulations, 1923, dated April 10, 1923, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923 (13 Geo. V., c. 2).

For the purpose of providing for the transition from the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1922, relating to continuous periods of unemployment to the provisions of section five of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the Act of 1923), the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said section and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:-

1. Where a continuous period of unemployment of not less than one week occurs before the commencement of the Act of 1923 and is followed by a continuous period of unemployment beginning on a date between the commencement of that Act and the third day of May, 1923, those two continuous periods of unemployment shall, if separated by a period of not more than six weeks, be treated as a continuous period of unemployment.

2. Any days of unemployment occurring between the commencement of the Act of 1923 and the third day of May, 1923, which together with any days of unemployment occurring before the commencement of that Act might have been treated under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1922, as a continuous period of unemployment, may together with such days be so treated notwithstanding the repeal of the provisions of the last mentioned Acts relating to the computation of continuous periods

3. A continuous period of unemployment which begins before and continues after the commencement of the Act of 1923 shall together with-

(a) any previous continuous period of unemployment of not less than one week from which it is separated by an interval of not more than six weeks; and

(b) any subsequent continuous period of unemployment from which it is separated by a period of less than three

be treated as a continuous period of unemployment. 4. In these Regulations, the expression "continuous period of temployment" where it refers to a period beginning after the mmencement of the Act of 1923 has the same meaning as in unemployment ' that Act, and where it refers to a period occurring or beginning before the commencement of that Act has the same meaning as

in the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1922.

5. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Continuous Period of Unemployment) (Transitional) Regulations, 1923.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this tenth day of April, 1923.

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

#### COMPUTATION OF PERIODS REGULATIONS, 1923.\*

The Unemployment Insurance (Computation of Periods) Regulations, 1923, dated April 10, 1923, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923 (13 Geo. V., c. 2).

For the purpose of providing that in computing a continuous period of unemployment within the meaning of section five of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), a period of consecutive days shall be treated as exclusive of Sundays, and for the purpose of allowing in certain cases an earlier date to be substituted for that prescribed by section seven of the Act as the date of the commencement of a period of unemployment, the Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said sections and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:— 1. For the purposes of section five of the Act of 1923 a period

off consecutive days shall be exclusive of Sundays.

2. If in any case an insured contributor claiming benefit in respect of a period of unemployment proves that he was on a date earlier than that upon which he made application for benefit in the prescribed manner in all respects qualified to make the claim, and that there was good cause for his failure to make the claim on that date, that date shall for the purpose of determining the commencement of that period of unemployment be substituted for the date on which the insured contributor made

application for benefit in the prescribed manner.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Computation of Periods) Regulations, 1923.
Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour, this tenth day of

April, 1923. H. J. WILSON, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

RIVETERS AND HOLDERS-UP, HULL.—Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. London and North Eastern Railway Company (Hull and Barnsley Section). A question was raised as to the proper time or day rate for calculation of piece prices at the running shed and repair shop at Spring Head, Hull. Decision.—As there is no piecework in contemplation at the running shed, the question does not arise in respect thereto. The appropriate time or day rate at the repair shop (including the annexe located under the running shed roof) shall be 48s. a week. The decision shall come into force on the beginning of the first pay period following its date. Issued 5th April, 1923.

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

GLAZIER, SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Southern Railway Company. The Union claimed that the work performed by the glazier concerned entitled him, under paragraph 29 of Decision No. 728, to a rate higher than the scheduled rate. Decision.—The Court are of opinion that the case is one which might be reviewed in the light of paragraph 29, and they accordingly refer the matter back to the company for reconsideration. Issued 6th April, 1923. (770.)

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES, RAILWAY SHOPS .- National Building Trades Operatives, Railway Shops.—National Federation of Building Trades Operatives v. Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. The Federation claim that the practice, existing prior to the operation of Decision No. 728, of paying building trades operatives employed in railway shops the district building trade rate of wages, should be regarded as a recognition that such operatives possessed special qualifications entitling them to special treatment under paragraph 29 of Decision No. 728. Decision.—The purpose of paragraph 29 was to safeguard the position of individual men possessing special qualifications, and the Court are unable to accept the claim that all men previously paid the district building trade rate should be exempted under that paragraph. Issued 6th April, 1923. (771.)

ELECTRICAL WIREMEN AND FITTERS—LONDON DISTRICT.— Electrical Trades Union v. Southern Railway Company. In Decision No. 750, the Court stated that the two men concerned Decision No. 750, the Court stated that the two men concerned did not "at present" reach the standard set out in Decision No. 728, entitling them to be classified as Grade I electricians. The Union raised questions as to when and how the matter of the re-grading should properly be determined. Decision.—The men shall be given an opportunity of performing Grade I. work and shall be promoted when, in the opinion of the management, they are competent to execute Grade I. work, and when vacancies occur. Issued 6th April, 1923. (772.)

TUBERS, SOUTHALL AND OLD OAK COMMON RUNNING SHEDS .-Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Great Western Railway Company. No rate, under Decision No. 728, was fixed for tubers in the London district, and the rate fell to determined on the basis of analogy to the classes specifically dealt with. Decision.—The appropriate range of rates of pay is 41s, to 45s, a week. The decision shall operate as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date thereof. Issued 6th April, 1923. (773.)

