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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed very little general change as compared with recent months. It was good in the coal mining industry, in tinplate and steel sheet manufacture, and in the carpet trade; fairly good in the tailoring, paper, coachbuilding, and certain sections of the metal trades; and fair in the furnishing, printing, and brick trades. In most of the other large industries employment was still slack. A further slight improvement was reported in the building trades, but there was a decline in the wool textile and hosiery trades.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received was 11·1 at the end of June, as compared with 11·3 at the end of May and with 15·7 at the end of June, 1922. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11·0\* at 25th June, the same percentage as at 21st May and compared with 13·1\* at the end of June, 1922. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 25th June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was approximately 1,226,000, of whom 934,000 were men and 223,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 28th May the total was 1,261,000, of whom 959,000 were men and 229,000 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 June resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £42,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 370,000 workpeople, and in an increase of over £8,000 in the wages of 75,000 workpeople.

The largest group of workpeople whose wages were reduced were those employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, who sustained reductions of 1s. or 4s. a week in the case of adult male time-workers and 2s. a week in the case of women time-workers, the time rates of youths and girls being reduced by smaller amounts, and in a few instances slightly increased. Piece-workers sustained a reduction of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on list prices. In the boot and shoe repairing trade the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced by amounts generally ranging, for adult workers, from 2s. to 3s. a week. Other classes of workpeople whose wage rates were reduced included men employed in civil engineering constructional work, skilled men employed in the ship-repairing industry on the Thames, work-people in the gold, silver and allied trades at Birmingham, road transport workers at Liverpool and Birkenhead, and farriers and bakers in various districts. Under the Trade Boards Acts there were also reductions in the minimum rates fixed for adult female workers in the shirtmaking trade, and for all classes of workpeople in the hand-hammered chain, paper box, paper bag, perambulator and invalid carriage, and brush and The increases in wages occurred mainly in the iron and steel trades, under the operation of sliding scales dependent on the prices of iron and steel. Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands received an increase equivalent to about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on current rates, and steel sheet millmen and galvanisers an increase of about 4 per cent. on current rates.

During the first six months of 1923 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of nearly £390,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly £112,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of nearly £112,000 in the weekly wages of over 810,000 workpeople. In the first six months of 1922 there was a net reduction of over £2,700,000 in the weekly wages of 7,150,000 workpeople, and a net increase of £3,350 in the weekly wages of 17,500 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 30th June 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 69 per cent. above that of July, 1914. For food alone the corresponding percentage was 62.

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 results for 30th June reference may be made to the article on page 243. For a general explanation of the method of calculation of the statistics reference may be made to the article on page 236.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June was 54. In addition, 47 disputes which began before June were in progress at the beginning of the month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was 99,000, as compared with 48,000 in the previous month and 311,000 in June, 1922 (when a dispute was in progress in the engineering industry involving over 250,000 workpeople). The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during June was 1,244,000 working days, as compared with 807,000 days in May, 1923, and 2,078,000 days in June, 1922. Particulars of the principal disputes in progress are given on page 253.

### NOTE.

The annual subscription for this GAZETTE, which was recently reduced from 8s. 6d. to 8s., has been further reduced to 7s. 6d. as from 1st July. Communications regarding subscriptions and remittances should be addressed to the Publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses given on the front page of the cover.

<sup>\*</sup> The figures include a due proportion of claimants to benefit in respect of systematic short time, previously not included.

# COST OF LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

In response to a question in the House of Commons put by Mr. Gosling on 4th July, in connection with the dockers' dispute, the Minister of Labour furnished the following statement explanatory of the method of calculating the Ministry of Labour Index Figure. A more complete detailed statement was published in The Labour Gazette for February, 1921 (which is now out of print):—

print):—
The Ministry of Labour index figure (which relates to retail prices\*) is arrived at monthly by a comparison of the prices of ordinary articles bought by working-class families before the war (food, coal, etc.) with the prices of the same articles to-day. This comparison means the careful calculation of two sets of

(1) The prices of the articles purchased pre-war by the ordinary working-class household;

(2) The prices of the same articles month by month now. ↑ I.—The prices of articles purchased pre-war by the ordinary working-class household.

The first step was to arrive at a list of what was consumed in the average working-class household (including house room). A list of articles of food, and the proportions in which they were list of articles of food, and the proportions in which they were consumed, had been worked out some years before the war by examining the budgets of some 2,000 working class families from areas all over the country. This list of articles, originally made in the year 1904, was, early in the war, extended to include other articles than food, and brought up to date for use as a basis for the present index number.

This complete list is grouped under five heads, as follows:-

(1) Food (beef, mutton, bacon, fish, flour, bread, potatoes, tea, sugar, milk, butter, margarine, cheese and eggs);
(2) Rent (including rates);
(3) Clothing (men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton underclothing and hosiery, woollen and cotton materials and hosts); materials, and boots);

(4) Fuel and light (coal, gas, oil, candles, matches);
(5) Other items (including soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushes, pottery, tobacco and cigarettes, fares, and newspapers).

The prices of these articles in 1914 are, of course, on record, and form the basis of the comparison.

II.—The prices of the same articles, month by month, now.

The index figure is worked out monthly in the Department, and the method adopted has been the same since the commence-

ment, many years ago.

At the beginning of each month the prices paid by working people for these items, i.e., food, clothing, fuel and light, house room, etc., are obtained through numerous agencies in some room, etc., and villages all over the country. With regard to 500 towns and villages all over the country. With regard to food, the prices are collected from well over 5,000 shops, including ordinary retail and multiple shops and co-operative stores; and the information so received is regularly checked stores; and the information so received is regularly checked by comparing it with prices given in shopkeepers' advertise-ments, price lists, etc. For other articles, such as clothing, fuel and light, etc., information is obtained mainly from the larger towns. As to working-class rents, data are supplied by associations of property owners and of tenants, and in some cases by local authorities. All the returns, when received, are carefully examined by the Department, and, if any of the figures seem to be inaccurate, immediate inquiries are made before they

The Ministry of Labour index figure is then prepared each month by comparison of the prices now (as ascertained in Paragraph II), with the prices in 1914 (as ascertained in Para-

graph I).

The comparison is worked out scientifically in accordance with recognised statistical practice. A full explanation of the statistical process employed was given in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921. A rough way of illustrating how this comparison of prices works out in practice would be as follows: Let us take a basketful of bread, cheese, meat, etc., such as was bought weekly by an average working-class family before the war. We know the price of each article in that basket at July, 1914; and each month now we obtain the prices of exactly the same articles. For example, we know that

in that basket at July, 1914; and each month now we obtain the prices of exactly the same articles. For example, we know that on the average of the whole country a 4-lb. loaf cost about 5\frac{3}{4}d. in 1914, and costs nearly 9d. to-day; and the increase on the loaf is 53 per cent. In the same way we take percentage increases on the other articles in our basket.

But this comparison, article by article, is not enough; a further step is necessary. It is obvious that the amount of each article which an average working-class family ordinarily consumed before the war varied considerably, as between different articles; take, for instance, bread and cheese: in a bussehold where seven or eight four-pound loaves are consumed household where seven or eight four-pound loaves are consumed weekly, it might be that only 1 lb. of cheese would be used, and weekly, it might be that only 1 lb. of cheese would be used, and this difference in amount must be borne in mind in making the calculation. For example, if the price of the four-pound loaf had risen between 1914 and to-day by 50 per cent., and the price of 1 lb. of cheese had risen by 60 per cent., the average increase would not be 55 per cent., i.e., the mean between the two, but a lower figure than 55 per cent., because there is so much less cheese in our basket than bread. In other words, in

\* The Ministry of Labour figures, which relate only to retail prices, must not be confused with the Board of Trade figures, which relate to wholesale prices.

reaching our average index figure we have to consider not only the percentage increase of each article, but the relative importance of each article in the family budget. The resulting general average may, therefore, be higher or lower than that reached in respect of any one article.

Another point must be borne in mind. We do not say what amounts of bread, cheese, meat, etc., a working-class family ought to have had in 1914. Moreover, generally speaking, the size of the basket does not affect our calculations, for whether we are dealing with a larger or a smaller basket, the percentage increase is generally the same.

we are dealing with a larger or a smaller basket, the percentage increase is generally the same.

It is true that over a considerable period the proportion of any one article to the others in the basket may vary, and if such variation were considerable it might have some effect on the final figure. It is conceivable that as 10 years have now elapsed since the calculations commenced (and in the case of food considerably longer) some change may have taken place in the nature of, or the proportion of, the articles. The changes are almost certainly small, and even if proved to exist will probably not be all in the same direction—in which case they would tend to cancel one another out. At the same time it is desirable from time to time to examine the list of articles it is desirable from time to time to examine the list of articles so as to keep the list and the proportions up to date. For this so as to keep the list and the proportions up to date. For this reason it has been for some time under consideration whether it would not be necessary before long to institute one of these periodic examinations, and accordingly the Minister of Labour announced in the House on 24th April last his intention of instituting an inquiry into the present-day distribution of working-class expenditure as soon as conditions become more normal. In this connection two things must be made clear. In the first place such an inquiry would be concerned with the contents and proportions of the articles in what has been the contents and proportions of the articles in what has been called the basket, or, to use more technical language, with the ascertainment of an average present-day working-class budget. The scientific method of calculating the Ministry of Labour index figure itself would not be an issue in such an inquiry: that method, though often attacked, and often from opposite points of view, has successfully withstood criticism. In place, there is ground for supposing, from such information as is obtainable without special inquiry, that the effect of the variations since 1914 on the final figure would be negligible.

# COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CAPITAL CITIES ABROAD IN MARCH, 1923.

INFORMATION is frequently sought from the Ministry of Labour on the question how the wages of manual workers in other countries compare with those in this country, either generally or with reference to a particular industry or occupation. That satisfactory replies can seldom be given to questions of this sort should occasion little surprise, for even if the requisite statistical data were available—which is seldom the case—the problem of comparing the average wage levels of two or more countries at a given time is very elusive and complex, if only by reason of the fact that it is approachable from either of two totally different points of view, leading to divergent and sometimes absolutely points of view, leading to divergent and sometimes absolutely opposite conclusions. Thus there are those who are interested in "wages" chiefly as an element in the cost of production, and those who are concerned with "wages" only as constituting an essential factor in the standard of well-being of the manual worker. The former wish to compare the labour costs of a given quantity of work of a given quality executed under identical conditions in different countries. e.g., that of hewing a ton of coal or laying a hundred bricks. The latter are concerned to compare the money incomes of the workers in relation to their cost of living irrespective of differences in the efficiency of labour. How living, irrespective of differences in the efficiency of labour. How divergent the conclusions drawn from these two methods of comparison may be is evident from the fact that competent American economists are of opinion that in the United States the average labour cost of a given volume of production is at least as low as in Europe, although the average income of the working classes is certainly higher in America than in any European

For the purposes of the present article the term "wages" worker, as being the standard by which he measures the level of his own material well-being against that of other classes in his own country or that of his own class abroad.

own country or that of his own class abroad.