WAGON FRAME MEN, TEMPLE MILLS.—National Union of Railwaymen v. London and North Eastern Railway Company. The Union claim that the men should be graded as platers (wagon frame). Decision.—The claim is not established. Issued 6th April, 1923. (774.)

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES, RAILWAY SHOPS.-National Building Trades Operatives, Railway Shops.—National Federation of Building Trades Operatives v. Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. A question was raised as to whether building trades operatives working on the maintenance of restaurants and hotels should be regarded as coming within the scope of Decision No. 728. Decision.—The Court decide that men forming part of the ordinary staff of the companies when employed temporarily on work in an hotel or restaurant should be paid the scheduled rates. In the event of their being continuously employed in an hotel or restaurant they would be deemed as outside the scope of the decision. Issued 6th April, 1923. (775.)

MILLWRIGHTS, DERBY.-National Union of Railwaymen v. ondon, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. Decision.—
n so far as the work of the millwrights lends itself to systems of payment by results, the parties should meet and endeavour to agree upon such a system. Where this is impracticable the management should consider the advisability of exercising their powers under paragraph 29 of Decision No. 728, in the case of any man employed under conditions entitling him to a higher rate. Issued 6th April, 1923. (776.)

LABOURERS, RAILWAY SHOPS.—National Union of Railwaymen Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. It was aimed by the Union that in accordance with the preamble to laimed by the Union that in accordance with the preamble to schedule E to Decision No. 728, men starting as labourers should be classified as Grade II., and after a probationary period of welve months should, as a matter of course, be paid Grade I. ates. Decision.—The Court are unable to accept the proposal that the preamble to Schedule E should be interpreted so as to make the greating of Grade I. make the granting of Grade I. rates automatic. The test for Grade I. does not rest on length of service but on the nature of the work, such as heavy work or exceptional skill required. Each case must be considered on its merits and in the first stance by the parties immediately concerned. Issued 9th April,

WOODWORKERS, RAILWAY SHOPS .- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. Under a rule of the Society it is competent for the Executive Council or any branch of the Society to expel any member who works on payment by results, and it was contended that having regard to this rule it was not practicable within paragraph 36 of Decision No. 728 for any of their members to work under any system of payment by results. Decision Paragraph der any system of payment by results. Decision.—Paragraph so far as it relates to piecework or other systems of payment results being adopted, relates to the work and the nature of the work which may be found practicable and not to the relationship which may exist between an employee and his Union. The claim therefore fails. It was further claimed that, having regard to the rule referred to, their members should be exempt from the operation of paragraph 36. This claim is not one of interpretation which can be heard under the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920; it must be submitted in the manner provided by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Issued 9th April, 1923.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Crane Drivers.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. Under Decision No. 728, rates of pay were fixed for drivers of cranes of under 15 tons. The Union now ask that for every additional five tons over 15 tons an additional 1s. a week shall be added to the rates. Decision.—The rate of pay for the driver of a crane 15 tons and over should be the subject of arrangement between the management and the driver or his representative, having regard to the circumstances of each particular case. Issued 9th April, 1923. (779.)

Boiler Attendant, Waterloo Station .- National Union of Railwaymen v. Southern Railway Company. The company in applying Decision No. 728 did not pay time and a third to the man concerned who is employed on nightwork on the plant for heating the offices and lavatories at Waterloo Station, on the ground that he was specifically engaged for nightwork. The claim of the Union is that he is entitled under Condition 2 of Schedule F to payment of rate and a third when employed at night. Decision.—So long as the man's duties are of the same class as the duties performed during the other parts of the 24 hours he cannot be properly regarded as specifically engaged for nightwork so as to exclude him from the extra payment for nightwork. Issued 9th April, 1923. (780.)

Assistants, Mates and Helpers, Railway Shops.—National Union of Railwaymen v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. The Union submitted for consideration the case of certain men graded as labourers who, they claim, should procertain men graded as labourers who, they claim, should properly be regarded as "assistants, mates or helpers." Decision.

—The Court remit the whole matter to the parties to consider whether the men in question come within the description of "assistants, mates or helpers." To come within that class the workmen in question must be regularly engaged in work requiring more skill than that possessed by Grade I. labourers. Issued 10th April, 1923. (781.)

ASSISTANTS, MATES AND HELPERS, BANK HALL AND AINTREE. National Amalgamated Union of Labour, Workers' Union v. London Midland and Scottish Railway Company. The Unions submitted for consideration the case of certain men graded as labourers who they claim should properly be regarded as "assistants, mates or helpers." For decision see summary of Decision No. 781 above. Issued 10th April, 1923. (782.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN, BREAKDOWN GANGS .- National Union of Railwaymen v. Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. In Condition 4 of Schedule F of Decision No. 728 it was provided that extra payment should be made to men called out for emergency duties. The claim of the Union is that this condition emergency duties. The claim of the Union is that this condition applies only to men called for emergency work to repair breakdowns in the workshops and not for breakdowns on the line. Decision.—Schedule F, Condition 4, includes breakdowns on the line. Issued 10th April, 1923. (783.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN, RUNNING SHEDS .- National Union of Railwaymen v. Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. Under Schedule F to Decision No. 728, men required to work on bank or public holidays are entitled to extra payment provided the normal work is suspended. The Union claimed that the amount of work performed in a running shed on a bank or public holiday being less than that usually done, the normal work is suspended and the extra payment becomes due. Decision.—The normal work of a running shed is repair work, and although the amount may vary on a bank or public holiday, the nature of the work remains the same. The normal work is nature of the work remains the same. The normal work is therefore not suspended, and the claim to extra payment fails. Issued 10th April, 1923. (784.)

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY-NORTH WESTERN AREA. Trades Union and Employers' sides of the District Council (No. 3) North Western Area Electricity Supply Industry. Decision.—The basic rate per hour shall be Zone "A" 11.75d., Zone "B" 11.00d., Zone "C" 10.25d. The "all-in" rate per hour comparable with rates in column 3 of printed schedule attached to agreement of 12th January 1923 shall be Zone ttached to agreement of 12th January, 1923, shall be 'A'' 19.84d., Zone "B" 19.00d., Zone "C" 18.15d. "A" 19.84d., Zone "B" 19.00d., Zone "C" 18.15d. The "all-in" rate per hour payable as from beginning of first full pay period following the date of the decision shall be Zone "A" 18.85d., Zone "B" 18.05d., Zone "C" 17.24d. The "all-in" rate per hour payable on and after 1st May, 1923, shall be, Zone "A" 18.35d., Zone "B" 17.58d., Zone "C" 16.79d. The "all-in" rate per hour payable on and after 1st August, 1923, shall be, Zone "A" 17.86d., Zone "B" 17.10d., Zone "C" 16.34d. The rates set out in the decision shall come into force as from the beginning of the first full pay period following its date. The rates cover the reductions in wages operating under Clause (1) of the agreement of 12th January, 1923, between the two sides of the District Council No. 3. In other respects the conditions specified in that agreement shall apply to the rates of wages now determined. Issued 10th April, 1923. (785.)

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES-RAILWAY SHOPS.-National Building Trades Operatives—Railway Shops.—National Federation of Building Trades Operatives v. Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. The Federation claimed that the building trades workmen whose wages operated by agreement with the companies under the fluctuations of the building trades rates, and who are in receipt of no war wage of 33s. 6d. a week or bonus of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. be exempt under the conditions of Decision No. 728 as quoted on page 3, clause 3 thereof. No evidence of this agreement appears to have been submitted at the hearing which resulted in Decision No. 728, nor

was the attention of the Court called to it, as otherwise the Court could have specially dealt with the matter in their decision. Decision.—The point does not appear to be one with which the Court can deal under Rule 7 of the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920, but only as a difference submitted in the maner provided by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Issued 11th April 1923. (786.)

MANUAL WORKERS-LOCAL AUTHORITIES NON-TRADING SER VICES—WEST RIDING.—Employers' and Employees' sides of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) for the West Riding of the County of York. Decision.—Reductions in wages of ½d. an hour as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the decision and a further ½d. an hour twelve weeks later; any changes in the cost of living index number between the date of the decision and the termination of the twelve weeks referred to are to be ignored. Issued 12th April, 1923. (787.)

SKILLED ARTIZANS-RAILWAY SHOPS.-National Union of Railwaymen v. London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, the London and North Eastern Railway Company, and the Southern Railway Company. The Union submitted questions as to the grading of skilled artizans by certain of the Railway Companies, parties to Decision 728. The discussion of the cases submitted revealed 728. The discussion of the cases submitted revealed the fact that in some there was disagreement between the company and the union as to the man's qualifications, giving rise to a difference of opinion as to the appropriate grading, and in the a difference of opinion as to the appropriate grading, and in the other cases, the company agreed that the man possessed Grade I. qualifications, but found it necessary to put him into a lower grade. Decision.—Under Schedule B, Notes I. and II., the requirements of a man for Grade I. of a craftsman are twofold:—

(a) To have served an apprenticeship to his trade or to have served in the various branches of his trade for a period

(b) to have become fully qualified in the skilled branches

If a man posseses these qualifications and is employed by the railway company in his trade, he is entitled to the rate applicable to Grade I. of his trade. If, however, he is not employed in his trade, but is employed in some other occupation, the rate payable to him is not the rate of his trade but of the occupation in which he is for the time being employed. Issued 12th April, 1923

HEAVY LAMINATED SPRING TRADE.—Laminated Spring Manufacturers' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society, United Society of Spring Fitters and Vicemen. Decision.—As from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the decision the existing flat war bonus shall be reduced by three shillings per man per week, and the sliding scale shall continue to cover in respect of the laboration. sliding scale shall continue to operate in respect of the balance of the bonus, viz., 8s. per man per week in the same manner as it did after the reduction of 6s. per man per week under the agreements between the parties of October, 1922. Issued 13th April, 1923. (789.)