It must be stated at the outset that it is not, and never has been, possible to obtain an absolutely valid comparison between any two countries as regards the level of material welfare which their respective wage-earning populations occupy at a given time. For this purpose it would be necessary to possess for each country statistics for computing the average yearly earnings of all wage-earners (male and female) whether in factories, mines, transport, commerce, public service, agriculture, or domestic service; and the average real value of those earnings (calculated from average retail prices) in terms of goods and services such as are ordinarily consumed in working class households in the countries compared. Statistics so comprehensive are not available in respect of any country.

respect of any country.

Even if the enquiry were limited to a single industry or craft, any effort to reach a true comparison would be barred by the lack of wages data covering the whole, or a sufficiently representative body, of the manual labour employed in that industry or craft in each country. Suppose, for example, it were desired to ascertain how bricklarers in this country compare at the present

time as regards material well-being with men of the same trade in Germany. Finding that there exist neither here nor in Germany data for computing the present national average money earnings of bricklayers, one might be disposed to be content with data of bricklayers, one might be disposed to be content with data covering certain typical urban areas only, say, London and Berlin, provided the incomes of all, or, at any rate, of a representative sample of the bricklayers in the respective cities were comprised in the average. Here, again, the way would be blocked by lack of adequate statistical material, and the same would be true if one should attempt a comparison based on the incomes of no more than 50 typical bricklayers in each of the two cities. It would, in fact, be realised in the on the incomes of no more than 50 typical bricklayers in each of the two cities. It would, in fact, be realised in the end that the only line of enquiry along which a solution of the problem could be approached with any prospect of success consisted in ascertaining, in the first instance, the time rates of wages at which the majority of bricklayers were being paid, either under the terms of collective agreements, or in accordance with conditions traitly received by with conditions tacitly recognised by employ rs or workers, or both, to be fair, or at any rate current in the trade. The next step would be to ascertain what relation the money wage bears to the prices that bricklayers have to pay for the things they ordiconsume.

This relation might be established by either of the following two methods, for the illustration of which it will be convenient to take the rates payable to bricklayers on 1st April in London and Berlin for 48 hours' work,\* viz., 80s. and 84,000 marks

respectively.

First Method.—In using this method an answer would be sought to the question: What sum in English currency, spent in London on 1st April, would have purchased at retail prices goods and services of working class consumption equivalent to those purchasable at retail prices on the same date in Berlin for 84,000 marks? To obtain the answer it would be necessary, and of all to find the pre-war purchasing power, in Berlin, of for 84,000 marks? To obtain the answer it would be necessary, first of all, to find the pre-war purchasing power, in Berlin, of the 84,000 marks. This would be about 28 marks (gold), he says power of the German mark being the 84,000 marks. This would be about 28 marks (gold), the internal purchasing power of the German mark being at the period under consideration only about one three thousandth of what it was in 1914, as shown by the rise of the German official cost of living index number from 100 in 1914 to 295,400 in April, 1923. In July, 1914, 28 marks exchanged for 27s. 6d. sterling; but as working class cost of living was then about 14 per cent. higher in Germany than in the United Kingdom, a proportionately smaller sum, say, 100-114ths of 27s. 6d., or just over 24s., would have been needed in this country to procure the goods and services purchasable in this country to procure the goods and services purchasable in Germany for 28 marks. But what cost 24s. in this country in 1914 would have cost 74 per cent. more at the beginning of April, 1923, when the cost of living index stood at 174 (July, 1914, =100). This gives a figure of 41s. 9d. as representing the sum which would on the 1st April have purchased in London goods and services of working class consumption contributed. goods and services of working class consumption equivalent to those purchasable at the same date for 84,000 marks in Berlin. In other words, the 80s. earned by the London bricklayer at that time compared with a real wage of 41s. 9d. earned by the bricklayer in Berlin; consequently, if the London bricklayer's real wage=100, that of the Berlin bricklayer=52.

This method, while perfectly sound in principle, has the disadvantage of being somewhat roundabout. But apart from this, its use entails certain risks of error due to the inevitable inequality in the statistical value of the data formings the being the statistical value of the data formings the best apart from the statistical value of the data formings the best apart from the statistical value of the data formings the best formings the statistical value of the data formings the data form

in the statistical value of the data forming the basis of the official index numbers by which different countries measure changes in their cost of living over a given period. A further drawback arises from the fact that data for comparing pre-war purchasing power period. purchasing power parities (or cost of living levels) exist for a few countries only, and are confined to food and rent expendi-

Second Method.—This method would dispense entirely with Second Method.—This method would dispense entirely with the use of data concerning pre-war purchasing power parities and their changes in the respective countries, and would aim at ascertaining the quantities of each kind of food of working class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for a given amount of labour, measured in hours. The quantities so procurable would then be expressed as index numbers, these being combined to form an average for each of the trades considered. In the making of these averages there is a choice between (a) taking the simple arithmetic mean of the index numbers for the various articles of food (which is the same as assuming that all the articles enter in equal proportions into the bricklayer's total weekly food bill), and (b) weighting the index number for each article by a figure corresponding to into the bricklayer's total weekly food bill), and (b) weighting the index number for each article by a figure corresponding to the relative importance of that article in the weekly food bill of working-class families in the United Kingdom. It has been thought best to present both kinds of averages. Thus, Table III., page 265, gives for a bricklayer in Berlin on 1st April a real-wage index figure of 57 (unweighted) and 61 (weighted), as compared with the London bricklayer's 100.

For the purposes of the comparison attempted in this article the second of these methods has been selected, as being the one that involves least risk of error arising from the incompleteness or other defects in the material which it is possible at any time to collect from a number of different sources.

In order to secure such material, a letter was addressed by the Department on 29th March to the chief State or

Municipal authorities responsible for the collection and publication of labour and other social statistics in each of the following cities:—Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berne, Rome, Vienna, Prague, Warsaw, Madrid, Lisbon, Ottawa and New York.

With each letter were forwarded specially prepared tables showing (1) the rates of wages payable to adult workmen in London under collective agreements operative on 1st March, 1923, in 22 selected occupations; (2) the number of hours constituting a normal working day and week respectively in those occupations at that date; (3) the average retail prices in London at that date of a number of articles of food ordinarily consumed in urban working-class families in most industrially developed countries. The statistical authorities in each capital were at the same time requested to supply in return a table containing parallel data, and to continue, if possible, the exchange of similar returns with this

Department month by month.

Replies forwarding the desired returns (or returns fulfilling as nearly as possible the conditions set out), and expressing concurrence in the proposed periodical exchange of similar information have so far been received from Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Christiania, Copenhagen, Madrid, Ottawa, Prague, Stockholm and Warsaw. No replies have been received from Lisbon, New York, Rome or Vienna.

In the case of those capitals from which no replies, or replies giving partial data only were received, the course adopted has

giving partial data only were received, the course adopted has been to extract data and information from published official sources. This, however, was impossible in the case of Berne, which is therefore excluded from the Tables. (The reply from Copenhagen was received too late to be used in the present

On the basis of the information thus supplied, or extracted from published sources, the Tables reproduced on pages 264 and 265 have been prepared.

In Table I. are shown in the original currency for each of 13 capital cities (including London) the time rates of wages payable on 1st March, 1923 (or the nearest available date), for a week of 48 hours in each of 17 selected trades, so far as these could be computed from the data furnished by the respective statistical offices or extracted from returns contained in official publications of the country in question.

Table II. shows for each city, in the original currency, weights and measures, the average retail prices on the same data of each

and measures, the average retail prices on the same date of each of 19 selected articles of food usually consumed in urban working class households in industrially developed countries of the

The figures shown in Tables I. and II. were used, first of all, The figures shown in Tables I. and II. were used, first of all, to ascertain, for each occupation, the quantities of bread, meat, flour, and so on, which could be purchased with the wages of 48 hours' work. It was found, for example, that the Berlin bricklayer's wage for 48 hours would purchase 390 lbs. of bread, or 123 lbs. of flour, or 10 lbs. of butter, or 227 eggs, and so on. The corresponding quantities purchasable with the wages of the London bricklayer were then taken as a basis and called 100, and a series of index were then taken as a basis and called 100, and a series of index numbers was computed, which showed, in respect of each article of food, taken separately, the relative purchasing power in London and in the foreign capitals under comparison, of the earnings of 48 hours in each occupation. In the case of the Berlin bricklayer referred to above, the numbers were found to be 88 for bread, 31 for flour, 26 for butter, 43 for eggs, as against 100 in each case for London.

From these figures the two series of index-numbers given in Table III. on page 265 were calculated, to show the relative purchasing power, in respect of all the items of food taken together, of the earnings in each trade and capital represented in Table I. The arithmetical averages of the index numbers, unweighted and weighted, thus obtained are reproduced in the following summary: were then taken as a basis and called 100, and a series of inder

following summary:

### SUMMARY TABLE.

Index Numbers showing, for all the Occupations covered by the Inquiry, the Relative Quantity of Food Purchasable with Wages Payable for 48 Hours' Work on 1st March, 1923.

Index Numbers.	London.	Amsterdam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Madrid.	New York.	Ottawa,	Paris.	Prague.	Stockholm.	Vienna.	Warsaw.
Unweighted	100	97	54	66	88	61	228	195	63	66	90	57	89
Weighted	100	103	57	70	92	61	217	180	68	67	87	55	85

It may be well perhaps to state with some emphasis that the index numbers shown in the above Summary and in Table III. afford no absolutely safe basis for conclusions as to differences in the general level of real wages even in the selected cities. For this purpose it would be necessary to secure wages data for a much larger number of occupations, including those in which women are largely employed. Still less can the figures be accepted as accurately reflecting differences in national realwage levels. The most that can be claimed for them is that they afford a rough indication of the differences that existed on or about 1st March, 1923, between the real-wage levels of the selected categories of typical urban male labour in the various It may be well perhaps to state with some emphasis that the selected categories of typical urban male labour in the various

But even within this strictly limited field of application the accuracy of the conclusions suggested by a comparison between

<sup>\*</sup> For the purposes of the demonstration, the earnings of 48 hours have been taken throughout as the product of the hourly rate multiplied by 48—1.e., no allowance has been made for the fact that the working week may be less than 48 hours and that overtime rates would be paid for the difference. The date, 1st April, was chosen, because figures for 1st March for Berlin were not available, Berlin being the only European capital in respect of which the requisite data for the illustration of the two methods described existed.

the index numbers for the various capitals might reasonably be

challenged on a number of grounds.

It would be quite legitimate, for example, to urge that the real value of a wage cannot be measured with complete accuracy by what it will purchase in the form of food alone, and that at least the more important of the other factors in the cost of living about also have been considered. at least the more important of the other factors in the cost of living should also have been considered, more especially house rent and clothing. This is especially important in view of the fact that other countries, as well as Great Britain, have introduced rent restriction legislation, with the result that in Germany (for example) rents have become a practically negligible item. To this objection there is only one answer—viz., that current official statistics of retail prices and of the cost of living have not yet been developed in the different countries sufficiently to enable international comparisons to be made of the retail prices current for even approximately similar commothe retail prices current for even approximately similar commodities under either of these heads.

Exception might also be taken to the fact that throughout the

above calculations it has been assumed that each article of food accounts for the same proportion of the total food bill of working class families abroad as it does in this country—an assumption which is not warranted by the facts—and that for each town the index number for each article should have been to work the index number for each article should have been town the index number for each article should have been "weighted" by a figure corresponding to the proportion which expenditure on that article represented in the workers' total weekly food bill in that town. Against this objection one can only plead the difficulty that was anticipated in obtaining in a relatively short time the requisite data from the statistical authorities of the various countries. It was thought, moreover, that by publishing for each town both the wage rates and the prices in the original currencies and measures opportunity would be afforded for the statistical authorities in each country to prices in the original currencies and measures opportunity would be afforded for the statistical authorities in each country to calculate what difference, if any, would be produced by applying "weights" corresponding to the relative importance of each article of working class food budgets in that country. It may be doubted, however, whether the resulting index numbers would differ materially from the weighted figures shown above and in Table III., for it will have been observed that the differences between the weighted and unweighted indices are, on the whole, not very marked not very marked.

not very marked.

Finally, it might be objected that for the calculation of relative real wages as an index to relative material well-being, not rates but earnings should have been considered, since in using the former no allowance is made for irregularity of employment due to cyclical or seasonal fluctuations of trade, to labour disputes, or to sickness or accidents. This, however, is an objection to which all attempts to compare, by means of wages and prices statistics, the levels of material welfare of the workers of any two countries at a given date must remain subject until some degree of uniformity of practice in the collection, collation, presentation and publication not only of statistics tion, collation, presentation and publication not only of statistics of wages and prices, but also of employment, has been reached by agreement amongst the official labour statisticians of the various industrial States. There can be little doubt, for example, that if, by means of comparative indices of the level of employment in the different countries and trades at a given date (as distinct from changes in that level), proper allowance could be made for the relatively high level of employment experienced by both France and Germany in the past two years, the weighted index numbers for Paris and Berlin (68 and 57 respectively) would be found to be too low, and thus to exaggerate the relative advantage of the London worker (100), who has been suffering heavily from unemployment during the same period. same period.

# LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

The twenty-third Annual Conference of the Labour Party was held at the Queen's Hall, London, from the 26th to the 29th June, under the presidency of Mr. Sidney Webb, M.P. About 900 delegates were present, representing an affiliated membership of over three and a quarter millions.

On the first day of the Conference a proposal by the Executive to withdraw the clause in the Party constitution making it a condition of the eligibility of a delegate that he should not be a member of any organisation having for one of its objects the return to Parliament or to any Local Governing Authority "of a candidate or candidates other than such as have been "endorsed by the Labour Party, or have been approved as "running in association with the Labour Party," was adopted. The rejection by the Executive of the application of the Com-

munist Party for affiliation was approved by a card vote of 2,880,000 against 366,000.

On the second day of the Conference a debate took place upon the decision of the Executive not to issue the party whips to Mr. Newbold, the Communist member for Motherwell, and a resolution introduced by the Barrow Labour Party in favour of the issue of whips to Mr. Newbold was defeated on a card vote by a majority of over two millions. Other topics dealt with were the attitude of certain Labour candidates towards the capital levy, the contesting of all by-elections, and the furthering of a common policy among representatives of Labour on local authoritie

On the third day of the Conference a long resolution submitted by the Executive in regard to national finance was adopted, affirming that the Labour Party's policy was to redeem a substantial portion of the National Debt by a graduated capital levy: "with the saving in annual interest and sinking "fund thereby effected, and with other economies, notably on

"armaments, and by the taxation of land values, it will be "immediately practicable to abolish the food taxes . . .; to "lighten the burden of income tax . . .; to abolish the enter- "tainment tax and corporation profits tax; to provide money for much-needed social expenditure." The Conference also discussed a statement made by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., in regard to the setting up of a Parliamentary election fund. Later a resolution urging the Government to extend the scope of the Westman's Compensation Act was carried unanimously. Later a resolution urging the Government to extend the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act was carried unanimously. A resolution in regard to unemployment, calling on the Govern-ment to put in hand works of public utility and to reform the administration of unemployment insurance, was adopted. Two resolutions relating to disarmament were proposed by represen-tatives of the Independent Labour Party. The first, asking the tatives of the Independent Labour Party. The first, asking the Government to summon an international conference and to make Government to summon an international conference and to make proposals to other nations for immediate disarmament by mutual agreement, was adopted. The second, stating that it should be the policy of the Labour Party in Parliament to vote against all military and naval estimates, led to a long debate, and was eventually defeated, on a card vote, by 2,924,000 to 808,000. Other subjects dealt with were the recent suspension from Parliament of certain members of the Labour Party, the competition in air armaments, foreign policy, workers' control in State and in air armaments, foreign policy, workers' control in State and municipal services, and a proposed world economic organisation for the control of raw materials.

on the fourth and last day of the Conference a resolution was passed demanding the immediate undertaking by every local authority of a three years' programme of house building, providing adequate accommodation for every family at a rent within the wage-earner's means. A long resolution was also passed criticising the educational policy of the Government. A resolution demanding the socialisation of the land was referred to the Executive. Resolutions dealing with Trade Boards, the capitalist system, the saving of life at sea, the wages of seamen, the employment of Chinese and cheap Asiatic labour on British ships, the pensions of ex-Service men, Parliamentary procedure, rating reform, emigration of young people between the ages of rating reform, emigration of young people between the ages of 14 and 17, pure milk, the death penalty, and the disqualification of persons who are receiving or have received poor relief from being members of a local governing body, were passed. Other topics discussed were the monarchy, the treatment of subject ces, and the control of the fighting services.

The new Executive elected at the Conference is composed as follows:—Thirteen representatives of national societies, viz., Messrs. J. R. Clynes, M.P., Frank Hodges, F. W. Jowett, M.P., C. T. Cramp, A. G. Cameron, Sidney Webb, M.P., F. O. Roberts, M.P., W. Adamson, M.P., Jack Jones, M.P., Robert Williams, W. H. Hutchinson, Edward Duxbury, W. R. Smith: Williams, W. H. Hutchinson, Edward Duxbury, W. R. Smith; five representatives of local constituency organisations, viz., Messrs. G. Lansbury, M.P., R. J. Davies, M.P., W. Lawther, H. Morrison, T. I. Mardy Jones, M.P.; and four women members, viz., Miss Susan Lawrence, Mrs. Harrison Bell, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Mrs. Agnes Dollan. The new chairman of the National Executive is Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., and the vice-chairman is Mr. C. T. Cramp.

# WAGES IN THE COTTON AND WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTANT agreements between employers and workpeople have recently been concluded in regard to rates of wages in the cotton and wool textile industries.

In the cotton industry it has been agreed that the present rates of wages shall continue in operation until 25th January, 1924, and that after that date the employers will be at liberty to take whatever action they think fit on giving one month's notice. The operatives' organisations have agreed not to make any application for a general advance in wages until the end of a further period of nine months from 25th January, 1924, and that on 25th September, 1924, both sides shall be at liberty to take whatever action they think fit on giving one month'

An Agreement arrived at by the National Wool (and Allied An Agreement arrived at by the National Wool (and Alhed) Textile Industrial Council provides that the existing cost-of-living wage, which is 72½ per cent. on basis rates for dayworkers with proportionate percentages for other workers, is to continue to operate until the cost of living index number as published in this GAZETTE falls to 65 per cent. or less above the prewar level, when 65 per cent. on basis rates shall be paid to dayworkers, and proportionate amounts to other sections until the termination of the Agreement in May, 1924. Under the previous Agreement it was provided that in the case of workers in receip of basis rates in excess of 33s. and up to 51s. a week the cost-of living percentage was calculated on 33s., or at 58 per cent. of the total basis rate, whichever yielded the larger amount, and of basis rates in excess of 51s. at 14½ per cent. on the first 13s. above that amount and at 5.8 per cent. on the remainder. The new Agreement provides for the same arrangement so long as the time-workers' cost-of-living wage is 72½ per cent., but substitutes a grading scheme whereby varying percentages are fixed for workers in receipt of basis rates in excess of 51s. a week, such percentages increasing in successive steps as the time-workers' cost-of-living percentage falls to 32½ per cent., when the same percentage is payable on all basis rates. When the index number falls to 65 or less this scheme gives a higher percentage to the better paid workers than the previous Agreement.

# EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

AT 26th June, 1923, the number of men in training was 13,190, and the number awaiting training 8,157. Since 1st August, 1919, 74,527 men have terminated training.

### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to the 4th July, 1923, 44,703 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,856 employers, as compared with 44,701 apprentices with 17,854 employers on the 6th June, 1923. The apprentices rejected up to 4th July, 1923, numbered 2,179, this being the same as on 6th June, 1923. Of those accepted 43,104 had terminated their training and 1,599 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on the 6th June still in training. The corresponding numbers on the 6th June 1923, were 43,011 and 1,690.

The number of men who have received Institutional Training has increased during the four weeks from 2,312 to 2,313.

### NATIONAL SCHEME.

On the 30th June, 1923, the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 28,162.