TUBERS AND STAYERS-RUNNING SHEDS.-The Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. The London and North Eastern Railway Company. Decision.—The function of the Court being limited, in accordance with Rule 7 of the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920, to the question of the interpretation of Decision No. 728 (and not including a consideration of the claim on its merits), the Court declare that that decision provided no running shed differential in the case of the men concerned. Issued 16th April, 1923. (790.)

PAVIORS AND ASPHALTERS—RAILWAY SHOPS.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. The claim of the Union was for a revision of the rates laid down in Decision No. 728. This the Court cannot do except on a fresh difference submitted in the manner provided by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. At the hearing both parties made reference to paragraph 29 of Decision No. 728, which would appear to meet the claim, in so far as it relates to individual men. Issued 16th April, 1923. (791.)

BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES-RAILWAY SHOPS.-National Federation of Building Trades Operatives v. Railway Companies, parties to Decision No. 728. Among the workpeople excluded from Decision No. 728 are the "steel smelting and rolling mill staffs." The Federation claimed that men engaged on maintenance of steel plant are also excluded. Decision.—The expression "staffs" is used in Decision No. 728 in the ordinary sense sion "staffs" is used in Decision No. 728 in the ordinary sense as meaning men actually and directly engaged in manufacturing processes. The men concerned employed in and about steel smelting furnaces and rolling mills are not so engaged, but are engaged mainly, if not entirely, on maintenance work. They are therefore included in Decision No. 728. Issued 19th April, 1923.

BLACKSMITHS—OLD OAK COMMON.—The Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society v. Great Western Railway Company. The question at issue was with reference to the rates of pay of certain blacksmiths in the running shed and repair shop at Old Oak Common. Decision.—The documentary and other evidence being insufficient to enable the Court to come to a satisfactory decision the matter is remitted to the parties for satisfactory decision the matter is remitted to the parties for further negotiation amongst themselves, and failing a settlement, either party to report the matter to the Court for a decision by them. Issued 20th April, 1923. (793.)

COACH PAINTERS—DERBY.—The National Union of Railwaymen v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. There are three main operations in the painting of the inside and outside

of a coach, which are performed by Grades I., II., and III. Prior to this, rough painting is performed by a Grade IV. painter, after which rubbing and flatting is done. Where the work in the shop is not sectionalised it will be done by a Grade I. or II. painter, according to his grade. If the earlier stages, usually performed by Grade IV. painters, are carried out by Grade I. or II. painters they would be entitled to be paid respectively Grade I. or Grade II. rate; for Note 4 of Schedule B to Decision No. 728 classifies the operative according to his skill, and respectively No. 728 classifies the operative according to his skill, and not the nature of the work on which he is employed. Issued 30th April, 1923. (794.)

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

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS: MIDLAND COUNTIES.—National Boot and Shoe Workers: Midland Counties.—National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives v. Midland Counties Boot Heel Manufacturers' Association. Difference—Claim by the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives that the operation of sorting lifts and top-pieces for quality or substance or both is an operation governed by the minimum wage rate of the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, signed on 12th December, 1922. Arbitrator—Mr. George Sedgwick. Award—The above-mentioned operation is governed by the minimum wage rate of the agreement of the 12th December, 1922, and all the workers employed in such operation by the Midland Counties Boot Heel Manufacturers' Association should be paid the full minimum wage rate, as stated in the agreement, except such workers as may become subject to the provisions as stated in paragraph 15 of the agreement. Issued 21st April, 1923. (I.R. 242/2/1923.)

TRANSPORT WORKERS, STEEL WORKS: SHOTTON, CHESTER. Transport and General Workers' Union v. John Summers and Sons, Limited, Hawarden Bridge Steel Works, Shotton, Chester. Difference—As to whether the rates and conditions at present in operation in the Traffic Department at Hawarden Bridge Stee Works, Shotton, Chester, are in need of revision, and, if so, as to whether they should be revised on the basis of the rates and conditions prevailing on the railway systems of the country, or alternatively, as to whether they should be revised on the basis of the rates and conditions obtaining in the steel industry of the country. Arbitrator—Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. Award—The mean between the percentages of the sliding scales of the South Wales Siemens Steel Association and the sheet steel trades should be ascertained as on 7th May, 1923, and added steet trates should be ascertained as on 7th May, 1923, and adder to the following base rates:—Loco driver, 7s. 6d. per shift shunters, 6s. 6d. and 6s. per shift. The wages should move from 6 a.m. on the first Sunday next after 7th May, 1923, and the subsequent ascertainments should take place at intervals of two calendar months, and wages should move from 6 a.m. on the first Sunday next after each ascertainment. The parties migh be able to readjust the wages of other classes of men include in the terms of reference on the lines above indicated, and, in the event of failure to agree, the matter might be referred to the arbitrator for settlement. The conditions at present in operation should continue to apply save as altered or modified by the readjustment of the above rates and scale. Issued 28th April, 1923. (I.R. 770/2/1923.)

# AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

PRESS OPERATORS: LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Crown Cork Company, Limited, London. Difference—Replacement of male by female labour. Agreement—The question of the introduction of female labour on the "Gobell" presses should be deferred for one month to enable the Union to obtain a report regarding the working of these presses outside the United Kingdom. Meanwhile the male operators would be re-instated, and if a departure were made from the prevailing practice the company would do their utmost to absorb the male operators. The company would do their utmost to absorb the male operators. The company would also retain in their service as a press operator a shop steward of the Union, and would reinstate three boys who had been discharged. Preferential consideration would continue to be given to the employment of old employees, but the company would reserve the right to determine whether any such old employee was suitable for any particular vacancy that might occur. Signed 14th March, 1923. (I.R. 680/1923)

LACE WORKERS: NEWMILNS AND DISTRICT.—Newmilns and District Textile Workers' Union v. Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association. Difference—Proposal for reductions of 10 per cent. in the wages of time-workers and 163 per cent. in the 50 per cent. bonus of piece-workers. Agreement—No alteration in the present rate of payment should take place before the first pay day in June. Thereafter a 5 per cent. reduction, affecting weavers and oncost workers, should be put into operation, to continue until the first pay day in October, when an additional 5 per cent. reduction should take effect. A small committee representing the parties should be appointed to deal with all grievances arising in the factories. In the event of the cost of living figure being higher than 76 points by the month of September this committee should reconsider the reduction proposed to operate in October. Agreed 11th April, 1923. (I.R. 608/1923.)

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

#### ORDERS.

Orders confirming minimum rates of wages as varied by the following Trade Boards have been made under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act. 1918:—

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

Order S. (9), dated 23rd April, 1923, confirming general mini mum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for female workers, and specifying 4th June, 1923, as the date from which the rates as varied become effective.

The general minimum time-rate as varied for female workers than learners is 6½d. per hour, with lower rates for

The piece-work basis time-rate for all female workers is  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .

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

Order O. (15), dated 24th April, 1923, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers (other than home-workers), and a piece-work basis ime-rate (as varied) for all female workers (other than home-vorkers), and specifying 1st May, 1923, as the date from which

the rates (as varied) become effective.

General minimum time-rates:—(a) Male workers of 21 years of age and over employed as (i.) pin makers, 1s. 5d. per hour; (ii.) hairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, machine blackers, or automatic machinists (including snap fastener machinists), 1s.3½d. per hour; (iii.) blackers (other than machine blackers), electro laters, whiteners or wire straighteners, 1s, 1d, per hour. (b) all other male workers of 21 years of age and over, 103d. workers employed as charge hands and who are responsible for all work and order in the particular section of which they have arge,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour; (e) all other female workers (except homeorkers ) of 21 years of age and over,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (f) lower ates for younger female workers and late entrants. (The rates for female workers of 14 and under 15 years of age, together with the general minimum time-rate and piece-rates for homeorkers, remain unaltered.)

Piece-work basis time-rate:—For all female workers (other than

me-workers), 7/d, per hour.

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

Order W.D. (18) and (19), dated 24th April, 1923, confirming he general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and vertime rates (as varied) for female workers, and cancelling the piece-work basis time-rates for female workers, and cancering the piece-work basis time-rates for female workers in the retail bespoke dressmaking branch of the trade, and specifying 30th April, 1923, as the date from which the variation and cancellation of rates becomes effective.

Retatt Bespoke Dressmaking Branch

General minimum time-rates:—(a) Bodice, coat, skirt, gown blouse hands (being female workers of 20 years of age and er with certain specified experience and qualifications), 7½d., d. and 9d. per hour for areas A. B and C respectively. (b) other female workers (except learners). 6½d.. 7d. and 7½d. per lour for areas A., B. and C respectively. (c) Lower rates for earners (certain of these rates are unaffected by the variation). Piece-work basis time-rates :- Cancelled

Wholesale Manufacturing Branch or any Branch of the Trade other than Retail Bespoke Dressmaking.

General minimum time-rates:—(a) Female workers (other than arners), 7d. per hour. (b) Lower rates for learners.

Piece-work basis time-rates:—All female workers, 7<sup>1</sup>2d. per

Note.—Area A rates apply to all areas administered by (a) rural district councils and (b) municipal borough councils and urban district councils which, according to the most recent census, had a population of less than 10,000; but so as in neither case to apply to any area within the Metropolitan Police District. Area B rates apply to all areas other than A and C. Area C ates apply to the area comprising the City of London and the letropolitan Police District.

The definitions, conditions and provisions governing the applition of the minimum rates are set out in W.D. (20).

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

Order W. (15), dated 10th May, 1923, confirming general mininum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, guaranteed time-ates and overtime rates (as varied) for female workers in Corn-vall and the North of Scotland, and specifying 28th May, 1923.

s the date from which the rates (as varied) become effective. General minimum time-rates:—Female workers of 18 years of ge and over, 6½d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers and late entrants.

Piece-work basis time-rate: Female workers of all ages, 8d.

Guaranteed time-rates for piece-workers:—Female workers of years of age and over, 5½d. per hour, with lower rates for larger workers and late entrants.

A general minimum time-rate of 7d, per hour and a piecework basis time-rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d, per hour apply to workers specially employed for emergency work or whose employment is of a

Note.—Cornwall means the administrative county of Corn-

North of Scotland consists of the following counties:-Shetland. Orkney. Inverness. Nairn.

Moray (Elgin). Sutherland. Banff. Ross and Cromarty.

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

Order N.I.H.H.G. (21), dated 20th April, 1923, confirming general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for a certain class of female workers, and specifying the 26th April, 1923, as the date from which these rates are effective.

#### Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.R. (8), dated 10th April, 1923, confirming general minimum time-rates for female workers and specifying the 16th April, 1923, and the 1st May, 1923, respectively, as the dates from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates (as varied) are :-

1) From 16th April, 1923, till 30th April, 1923—
(a) 4\frac{1}{4}d. to 6\frac{1}{2}d. per hour for workers of 18 years of age and over (other than doffers), according to classification of

(b) 3\(\frac{1}{6}\)d. to 4\(\frac{1}{6}\)d. per hour for doffers (irrespective of age). (c) 2\(\frac{2}{6}\)d. to 3\(\frac{7}{6}\)d. per hour for workers (other than doffers)

(c) 25d. to 35d. per hour for workers (other than done).

(d) Hours of age.

(e) From 1st May, 1923—

(a) 4d. to 6\frac{1}{4}d. per hour for workers, as in 1 (a) above.

(b) 3\frac{1}{4}d. to 4d. per hour for workers, as in 1 (b) above. (c)  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour for workers, as in 1 (c) above.

#### Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.F. (9), dated 23rd April, 1923, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying the 27th April, 1923, and the 27th July, 1923, respectively, as the dates from which these rates are effective.

The rates (as varied) are:—
(1) From 27th April 1923.

(1) From 27th April 1923—

(a) General minimum time-rates for male workers, 2¾d. to 11½d. per hour, according to age.
(b) General minimum time-rates for female workers, 2¾d. to 6¼d. per hour, according to age.
(c) Piece-work basis time-rate for male workers, 1s. 1½d. per hour.

(d) Piece-work basis time-rate for female workers, 74d.

per hour.
(2) From 27th July, 1923—

(a) General minimum time-rates for male workers, 23d. to 11d. per hour, according to age.

#### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

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

Proposal D.B. (8), dated 14th April, 1923, to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for all male workers under 21 years of age.

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

Proposal H.B. (11), dated 30th April, 1923, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates for male and female workers of over 16 years of age, and the piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and to cancel general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates in their application to all male and female workers employed in the weaving of hair machine belting and in all paratory, finishing, warehousing or packing operations incidental to or appertaining to such weaving.

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

Proposal Q. (25), dated 30th April, 1923, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for all female workers

#### Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.B. (N. 23), dated 20th April, 1923, to fix general minimum piece-rates and to vary overtime rates for certain classes of male workers.

# Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B. (N. 5), dated 25th April, 1923, to fix general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of female workers.

#### CHANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST OF LIVING FIGURE.

The cost of living index figure having fallen to 74, as recorded in the April issue of this GAZETTE, the minimum rates of wages effective from the dates indicated below are those applicable

during the period when the cost of living figure falls within the limits specified by the respective undermentioned Trade

194

These rates will remain in operation so long as the cost of living figure remains within the limits so specified.

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

The rates per week of 47 hours, applicable as from 23rd April, 1923, for male workers, are those set out in the Board's notice U. (10), for the period when the cost of living figure is 75 or

The principal rates operative during this period are as

Géneral minimum time-rates:—(a) Male workers of 21 years of age or over employed (i.) as dressers and stampers, 57s. 6d., 65s. or 71s., according to experience; (ii.) as polishers and planishers (including wheelers), 59s., 68s. or 73s.. according to experience; (iii.) in packing, rough warehousing, despatching and other incidental manufacturing operations, 47s., 50s. or 56s., according to experience. (b) Lower rates, ranging from 12s. to 43s. 6d., for Sunger workers.

Piece-work basis time-rates:—15 per cent. above the general

minimum time-rate applicable.

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

The rates applicable as from 1st May, 1923, are those set out in the Board's Notices M. (35), (36) and (37), for the period when the cost of living figure is less than 76, but not less than 71. The principal rates for this period are as follows:—

General minimum time-rates:—(a) Male workers of 21 years

of age and over employed on (i.) certain specified occupations, 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour; (ii.) all other operations, 11d. per hour. (b) (i.) Female pan hands (all ages), 6\frac{1}{2}d., 10d. and 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour, according to nature of work; (ii.) other female workers of 21 years of age and over, 6\frac{1}{2}d. per hour. (c) Lower rates for younger male and female workers, learners and apprentices.

Guaranteed time-rates for female learners:—2\frac{3}{4}d. to 5\frac{3}{4}d. per hour, according to age at entry and experience.

hour, according to age at entry and experience.