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

The following statement gives particulars of the number of Local Authorities in Great Britain of the categories referred to below who have enrolled under the scheme and whose names are accordingly entered upon the King's National Roll:—

Local Authority.		On Roll.	Not on Roll.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES		Total State	1	
County Council Corporation of the City	of	1	- 1	1
London Metropolitan Boroughs Boards of Guardians		28 21	$-\frac{7}{7}$	1 28 28
Totals		51	7	58
County Councils	::11::1	42 82 187 446 182 166	20 66 335 466 439	62 82 253 781 648 605
Totals _		1,105	1,326	2,431
SCOTLAND.		STATE STATE		and the
County Councils		10 24 73	23 75 128	33 99 201
Totals		107	226	333
Grand Totals		1,263	1,559	2,822

# JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the five weeks ended the 30th June, 1923, 35 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstrucion Committees were reported to the Ministry of Labour. A number of meetings of District Councils and Sub-Committees were also reported to have been held.

# WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

At a meeting of the Chalk Sectional Council, on the 5th June, At a meeting of the *Chaik* Sectional Council, on the 5th June, was agreed that a reduction in time rates of 1d. per hour, ith corresponding reductions of piecework rates, was to take ace in two stages: the first ½d. to be deducted from the comencement of the third pay week in June, and the second ½d. om the first pay week in September. Special provisions were ade in regard to two cases. The agreement is to operate until e end of the present year. end of the present year.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks dertakings Industry has appointed an Arbitration Board to all with a difference between the Metropolitan Water Board its employees. The decision of the Board is to be binding each side. The Council decided to convene a conference of Chairmen of the five Joint Industrial Councils for Public lity Services to consider the advisability of calling a lonal conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils of the Joint Industrial Councils of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the questional conference of the Joint Industrial Councils on the page 1000 of the co-ordination of the pay of general labourers.

At a meeting on the 15th June the National Joint Industrial bitration by the Industrial Court claims that the Watford and bridge Undertakings were not entitled to pay reduced rater the No. 10 District Council Agreement of 14th March.

It was agreed at a meeting of the National Joint Industrial funcil for the Asbestos Industry, on the 30th June, that under e sliding scale agreement a reduction of ½d. per hour should made in the minimum rates, bringing the rates now paid to per hour for men and 8d. per hour for women

The Metropolitan Asylums Board is also on the Roll.

The Tramways National Joint Industrial Council have decided that certain boys employed by the Bradford Corporation Tramways Committee have hitherto been regarded as coming within the National Agreement when appointed as conductors, and that they are, therefore, entitled to a guaranteed week of 48 hours.

A supplementary agreement was signed at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry with a view to co-ordinating clauses relative to classification, procedure, youths, women, etc., in several earlier

agreements.

The schedule of wages applying to the workmen engaged by the Local Authorities affiliated to the Provincial Joint Industrial Council Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) for North-umberland and Durham has been revised.

### OTHER ITEMS.

The National Joint Industrial Council for Insurance Committees, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Services, has decided that the examination of the question of superannuation should continue, and that a scheme for superannuation should be prepared for adoption by Insurance Committees on the basis of contributions by the officers concerned.

The Needles and Fish-hooks Joint Industrial Council has ar-The Needles and Fish-hooks Joint Industrial Council has arranged that a tour of inspection of factories should be made in connection with the subject of lighting in factories. The Instructor in tool making has reported satisfactorily on progress made and attendance of students. Four delegates have been nominated to attend an Educational Conference, called by the Higher Education Committee. A brief report upon the present state of industry has been made by the Employers' Side, emphasising the difficulties that are being experienced by the trade.

At a special meeting of the *Paper Making* Joint Industrial Council a resolution amending the constitution was adopted. The purpose of the resolution was to ensure the closer organisation of both employers and workpeople.

In conjunction with the Society of Printing Ink Makers the Joint Industrial Council for the *Printing and Allied Trades* of the United Kingdom has considered the producing and using of an ink substitute for bronze powder. The Health Committee of the Council is continuing its work of compiling and circulating information on such subjects as ventilation and measures for the prevention of consumption. prevention of consumption.

### STRIKE OF DOCK LABOURERS.

AN unofficial strike of dock labourers commenced on 2nd July at Hull, Grimsby, Bristol and Cardiff, in consequence of a reduction of 1s. per day being put into operation in accordance with the terms of an agreement arrived at by the Joint Negotiating Committee of the National Docks Joint Council in September, 1922. This agreement provided for a reduction of 1s. per day for certain classes of dock labour in the ports of Great Britain as from the 2nd October, 1922, and for a further reduction of 1s. per day on or after 4th June so soon as the cost of living, as indicated by the Ministry of Labour cost of living index number, had fallen a further ten points. The cost of living index figure for 1st September, 1922, was 79, and it fell to 69 on 1st June, 1923, this figure being announced in last month's MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE (page 202). In accordance with the agreement, the dock labour employers in the various ports put into operation the second reduction of 1s. per day on Monday, 2nd July, and the men at the ports named immediately came out on strike, alleging that the fall in retail prices was not in accordance with the Ministry of Labour cost of living index number. The strike subsequently extended to London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Barry and Avonmouth; but at some of the ports, including London, the dispute was only partfal, and at Liverpool it affected only a small minority of the dock workers.

The Annual Conference of the Transport and General of the dock workers.

The Annual Conference of the Transport and General The Annual Conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which began on Monday, 9th July, passed a resolution condemning the breach of the agreement by the men, and requesting them to return to work. The men have resumed work at Bristol, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Barry, Liverpool and Grimsby, but at the date of going to press work had not been resumed at the other ports affected.

In connexion with this dispute, a statement explanatory of the method of calculating the Ministry of Labour index figure was prepared, and is re-printed on page 236 of this GAZETTE.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.\*

THE United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship-builders took a ballot of their members during the first week of July on the question of the continuance of the present dispute concerning the overtime and nightshift agreement accepted by other trades in the shipbuilding industry. It was announced that a two-thirds majority against acceptance would be required to authorise a continuance of the dispute to authorise a continuance of the dispute The result of the ballot was announced on the 10th July, as

In favour of continuing the dispute ...

9.444

In view of the majority exceeding the two-thirds majority required, the dispute continues.

\* For an account of this dispute in its earlier stages, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May (page 159) and for June (page 199).

# CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY DISPUTE.

THE Co-operative Wholesale Society gave notice, on the 12th April, to their employees at certain of their establishments at Pelaw (near Newcastle) and at Silvertown (London) that, as from the 9th April, their wages would be reduced by 2s. a week in the case of men, and by 1s. in the case of women. The reduction was made in consequence of a reduction in the rate fixed by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board. The Trade Unions concerned were informed that the revised rates were being put, into operation; but, as there had been no rates were being put into operation; but, as there had been no special negotiation either with the employees or with the Trade Unions, the Trade Unions instructed their members employed at these establishments to cease work on the 20th April.

The Society claimed that, as on the terms of employment in the two factories concerned the workers were to be paid 10 per cent. above the hourly rates fixed by the above-mentioned Trade Board, variations following Trade Board Orders could be operated accordingly without special negotiations.

The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and the Shop Assistants' Union, however, claimed that the Society had given a pledge in January, 1923, in the following terms:—

"... we agree that all future variations in wages, hours and conditions of employment shall be negotiated with the Unions concerned, and, failing agreement, to refer the matter to the Joint Committee [of Trade Unionists and Co-operators] in accordance with their constitution."

The Society stated that this pledge was given in respect of wages at two factories which are not governed by Trade Board rates, and at a later stage they had formulated the following

" Always provided that the Co-operative Wholesale Society "Always provided that the Co-operative Wholesale Society shall be entitled to apply to their workers on or after the dates they become operative, all Trade Unions agreed or accepted variations in wages and conditions of employment, also variations made by Joint Industrial Council awards and Industrial Court decisions. The Co-operative Wholesale Society shall be entitled also to apply Trade Board variations, unless such variations are the subject of negotiation between other employers and the Trade Unions concerned."

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress intervened, and other attempts at negotiation were made, but without avail, and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers accordingly instructed all their members employed at any of the establishments of the Co-operative Wholesale Society to cease work on the 9th June. They also instructed their members employed at the retail accordingly as operative stores not to handle good from ployed at the retail co-operative stores not to handle goods from the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators subsequently decided that the matter fell within their province, and drew up the following terms on the 25th June:—

(i.) That work be resumed throughout the whole of the establishments of the Co-operative Wholesale Society where the members of the Unions are either on strike or have otherwise ceased work in connection with this dispute, without prejudice to their positions or prospects of promotion.

That the factories at Pelaw and Silvertown be reopened for work at the rate of wages prevailing previous to the reduc-tion of 9th April, 1923, the whole of the employees on strike returning to work as speedily as the restarting of the factories permit, and that the case of Pelaw and Silvertown be submitted to the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators for arbitration on the matter of the reduction

(ii.) That other and/or future matters of wages and conditions of employment raised between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and the National Union of Warehousemen, Shop Assistants and Clerks shall be dealt with by the usual method of negotiation, and in the case of non-agreement by arbitration, in accordance with the constitution of the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators.

(iii.) That it is imperative that the issue raised in the proviso [quoted above] contained in Clause 2 of the proposal of 1st June, 1923, shall be disposed of, and in order that a final settlement may be arrived at in the matter the said proviso shall be fully inquired into by the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators, who shall meet within ten days from the date of work being resumed in the Co-operative Wholesale Society's establishments; the Committee to be empowered to call for any evidence they may deem necessary to enable them to come to a decision, such decision to be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute. This inquiry to be without prejudice to any existing practice between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and Trade Unions not party to the dispute, but which have members employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

These terms were accepted by the Trade Unions concerned, and work was accordingly resumed on the 28th June, except in a few cases where an immediate resumption was impracticable. The terms were also accepted, with a reservation as regards the "proviso," by the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

### DUST INHALATION IN GRINDING PROCESSES.

A Report on the effects of dust inhalation upon workers employed on the grinding of metals and the cleaning of castings has been issued by the Home Office.\* It embodies the results of exhaustive inquiries, covering almost every branch of the metal trades, into the nature of the abrasive substances employed, the machinery and processes in which they are used, and the conditions existing in the works. Careful determinations have been made of the quantity of dust given off, and extended medical examinations of the workers concerned has been corried out

The main conclusions arrived at include the following:-

Dust is generated in varying degrees, both as to quantity and fineness, in all processes of grinding and glazing of metals. The somewhat prevalent belief that dust is not generated at wet grinding as ordinarily carried on is

erroneous.

The large amount of dust evolved at dry grinding on grindstones, manufactured wheels, and glazing appliances can, in most cases, be satisfactorily removed by the application of suitably designed dust exhaust plant.

The dust evolved at grinding on wet manufactured wheels is very much less in amount than at dry grinding, and that from machine grinding on such wheels is usually of such character and of such small amount that it may be dispensed.