Piece-work basis time-rates:—(a) Female workers (other than pan hands), 74d, per hour. (b) Female pan hands (other than learners), 74d, or 11d, per hour, according to the operations on which penders.

General minimum piece-rates:—A reduction of  $21\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. from the rates specified in the Board's Notice M. (37).

Particulars of the minimum rates of wages referred to above, as regards Great Britain, may be obtained by reference to the London and Edinburgh Gazettes.

Particulars regarding minimum rates of wages proposed, fixed or varied by Trade Boards established in Northern Ireland, may be obtained from the Secretary, Office of Trade Boards (Northern Ireland), 14, Bridge Street, Belfast.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING ACCIDENTS COMMITTEE.

THE Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to inquire into the circumstances and causes of accidents in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and to report what further measures for their prevention are desirable The members of the Committee are:

Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, M.P. (Chairman).
Mr. John T. Batey.
Sir Frederick Henderson, K.B.E.

Mr. John Hill. Mr. Hugh Laing.

Mr. F. Purdy. Mr. W. Sherwood.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., Deputy Chief Inspector of Fac-

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. A. S. Hinshelwood, of the Home Office (Whitehall, London, S.W. 1).

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (TRADE DISPUTE DISQUALIFICATION) COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. W. B. Yates to the vacancy created by the death of the late Sir Thomas Munro, G.B.E., in the chairmanship of the Committee which is considering the Trade Dispute Disqualification for Unemployment Benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Mr. Yates held the post of Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts until his recent retirement on reaching the age

# DOMESTIC SERVICE COMMITTEE.

THE list of members of this Committee, as given on page 153 of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for April, was incomplete. The following additional ladies have since agreed to serve on The following additional ladies have since agreed to serve of the Committee, the constitution of which is now completed:—

Miss F. Fardell, O.B.E. Mrs. R. K. Hannay, O.B.E. Mrs. G. B. Hurst. Mrs. R. Moore.

Mrs. J. St. Loe Strachey, O.B.E., J.P.

Lady Askwith, C.B.E., whose name was given last month as one of the members of the Committee, was compelled for

personal reasons to resign.

The Committee held its first meeting for the purpose of taking evidence on the 4th May.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED RELATING TO LABOUR.

AGRICULTURE.—Departmental Committee on distribution and prices of agricultural produce. Interim report on milk and mile products. (Cmd. 1854: price 3s.)

CENSUS.—(1) Census of England and Wales, 1921, County of Middlesex. (S.O. publication: price 10s.) (2) Census of Scotland, 1921. Vol. I., Part 29: County of Renfrew. Part 30 County of Ross and Cromarty. Part 31: County of Rossurgh Part 32: County of Selkirk. Part 33: County of Shetland (S.O. publications: price 10s., 6s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d., 4s.)

HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(1) Account showing the securities held by the National Debt Commissioners, 31st December, 1922, and 31st March, 1923, as investments for the National Health Insurance Funds and Unemployment Fund. (H.C. 60: price 2d.) (2) Report on the administration of Section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and on the action taken with a view to investigating the possibility of developing unemployment insurance by industries. (Cmd. 1613: price 9d.) (See also page 158 of this GAZETTE.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—Tabular analysis Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Con-ference under Art. 405 of the Treaty of Versailles at its third and fourth sessions, 1921 and 1922. (Cmd. 1866: price 2d.)

Mining.—Output and employment (a) at metalliferous mines quarries, etc., during the September quarter, 1922. (S.O. publication: price 4d.); (b) in coal mines during the December quarter, 1922. (Cmd. 1851: price 2d.) (See also page 159 of this GAZETTE.)

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.—Variations in efficience in cotton weaving. Report No. 23 (Textile series, No. 7). In dustrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publication: price 3s.

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

#### ADMIRALTY.

#### CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

Bar Iron: Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Darlington; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Battery Spare Parts: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Batteries, etc.: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.—Bolts, Wrought Iron: F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Brass and Copper Sheets, Bars, etc.: McKelkin Brass Ltd., Primingham Primingham Partners & Motal Ltd., Darlaston.—Brass and Copper Sheets, Bars, etc.: Mc-Kechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Vivian & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Williams, Foster & Co., & Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes,

Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Brushes, Steel Wire: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Mechanical Appliances, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Riddell & Co., Glasgow; Thornton, Williams & Co., London, S.E.; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow.—Condensers: Dublier Condenser Co. (1921), Ltd., London, W.—Crane, Electric Travelling: Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Electric Battery Components: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Electrodes: The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—India Rubber Goods: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Preston; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.; F. Redaway & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Rubber Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Stirling.—Lime Juice: L. Rose & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Motor Alternators Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.-Brushes, Steel Wire:

8 k.w. and 3 k.w. Field Regulators and Spares: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Pepper: E. & T. Pink, Ltd., London, E.—Plate Groups for Submarine Batteries: The Chloride Elec-S.E.—Plate Groups for Submarine Batteries: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Manchester.—Rice: Carbutt & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Rivets, Steel: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steam Heating Mains and Calorifiers: Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Drums, etc.: Baldwins, Ltd., London, S.W.; P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Steel Plates, Chequered: South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Steel Sectional Material (Angles, Channels, Tee Bars, Leds, etc.): Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbro'; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tubes, Brass and Copper: Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Grice, Grice & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Turbines, Parts for: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Vent Valves: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edin Janchester.—Turbines, Paris for: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., v.—Vent Valves: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edin—Wire: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs.; s Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., gham; J. Rigby & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Manchester; J. n & Co., Ltd., Attercliffe, Sheffield; The Shropshire Iron d. Wellington, Salon Ltd., Wellington, Salop.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Creosoted Pitch Pine: W. Crundall & Co., Dover. Railway Materials: T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington. Tar: Crow, Catchpole & Co., Barking, Essex.—Dalnotter: Residence for Officer-in-Charge: W. Jack & Sons, Helensburgh.—Loch Long: R.N. Torpedo Range, Extension to Workshops, etc.: Wilson, Kinmond & Marr, Ltd., Partick, Glasgow.—Portsmouth: Timber: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Bars, Brake: Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield.—Boilers, Inspection of: The Manchester Steam Users' Association, Manchester.—Cottn. Tweed, Blue: Colbeck Bros., Wakefield; Jas. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—Copper, Sheet: Charles Clifford & Son, Ltd., Briningham.—Cotton Waste: Sidebottoms, Ltd., Rochdale.—Bowlas Tan: Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—Glass Discs (Splinterless): Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, N.—Kettles, Tea, Iron: Thos. Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Lead, Sheet: Walkers & Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Neighel: Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Pipes and Connections: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pneumatic Covers, Outer: Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Sheets, Cotton: Ashon Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—Sleepers, Creosoted: Christie, W. Co., Ltd., Charlton.—Steel, Nickel Billets: The Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Steel, Round: Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Staircases: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Lubes, Corrugated (Rubber): Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Leyland; Jas. Lyne Hancock, Ltd., London, E.C.—Valves, W.T.: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Wire, Electric: The Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Wire, Steel: Samuel Fox & Co., Sheffield.—Wagon Parts: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Works Services: Maintenance Works: Hounslow; Windsor: Bargmans, Ltd., London, E.C. Shorncliffe: G. Lewis & Sons Dover), Ltd., Dover. Scotton Camp, Yorks: Turnbull, W. G. & R. Leeds.—Building Works and Services: Woolwich: T. W.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY.

reraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft Spares: ev Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Alterations and Additions to eintendent's Residence, Farnborough: A. J. Goodall, Bag-Blankets, Married Airmen: Priestley Bros., Halifax.—Coal, M. Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—E. Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—Grossley etc., Cliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C.—Crossley etc., Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Engine Spares: Spayce, Ltd., Derby.—Lockers, Steel: G. A. Harvey, D., Ltd., London, S.E.—Married Officers' Quarters, Erection old Sarum): James & Crockerell, Durrington.—Motors and dings (Biggin Hill): H. Kent, London, S.E.—Timber: kintosh & Partners, London, E.C.; Gabriel, Wade & English, London, S.E.; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, Tracing and Colouring Sun-prints: A. West & Partners, London, S.W.—Valves, W/T Type: The General Electric Co.,

# CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

sbestos Millboard, etc.: The Beldam Packing & Rubber Co., London, E.C.—Boots: S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—Kets, etc., Galvanized: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Iding Material for Machine Shop: Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Issa.—Canvas: Boase Spinning Co., Dundee.—Caps: H. Z. omfield, Ltd., London, S.W.—Carbon Paper: Kolok Manuaring Co., Ltd., London, N.—Cast Iron Chair Plates: Ifor Bros., Ltd., Sandiacre.—Cast Iron Water Pipes: Staveley and Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Works, near Chesterfield.—Ment: Cemant Marketing Co., London, E.C.; T. Benyon &

Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Chemicals, etc.: Howards & Sons, Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chemicals, etc.: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Clothing: D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill; G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.—Cocoa Bags: Cox Bros. & Co., Dundee.—Crane, Steam: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—Drabette: T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—Drilling Machine: Craven Bros., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—Fishplates, Railsand, etc.: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gas Engine, etc.: Crosslay Bros. Machine: Craven Bros., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—Fishplates, Railsand, etc.: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gas Engine, etc.: Crossley Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Broadheath, Manchester.—Hose, Canvas: J. Morris & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Jerseys: D. Payne & Son, Hinckley.—Khaki Drill: A. & S. Henry & Co., Manchester.—Motor Ambulance: The Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—Motor Cars: The Cubitts Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—Motors, Electric: Laurence, Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Motor Spares: The Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., London, W.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint: Red Hand Comp., London, E.C.—Paper: Dunster & Wakefield, London, E.C.—Pipes, Water: Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pit Tubs: W. G. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Rails, etc.: The Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough.—Road-Roller, Steam: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Serge: J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—Sheet for Power Plant: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—Sheets, Galvanised and Corrugated Iron, etc.: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—Sheets, Galvanised Corrugated Steel, etc: The Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Ellesmer Port, near Birkenhead.—Sheets, Glass: Pilkington Bros. Galvanised and Corrugated Iron, etc.: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

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