In regard to grinding on sandstones the investigators are In regard to grinding on sandstones the investigators are of opinion that a very considerable proportion, if not the whole, of the dust from the process of "racing" can be removed by suitably designed dust exhaust plant, while the dust from "rodding," "hacking" or "scaring" may be almost entirely suppressed by a plentiful water supply to the upper part of the grindstone. Localised exhaust ventilation fails to remove the dust evolved at wet grinding. It is believed, however, that frequent renewals of the air of the grinding room by means of extraction fans and fresh air inlets suitably arranged would greatly reduce the dust grinding room by means of extraction fans and fresh air inlets suitably arranged would greatly reduce the dust content of the atmosphere of such room. It is further recommended that wet grinding rooms should be frequently cleansed, and that facilities for washing and for the storage of food and clothing should be provided for persons employed at grinding on wet grindstones.

The substitution of manufactured wheels for grindstones is of paramount importance. In some trades such substitution is already complete, and in others the transition in progress; but table-blade grinders, scythe grinders, and, to some extent, grinders of parts of textile machinery, stove grates and locomotives are still sceptical of efficient results being obtained by manufactured wheels.

As regards the cleaning of castings, it is stated that

grates and locomotives are still sceptical of emcient results being obtained by manufactured wheels.

As regards the cleaning of castings, it is stated that siliceous and other dusts are produced in various operations. This dust may be suppressed wholly or partially by localised exhaust ventilation, by damping the floor of the cleaning room, and by frequent cleansing of the room, plant and fixtures. In this connection the use of gridded benches for cleaning, with enclosed spaces beneath connected to an exhaust system, is recommended, as is also the provision of gratings in the floor of the cleaning room. Close-fitting doors for sand blasting rooms and chambers are essential, and operatives at sand blasting plant should be provided with efficient protective helmets, gauntlets and overalls.

Other conclusions and recommendations deal with the need for improved structural conditions, particularly in the Sheffield tenement factories, the maximum safe working speeds, the design of guards for manufactured wheels and of dust exhaust plants, and the proper maintenance and upkeep of grinding

plants, and the proper maintenance and upkeep of grinding equipment. The respiratory diseases to which workers employed in the processes of grinding of metal and the cleaning of castin the processes of grinding of metal and the cleaning of their

in the processes of grinding of metal and the cleaning of castings are especially subject are mentioned, and some of their symptoms described; and it is stated that, although the harmful effects of inhaling fine silica dust (in particular) are usually long delayed, they are none the less certain and inevitable.

The present statutory requirements relating to the processes under consideration are discussed in detail, and the inadequacy (in certain respects) of some of these regulations and the difficulty of administering others are set forth. The investigators make a number of recommendations for the amendment of the regulations, and suggest regulations in substitution for those now in force, dealing separately with—

now in force, dealing separately with—

(a) the cutlery, edge tool and allied trades; and
(b) all other metal grinding processes, including the

# RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN 1922.

The annual Returnst relating to railway accidents during the year 1922 have been issued by the Ministry of Transport. The statistics relate to Great Britain only, and not, as in previous Returns, to Great Britain and Ireland. For comparative purposes figures from 1921 are included (also relating to Great Britain only)

\* Report on the Grinding of Metals and Cleaning of Castings, with special reference to the Effects of Dust Inhalation upon the Workers, by E. L. Macklin O.B. E., H.M. Engineering Inspector of Factories, and E. L. Middleton, M.D. D.P.H., H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories. Published by H.M. Stationery Office, 1923. Price 4s. net.

† Returns of Accidents and Casualties: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. 6d. net

The following Table shows the total number of persons killed or injured in connection with the working of railways in 1922 and in 1921, classified according to the three groups by which accidents are distinguished in the statistics. All injuries, however slight, to passengers or to "other persons" are included; but reports as regards railway servants are rendered only in cases which cause the injured person to be absent from his work for at least one whole day.

July, 1923.

	1922.		1921.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
(1) Accidents to Trains (Collisions, Derailments, &c.): -				
Passengers Railway and Contractors' Servants	5	406	18	589
Other Persons	4 12	83 30	10	75 14
(2) Other Accidents in which the Move- ment of Trains or Railway Vehicles was concerned:—		00		•
Passengers	73	1,870	70	1,485
Railway and Contractors' Servants Other Persons.	203	2,864	217	2,756
(3) Accidents not connected with the Movement of Railway Vehicles:—	364	184	391	141
Passengers	7	571	4	564
Railway and Contractors' Servants Other Persons	33 27	13,021	30 23	12,878 471
All Accidents	728	19,462	765	18,973

In train accidents injuries were caused in 1922 to 366 passengers and 55 servants by collisions; 4 and 1, respectively, being fatal.

In other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway relicles was concerned, 5 passengers were killed and 558 were injured by falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when alighting from trains; and 786 were injured (none fatally) by the closing of carriage doors. Of the servants, 39 were killed and 1,623 injured during shunting operations, 52 were killed and 71 injured while working on the permanent way, sidings, etc., 80 were killed and 152 injured while walking or standing on the line, and 1 was killed and 426 were injured while attending to the machinery, etc., of engines in motion. Of the "other persons," 132 were killed and 59 were injured while trespassing on the line; and 183 committed swinide.

persons," 132 were killed and 59 were injured while trespassing on the line; and 183 committed suicide.

Of accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles, the most common types were those occurring to servants while loading or unloading wagons, etc., moving goods and luggage in stations or sheds, attending to engines at rest, or working on the permanent way, and those caused by falls.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among which the largest number of accidents occurred in 1922:—

Other Accidents Class of Service. Killed. Injured. Killed. Injured Killed. Injured. Engine drivers and motormen .. .. **30**7 498 85 742 899 698 Firemen ... Engine cleaners Guards (goods and mineral) and brakes-476 76 20 Porters (goods) ... Shunters, yardsmen, 11 164 2,014 16 2,178 11 3 652 etc. .. oaders and sheeters 3 233 885 465 Capstan men and cap-stan lads ... 32 533 100 543 Porters (passenger) .. 10 83 656 10 739 92 369 214 109 4 118 38 20 143 52 206 10 4 77 8 34 799 259 2,938 738 1,296 gnalmen .... ermanent way men Total, railway ser-204 2,939 30 12,969 234 15,908 3 52 Contractors' servants 3 8 6 60 Total .. .. 207 2 947 33 13,021

The 34 persons, included in the Table among "all other asses," who suffered fatal accidents in 1922 included 4 gateclasses," who suffered fatal accidents in 1922 included 4 gate-keepers and gate lads, 5 greasers, 5 inspectors, 3 lamp men and lamp lads, 1 messenger, 1 policeman, 3 station masters, goods agents and yard masters, and 12 miscellaneous occupations. The fatal accident death-rate exceeded 1 per thousand persons employed among goods guards and brakesmen, loaders and sheeters, permanent way men, gate keepers and gate lads, greasers, and lamp men and lamp lads. The general accident rate, for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal combined), was relatively highest among goods particus (100 per thousand) leaders. tively highest among goods porters (109 per thousand), loaders and sheeters (90 per thousand), shunters, yardsmen, etc. (50

per thousand), permanent way men (48 per thousand), goods guards and brakesmen (47 per thousand), checkers (46 per thousand), and firemen (40 per thousand).

Of the total of 15,968 non-fatal injuries sustained by railway and contractors' servants, 6,474 were contusions, 3,511 sprains. 2,227 cuts or lacerations, 446 scalds or burns, 424 fractures, 349 internal injuries, 98 dislocations; while 70 were cases of "shock," and 95 were cases necessitating the amputation of legs or arms, feet or hands, fingers or toes. The remaining 2,274 cases were miscellaneous injuries.

# THE INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE RESEARCH BOARD.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

In their third annual report the Industrial Fatigue Research Board state that the industrial depression which prevailed during the year 1922 curtailed some of their activities. On the other hand, that part of the Board's work, laboratory research in particular, which is unaffected by the conditions of trade, actually expended in score with definite results which may eventually expanded in scope, with definite results which may eventually have an important bearing on industrial occupations.

have an important bearing on industrial occupations.

General investigations have been started or completed during the year into (a) Optimum length of spell; (b) Accident causation; (c) Machine design; and (d) Sickness incidence, and mortality; and industrial investigations into the Textile, Boot and Shoe, Pottery, Laundry and Glass industries, and into Post Office work. In addition a series of researches were in progress at the end of 1922 relating to various conditions of muscular and other work, and including such subjects as rate of recovery after exercise, tests for physical efficiency, effect of rest pauses and change of posture, effect of atmospheric conditions, vocational selection, personal qualities demanded in weaving, accuracy of movement, monotony, and legibility of type.

Part II. of the Report contains contributions from members of the investigating staff of the Board on such subjects as the technique of fatigue investigation, atmospheric conditions and industrial efficiency, machine design in relation to the operative,

In conclusion the Board record an increasing interest in industrial fatigue research, as shown by the number of requests for information and of suggestions for investigation. Similar institutions concerned with fatigue study or with vocational guidance, some of them in enjoyment of subsidies from public funds, are also found in a number of foreign countries.

A complete list of reports and other publications of the Board is appeared to the Penert.

is appended to the Report.

### LABOUR DISPUTES ABROAD: STATISTICS FOR 1922.

(a) Sweden.\*

THE total number of labour disputes in Sweden in 1922 was 392 as compared with 347 in 1921. These disputes directly affected 1,260 employers and 75,679 workers, and involved the loss of 7,200 employers and 13,019 workers, and involved the loss of 2,674,580 working days. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,322 employers, 49,712 workers and 2,663,300 working days. The industries chiefly affected by disputes, measured by the number of workers involved, were timber

(34 per cent. of the total), paper-making (22 per cent.) and building (12 per cent.).

Wage questions (largely proposed wage reductions) were the chief cause of 78 per cent. of the disputes during the year. The results of the disputes were as follows:—

Result.	St	rikes.	Workers directly affected		
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
In favour of employers In favour of workers Compromised Unknown or indecisive	82 91 199 20	21 23 51 5	10,602 4,893 59,242 942	14 7 78 1	
Total	392	100	75,679	100	

The foregoing figures are provisional, and subject to possible

### (b) Czechoslovakia.†

According to a communication received by the International Labour Office from the Ministry of Social Welfare at Prague, provisional statistics for 1922 show that the total number of provisional statistics for 1922 show that the total number of strikes and lockouts during the year was 282, as compared with 355 in 1921. The groups of trades chiefly affected were woodworking (68 disputes); the pottery, brick, glass, etc., group and the metal and engineering group (44 each). The total number of working days lost in 1922 was 2,555,000, as compared with 1,960,000 in the previous year.

The following Table classifies the principal causes of the disputes:—

Cause of Disp	oute.			1	Tumber	of I	Disputes.	
Wages, against	decre						148	
Wages, for incr		J			•••		44	
Wages, other				,	,		27	
Trade Union	-			st dis	missai		56	
workers, etc. Other causes	•••		•••	•••	•••		7	
Other causes			•••		•••			

\* Sociala Meddelanden, No. 6. 1923. † Industrial and Labour Information, 8th June, 1923.

Of the 279 strikes settled in 1922, 50 ended in favour of the workers, 147 in favour of the employers and 82 in a compromise.

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(c) Austria.

The Austrian Statistical Department gives a statistical summary of the labour disputes of 1922 in the issue for 25th June of its journal Statistische Nachrichten. These numbered 402 (as against 460 in 1921), of which 366 were strikes and 36 lockouts. Full particulars are available for 362 disputes only, of which 331 were strikes directly affecting 189,392 workers, and 31 were lockouts directly affecting 11,225 workers.

The industry most seriously affected by disputes was that of transport, in which 11 strikes occurred, directly affecting 100,766 workers. One of these was a strike of 85,491 railway, postal, telegraph and telephone employees which extended over the whole of Austria.

As regards the outcome of the strikes, 94 (with 12 per cent. of all workers affected) ended in favour of the workpeople, and 64 (with 4 per cent. of strikers) in favour of the employers, while 173 (with 84 per cent. of the strikers) ended in compromise.

# DECASUALISATION OF DOCK LABOUR AT DUTCH PORTS.

MODIFICATION OF ARRANGEMENTS.\*

In connection with the article on the above subject on page 200 of the Ministry of Labour Gazette for June, later information shows that, owing to the decline in shipping activities towards the end of 1922, alterations have had to be made in the arrange-

ments and the rates guaranteed to the workers reduced.

At Rotterdam the system has not been changed, but the number of registered workers has been considerably reduced.

Guaranteed rates are now only 18 florins a week for married

Guaranteed rates are now only 18 florins a week for married workers, 15 florins for unmarried workers if they live in lodgings and 12 if they live with their family.

At Amsterdam the system of guaranteed rates has been abolished, but the "reserve" of workers remains, though the number registered has been reduced by 600. On the recommendation of the employers, workers are furnished either with a grey or a green card. The number of cards of each colour is limited to 800. A holder of a grey card does not present himself any longer at the Reserve Office, but goes direct to the employer on whose recommendation he has been supplied with the card. If this employer cannot provide work the worker is passed on to another employer belonging to the North Shipping Association. Holders of grey cards have preference for work with all employers. Holders of green cards must report at fixed hours at the Reserve Offices. They are employed in turn as work is available after all the holders of grey cards have been supplied. These regulations apply only to firms working on regular lines. In cases of firms for which the work is more casual, the procedure is practically the same as that followed in case of holders of green cards.

The Reserve Offices pay wages to holders of both grey and green cards.

# SEAMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS.+

As the result of several conferences between representatives of the United States Shipping Board and representatives of the International Seamen's Union with reference to conditions of labour and wages of seamen, the increases in seamen's wages May), in addition to certain changes in working conditions, such as the inauguration of the three-watch system instead of the two-watch system, and the observance of the eight-hour-

day in port.

The following Table shows the new rates, together with the percentage increase over the former rates :-

Occupa	ation.	New Scale of Monthly Wazes as from 14th May, 1923.	Increase over former Scale.
Carpenter Carpenter's mate Boatswain's mate Quartermaster Able seaman Ordinary seaman Storekeeper Deck engineer Pumpman Donkeyman Oiler Fireman (1) Oil b " (2) Coal Coal passer Water tender	ourner	70 75 70 70 62½ 47½ 70 80 80 80 75 72½ 65 67½	Per Cent.  14 17 15 17 17 17 14 19 17 14 15 12 13 17 20

\* Belgian Revue du Travail, May, 1923. † Industrial Relations: Bloomfield's Labor Digest, 26th May, 1923. Boston.

### ANTI-"SWEATING" LEGISLATION IN AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.\*

July, 1923.

(a) Austria: Home Weaving Industry.

Under authority conferred by the Austrian Trade Boards Act of 1918† a Home Work Commission has recently been established in Austria for the home weaving industry. Home workers, who are to be found in villages in Lower and Upper Austria, usually employ themselves in the winter months in the manufacture of cotton goods (bath towels, etc.), which are made on hand looms; in summer they are, as a rule, employed in agricultural work. Hitherto there has been no uniform regulation of wages in the industry, but the Home Work Commission has now fixed a minimum the state of the commission has now fixed a minimum than the commission has now fixed the commi mum hourly wage with the object of preventing the exploitation of home workers.

A recent decision by the Commission fixes rates of wages to be paid by jobmasters in the tie-making industry of Vienna. This is the first case of the kind in which the wages have been fixed; the wage scale is very detailed, and the system of payment by the dozen is abolished.

### (b) Czechoslovakia: Glass Painting and Engraving.

Under the Home Work Act of 12th December, 1919, the Minister of Social Welfare has set up a Home Work Commission for the protection of home workers employed in painting and

engraving glass and in similar work.

The Act referred to provides that the Minister of Social Welfare shall appoint a central commission for each branch of manufacture in which home work is carried on. The functions of these ture in which home work is carried on. The functions of these central commissions are: (a) To fix for the branches of manufacture within their jurisdiction statutory minimum rates of wages for home workers and workshop assistants, and minimum prices for goods delivered by middlemen and home workers to contractors or intermediaries; (b) to give advice and make proposals to the Minister of Social Welfare on all matters connected with conditions of wages and work in the branch of industry for which they are competent.

The Chairman of the Central Commission must submit all resolutions of the Commission to the Minister of Social Welfare for

The Chairman of the Central Commission must submit all resolutions of the Commission to the Minister of Social Welfare for ratification. Ratification may be refused if a resolution of the Commission is contrary to the provisions of the law.

Provision is also made in the Act for the appointment of a District Commission for any branch of home industry for which a central Commission exists.

# CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK: FOURTH OUARTER OF 1922.

A RECENT issue of the journal of the Danish Statistical Department‡ contains statistics of wages for the fourth quarter of 1922, compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Association. The data relate to a number of trades which, it it stated, are sufficient to be regarded as representative of manufactures of the reportally.

it stated, are sufficient to be regarded as representative of manufactures and handicrafts generally.

The number of people covered by the latest returns is approximately 98,000, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (21,500), food preparation (12,800), building (11,700), pottery, glass and stone (9,000), textile (8,000), and printing and paper (6,500).

The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings in the industries covered remained at the same level as in the previous three quarters of 1922 (viz., 1.42 kroner), which represented an increase of 183 per cent. above the level of 1914. For skilled workmen the average hourly earnings increased from 1.73 kroner in the third quarter to 1.74 kroner in the fourth quarter, and those for unskilled increased from 1.40 kroner to 1.41 kroner. The average hourly earnings of female workers during the same period remained stationary (0.90 kroner).

# NEW SEAMEN'S ACTS IN NORWAY AND DENMARK.§

NEW Seamen's Acts on the lines of the Swedish Act, of which an account was given in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922 (page 290), have been passed in Norway and Denmark. The former, dated 16th February, 1923, came into force on 1st July, 1923; the latter, dated 1st May, 1923, comes into force on 1st January of next year. All three Acts were drawn up by a Commission appointed to secure uniform legislation for seamen in the Scandinavian countries. The two new Acts contain provisions which partially fulfil the Genoa International Conventions on the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea and unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, and the Geneva Convention on the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers.

\* Industrial and Labour Information, Vol. VI., No. 2 (1923).
† See MINISTRY OF I ABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1922, for a summary of the provisions of this Act.

1 Statistiske Efterretninger, 15th June, 1923. Corresponding figures for the third quarter of 1922 were given in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for March.

5 Norsk Loutidands, No. 7, 1927, and the Control of the

\*\* Norsk Lovtidende, No. 7, 1923, and the (Danish) Meddelelser fra Socialraade! Sekretariat, May, 1923.

# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th JUNE.\*

(The Prices used for these Statistics are Retail Prices.)

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included ... ... 69% Food only ... ... ... 62%

DURING June there was a seasonal advance in the average price of potatoes owing to old potatoes having been displaced by new potatoes at a higher price. Eggs were a little dearer at the end of the month than at the beginning. On the other hand, sugar, cheese, butter, bacon, fish and some descriptions of meat were slightly cheaper on 30th than on 1st June, while flour, bread, tea, milk and margarine remained practically unchanged in price during the month. At the end of the month the average increase in the prices of all the articles of food included in the statistics was 62 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, at 1st June, 1923, and at 30th June, 1923 :-

Article.		ge Price (p herwise in	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th June, 1923, as compared with			
	July, 1914.	1st June, 1923.	30th June, 1923 *	July, 1914.	1st June, 1923.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. a.	s. d.	s. a.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	0 10 0 6½	1 53 0 10½	1 5¾ 0 10¼	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- <del>0</del> 0‡	
Ribs	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 104 0 53	0 10 0 5½	+ 0 23 + 0 03	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	
Legs	0 10½ 0 6½	1 83 0 113	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0 10 + 0 5	- 0 0 <del>1</del>	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6½ 0 4 0 11½	1 0¼ 0 5¼ 1 5½	1 0½ 0 5 1 5½	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 0¼ - 0 0¼	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Butter—  Flour per 7 lb.  Per 4 lb.  Sugar (granulated)	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 3½ 0 9 2 6½ 0 7½ 0 5½	1 3½ 0 9 2 6⅓ 0 7¼ 0 5½	+ 0 5 + 0 3½ + 1 0½ + 0 5½ + 0 2	- 0 04 - 0 04	
Fresh	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 8 1 63 1 2 0 64 0 1½ 0 4½	1 74 1 64 1 14 0 63 0 15 0 84	+ 0 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 0 4 + 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> + 0 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 30th June, 1923, in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 1st June, 1923:—

	30th Jur	Average Percentage Increase at 30th June, 1923, as compared with July, 1914.					
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	sponding figure for 1st June, 1923.			
D. ( D. 111.1	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Beef, British— Ribs	82	76	79	80			
Thin Flank	54	58	56	57			
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-				The Market			
Ribs	39 12	37 19	38 16	40			
Mutton, British	12	19	10	19			
Legs	96	95	96	99			
Breast	77	75	76	79			
Mutton, Frozen Legs	82	73	77	79			
Breast	24	26	25	28			
Bacon (streaky)†	57	50	. 54	57			
Fish	101	84	93	99			
Flour	46	49	47	47			
Bread	55	51	. 53	53			
Tea	66	68	67	67			
Sugar (granulated)	260	237	<b>24</b> 9 56	269 57			
Butter—	00	00	00	01			
Fresh	32	34	33	37			
Salt	28	29	29	32 -			
Margarina	49	54	51 - 7	60			
Eggs (fresh)	35	27	31	27			
Potatoes	88	72	80	- 8			
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	63	60	62	60			

\* As 1st July fell on Sunday, the statistics relate to 30th June, in accordance with the usual practice of the Department in such cases.

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, 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 30th June, 1923, was approximately 47 per cent. Of the total increase, about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges, and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs,

fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the remaining one-fifth. As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 30th June 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 120 per cent. higher than in July. 1914.

In the fuel and light group there were reductions in some towns during June in the retail prices of coal, which on 30th June averaged approximately 85 per cent. above those of July, 1914. The charge for gas was also reduced in some areas, but the average price was not substantially affected, and was nearly 65 per cent. above the pre-war level. For lamp oil and for candles the average processes over the pre-war level were 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 30th June, as compared with July, 1914, was between 80 and 85 per cent.

### ALL ITEMS.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic iron-mongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 85 per cent.), the resultant figure for 30th June, 1923,\* is approximately 69 per cent. above the pre-war level, or about the same as at 1st June.

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 of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available. 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:— Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914-All Items.

(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.)

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	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	120 120 115 110 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69
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	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69*

A brief Statement of the method of calculating these percentages is given on page 236 of this issue. A more detailed account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921.

• See Note • in previous column.

† If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the verage increase at 30th June, 1923, is about 5 per cent. less.

# EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

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EMPLOYMENT during June showed very little general change as compared with recent months. It was good in the coal mining industry, intinplate and steel sheet manufacture and in the carpet trade; fairly good in the tailoring, paper, coachbuilding and certain sections of the metal trades; and fair in the iron and steel, furnishing, printing and brick trades. In most of the other large industries employment was still slack. A further slight improvement was reported in the building trades, but there was a decline in the wool textile and hosiery trades.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.\*

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.\*

Among 1,172,788 members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 11·1 at the end of June, as compared with 11·3 at the end of May, and with 15·7 at the end of June, 1922. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,750,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th June was 11·0†, the same percentage as at 21st May, and compared with 13·1† at the end of June, 1922. For males alone the percentage was 12·1† at 25th June, as compared with 11·9† at 21st May; for females the corresponding figures were 8·3† and 8·4†. The number of workpeople on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at 25th June was approximately 1,226,000, of whom men numbered 934,000 and women 223,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 28th May was 1,261,000, of whom 959,000 were men and 229,000 women. It should also be noted that some unemployed persons—e.g., some of those who have not valid claims to unemployment benefit, or who are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts—do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and the Live Register figures, therefore, do not indicate changes, and the Live Register figures, therefore, do not indicate the total number unemployed.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—At coal mines employment continued good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the calling the continued to the continued month. good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd June was 1,163,029, an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and of 6.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 23rd June was 5.57, as compared with 5.59 in May and 4.49 in June, 1922.

At iron mines employment showed a slight decline; it was head in the Claveland district, moderate in Cumberland, and

bad in the Cleveland district, moderate in Cumberland and Lancashire, and fair in other districts. At the mines covered Lancashire, and fair in other districts. At the mines covered by the returns received there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with May, but an increase of over 57 per cent. as compared with June, 1922. The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 5.39 in June, 1923, 5.70 in May, 1923, and 5.32 in June, 1922. At shale mines employment continued fair. At limestone quarries it was fair in the Buxton and Clitheroe districts, but slack in the Weardale area. A slight improvement was reported at slate quarries, but short time continued to be worked. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland employment was fairly good. It continued moderate at grindstone and building stone quarries in the Stanton-in-Peak and Rowsley district, and bad at the Clee Hill district quarries. At chira clay quarries employment was good on the whole.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—
In the pig iron industry employment continued moderate, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of June was 222, as compared with 223 at the end of May and 115 at the end of June, 1922. The number of workpeople employed was 45 per cent. greater than a year ago. At iron and steel works employment was fair or moderate generally except in Scotland, where it was bad; it showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment continued good; at the end of June 527 mills were employment continued good; at the end of June 527 mills were reported to be in operation, the same number as in May; the number in operation at the end of June, 1922, was 471.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.—Employment in the same number as in May; the

ment in the engineering trades continued bad, but in many districts the slow improvement previously reported was maintained. The motor and cycle section, although still fairly busy, showed a tendency to decline in some districts. In the textile machinery section employment continued very bad; it was also very bad in the marine engineering section, in which it was adversely affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment remained very bad. The lockout of boilermakers by members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation continued throughout the month. In the other metal trades employment continued mode. month. In the other metal trades employment continued mode-rate, although certain sections declined during the month. It was good or fairly good in the brasswork and wire trades; fair in the nut, bolt, nail, tube, sheet metal, stove and grate, and hollow-ware trades; and slack or bad in the bedstead, lock and latch, cutlery and file, chain and anchor, and jewellery and plated

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment continued very depressed in the weaving department and in the American spinning section; in the section spinning Egyptian cotton it con-

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
† The figures include a due proportion of claimants to benefit in respect of systematic short time, previously not included.

tinued good. In the wool textile trade employment was reported as bad; it was worse than a month earlier, especially in the worsted trade. Every department of this trade showed a decline, but it was most marked in the wool sorting and wool combing departments. In the hosiery trade employment showed a decline and was moderate; in the silk trade it continued fair in the Eastern Counties, and was still bad in the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton district. In the lace trade employment continued bad in the levers and plain net sections, and declined to slack in the curtain section; in the carpet trade it continued to slack in the curtain section; in the carpet trade it continued good; in the linen trade it was slack. Employment in the jute trade, though unsettled, was good on the whole; in Forfar, however, a slight decline was reported. In the textile bleach ing, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack on the whole, short time working being fairly general. It was fair, however, with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton, and with hosiery trimmers and finishers at Leicester and

Clothing Trades.—In the tailoring trade employment continued fairly good on the whole, though a decline was reported at some centres. In the dressmaking and women's light clothing trades it was fairly good generally; in the felt hat trade it continued fair; in the shirt and collar trades it was moderate on the whole. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued slack on the whole, with much short time working. Taking the industry as a whole, there was a slight decline as compared with the previous month. In the leather trades employment in the tanning and currying section remained fair, but showed a slight decline. In the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section it was again moderate. With saddle and harness makers a further slight improvement was reported, but employment continued quiet.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades showed a further slight improvement. It was fairly good, on the whole, with bricklayers; fair with plasterers, carpenters and joiners, masons and painters; slack with plumbers; and bad with builders' labourers and with workpeople on construction of works. In the brick trades employment showed a further improvement, and was fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued good. Clothing Trades.-In the tailoring trade employment continued

further improvement, and was fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trades employment continued fair, except in the Glasgow district, where it was moderate. With coachbuilders it was fairly good generally, a slight improvement being reported. With millsawyers and wood-cutting machinists it was moderate; with coopers it was fair, except in Liverpool and Dundee, where it declined to dull; with brush and basket makers it continued fair; with packing-case makers it was slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade was fairly good on the whole, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Some slackness was reported in the hand-made section. With letterpress printers employment showed some improvement in London and generally continued fair in the Provinces, though there was a

printers employment showed some improvement in London and generally continued fair in the Provinces, though there was a decline at Birmingham. It continued good with electrotypers and stereotypers in London. In the lithographic printing trade employment was generally reported as slack, though at several centres, including London, it was somewhat better than a month earlier. Lithographic artists were fairly well employed. Employment with bookbinders remained slack, and much short time was usualled.

ment with bookbinders remained slack, and much short time was worked.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade employment continued slack generally, but showed a further slight improvement in the sanitary earthenware and tile sections; in the glass trades it continued bad on the whole.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture the supply of labour was adequate in practically all districts; and though with hay-making and turnip-hoeing in progress more temporary workers are being employed, there is some unemployment, especially in a few parts of the eastern counties. In the fishing industry employment continued fair on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment among dock labourers

employment continued fair on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment among dock labourers was still only moderate on the whole. With seamen employment continued moderate on the whole, and at the majority of ports large numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

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 May, 1922.

	D 4			Percentages unemployed among					
· (End	Date. of Mo			Trade Unions making Returns.	Insured Workpeople.†				
1922.	E ST				140				
May			 	16.4	14.0				
June			 	15.7	13.1				
July	7		 	14.6	12.6				
August			 	14.4	12.3				
September				14.6	12.2				
October				14.0	12.3				
	••		 ••	14.2	12.6				
November				14.0	12.4				
December			 	170					
1923.				13.7	13.0				
January			 		12.1				
February			 	13.1	11.4				
March			 	12.3					
April			 	11.3	11.2				
May	100.00	2000	 7	11.3	11.0				
June			 	11.1	11.0				

Further details and statistics as to the state of émployment in number of the principal industries are given on pages 246-250.

# TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

July, 1923.

TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 1,172,788 in branches covered by the returns received reported 130,188 (or 11·1 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1923, compared with 11·3 per cent. at the end of May, 1923, and 15·7 per cent. at the end of June, 1922.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	Unemp at en Jur 1923	id of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
11auc.	at end of June, 1923.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Buildingt	122,276 133,884	9,170 1,531	7·5 1·1	- 0.4 - 0.8	- 0·1 -12·1	
Engineering and Ship- building Miscellaneous Metal	404,062 54,552	88,291 4,699	21·9 8·6		- 8·4 - 3·5	
Textiles: Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other	60,547 12,232 58,421	5,796 252 2,179	9.61 2.1 3.7	+ 0.5 - 0.2	+ 5.9 + 0.8 - 0.1	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	96,765 24,669 44,736	4,317 1,409 1,926	4·5 5·7 4·3	- 0.5 - 0.4 + 0.1	- 1.9 - 0.2 - 2.7	
Clothing:— Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather Glass Pottery	75,598 45,096 6,475 1,248 27,500 4,727	3,643 450 550 24 4,700 1,251	4·8 1·0 8·5 1·9 17·1 26·5	+ 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·4 - 0·2 + 1·6	+ 0.9 - 1.1 - 2.8 - 2.7 - 4.7 - 26.7	
Total	1,172,788	130,188	11.1	- 0.5	- 4·6	

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11·0 per cent. (males 12·1 per cent, females 8·3 per cent.) at 25th June, as compared with 11.0 (males 11·9 per cent., females 8·4 per cent.) at 21st May. A Table showing the numbers unemployed in the principal industries appears on

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in June, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 246 to 250.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for June, 1923.	June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron " Shale "	1,163,029 9,396 4,507	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.57 5.39 5.90	Days. -0.02 -0.31 -0.06	Days. + 1.08 + 0.07 - 0.07	
Pig Iron	80,022	Furnaces in Blast 222 Mills Working 527 Shifts Worked (one week). 424,505	Number 1 Per cent 3.5	Number. +107 + 56 Per cent. + 34.8	

# (b) OTHER TRADES.

			of Worl		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.		Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		Contract of the Contract of th		Year ago.	23rd June, 1923.	Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶	
Textiles:— Cotton — Woollen Worsted Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		85,763 16,843 29,808 51,863 12,229 6,852	Per cent. + 1.9 - 0.7 - 1.7 - 0.4 - 0.4 + 4.9	Per cent 5.5 + 5.8 + 0.9 + 1.4 + 3.8 + 21.6	£ 143,346 34,130 55,290 112,218 22,435 16,228	Per cent. + 1·3 - 1·6 - 6·3 -10·4 + 3·6 + 7·3	Per cent. -16.6 + 4.2 - 8.1 - 9.3 + 1.1 +22.0	
Total		203,358	+ 0.5	- 0.7	383,647	- 3.4	- 9.5	

\* 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, and as regards woodworkers, who constitute the bulk of the membership reported

and as regards woodworkers, who constitute the bulk of the membership reported on, the returns relate to April.

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

The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are major at the stoppage benefit.

nainly cigar makers.

If These figures include a due proportion of claimants to benefit in respect of ystematic short time, previously not included.

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

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

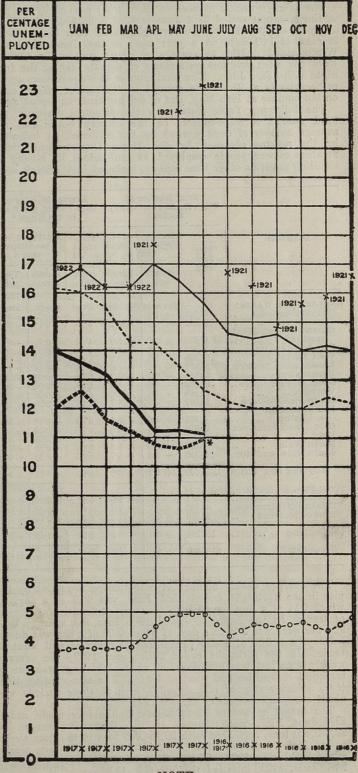
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS :-

Thick Curve -= 1923.= 1922.Thin Curve

Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean of 1913-22. X 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

• The figures for the end of June include a due proportion of persons working systematic short time, and are therefore not comparable with those of previous months. A revised curve will be published in future issues of the GAZETTE.

July, 1923

# 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

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good; it showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago.

better than a year ago.

The average weekly number of days (5.57) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 23rd June showed a decrease of 0.02 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th May, but an increase of 1.08 days on a year ago; in the Cumberland and Westmorland district an average of about one and a quarter days per week was lost on account of dispute during the fortnight ended 23rd June. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd June showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. on the number at 19th May, and of 6.9 per cent. on a year ago.

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

	Wage Ea	I Numbe rners on Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	23rd June,	(-) as co	or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	62,291 170,500	Per cent + 0.6 + 0.6	Per cent + 6.6 +10.9	Days. 5.47 5.38	Days. - 0.03 - 0.11	Days. + 0.35 + 0.77	
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire	11,979 110,546 67,678 105,561	+ 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.2 - 0.1	+ 5·7 + 8·2 + 4·1 + 2·5	4·44 5·64 5·69 6·15	- 0.75 + 0.02 - 0.13 - 0.36	- 0.23 + 0.84 + 1.97 + 1.18	
Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs., Worc.	64,530 64,580 21,595 35,047	+ 0·3 + 1·0 + 0·2 + 0·3	+ 3·7 + 4·0 + 5·2 + 4·1	5·70 5·59 5·95 5·62	- 0.02 + 0.03 + 0.02 - 0.20	+ 2·36 + 2·25 + 2·29 + 1·44	
and Salop	35,463 14,816 1,871 17,895 240,336	+ 1·0 + 0·4 + 1·3 + 0·8 + 0·3	+ 8.5 + 5.6 +20.0 + 8.3	5.83 5.77 5.69 5.63	- 0·14 - 0·09 + 0·03 - 0·31	+ 1.60 + 2.07 - 0.05 + 0.48	
England and Wales	1,024,688	+ 0.3	+ 6.7	5.88	+ 0.01	+ 0.72	
SCOTLAND. Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	15,581 30,422 92,338	- + 0.7 + 0.3	+ 5·3 + 7·2 +11·2	5·40 5·48 5·32	- 0.06 - 0.10 - 0.19	+ 0.04 + 0.42 + 0.64	
Scotland	138,341	+ 0:4	+ 9.6	5.37	- 0.15	+ 0.53	
Great Britain	1,163,029	+ 0.5	+ 6.9	5.57	- 0.02	+ 1.08	

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 23rd June was 0·19 of a day, of which 0·14 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. In the fortnight ended 19th May the average time lost per week was 0·18 of a day, of which 0·09 of a day was due to holidays and 0·05 of a day to transport difficulties and want of trade. In the fortnight ended 24th June, 1922, the average weekly time lost was 1·25 days, of which 1·14 days was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. The non-winding time (i.e., ordinary stop or idle days) in each of these periods was about one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 23rd June, 1923, was returned to the Mines Department at 22,620,600 tons, compared with 20,464,000 tons in the four weeks ended 26th May, and with 15,826,800 tons in the four weeks ended 26th June, 1922. The periods ended 26th May, 1923, and 24th June, 1922, included the Whitsun holidays.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted in June to 8,634,743 tons, or 1,069,281 tons less than in May.

\* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron, &c, was got and drawn from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. † Including Cannock Chase.

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

Iron Mining.

THERE was a slight decline in employment generally during June; in the Cleveland district it was reported as bad, in the Cumberland and Lancashire district moderate, and in other districts fair. Compared with a year ago a great improvement

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

	peopl Mine	ber of V e employ s include Return	yed at led in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
Districts.	Fort- night ended 23rd	Dec.(-)	+) or as com- with a	Fort- night ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a	
The second second	June, 1923.	Month Year ago.		June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	3,514	Per cent.	Per cent. + 92.0	Days. 4.81	Days 0.63	Days. + 0.53
shire Other Districts	4,424 1,458	- 04	+ 52·4 + 16·9	5·72 5·79	- 0·11 + 0·03	- 0.21 + 0.37
All Districts	9,396	- 0.4	+ 57.2	5.39	- 0.31	+ 007

Shale Mining.

Employment was again fair. At mines employing 4,507 work-people in the fortnight ended 23rd June, there was an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the total number employed, as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1922. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines was 5.90 in June, 1923, 5.96 in May, 1923, and 5.97 in June, 1922.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued moderate, and showed a

slight decrease as compared with May.

Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of June, as shown by returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 222, compared with 223 at the end of May and 115 at the end of June, 1922.

Returns received by the Federation from 36 firms, employing

Returns received by the Federation from so firms, employing 23,821 workpeople at the end of June, showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent., compared with the number employed at the end of May, but an increase of 45 per cent. as compared with June, 1922. The following Table shows the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of June, 1923, May, 1923, and June, 1922, according to returns collected by the Federation:—

D.strict.	Total Number		per of Fu	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, on a		
La ce la company de la company	of Furnaces	June, 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:-						
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W. Lancs.	115 46	48 15	48 18	27	- 3	+ 21 + 4
Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	18	18	11		+ 7
Derby, Leicester, Notts.	73	40	. 40	20		+ 20
Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick.	22 58	19 21	19 21	9		+ 10 + 10
South Wales and Mon- mouth.	33	12	11	9	+ 1	+ 3
Total (England and Wales)	385	17,3	175	98	- 2	+ 75
SCOTLAND	102	49	48	• 17	+ 1	+ 32
TOTAL	487	222	223	115	- 1	+107

The production of pig iron in June amounted to 692,900 tons, as compared with 714,200 tons in May and 369,200 tons in June,

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was fair or moderate generally, except in Scotland, where it was bad. It showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago. In some districts the decline was reported to be due partly to lack of orders owing to the prolongation the shipbuilding dispute.

According to returns received from firms employing 80,022 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 25rd June (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 a decrease of 3.5 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 3.48 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open in the week ended 23rd June was 5.3, the same number as in May, but an increase of 0.3 on a year ago.

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

	emple	Workpe byed by ing retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 23rd June, 1923.	compared with a		Week ended 23rd June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
		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.	8,598	- 2·4	+ 50·2	48,133	- 5·0	+ 52.6	
	349	+ 2·9	+ 57·9	1,563	+ 5·5	+ 75.8	
	577	+ 93·6	+ 11·6	2,652	+ 64·1	+ 10.5	
	4,706	+ 1·7	+ 27·2	21,149	- 0·5	+ 42.6	
	28,401	- 4·4	+ 27·9	141,833	- 5·2	+ 41.7	
	3,136	+ 1·9	+ 24·1	16,301	+ 4·6	+ 36.8	
Founding	8,439	- 2.6	+ 17.5	46,788	+ 1.0	+ 24.5	
	6,328	- 4.6	+ 21.1	35,238	- 3.7	+ 29.0	
	19,488	- 5.0	+ 21.5	110,848	- 5.1	+ 25.5	
Total	80,022	<del>- 3.2</del>	+ 26.3	424,505	- 3.5	+ 34.8	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham	6,217	- 8·4	+106·1	31,555	- 7·1	+116·5	
	8,552	+ 2·4	+ 27·8	48,291	+ 1·6	+ 35·2	
Sheffield and Rother-	20,235	- 0.5	+ 23.9 + 2.3	105,679	- 1·4	+ 31·1	
ham	2,607	- 1.4		14,200	+ 4·0	+ 10·7	
Cheshire	8,190	+ 4·2	+ 33.8	43,429	+ 4.4	+ 50·4	
	8,361	- 1·0	+ 19.6	43,015	- 3.8	+ 23·0	
	4,103	- 0·5	+ 22.0	21,606	- 3.2	+ 43·0	
	9,493	+ 0·4	+ 10.0	51,116	- 1.1	+ 8·4	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	67,758	- 0·4	+ 26·2	358,890	- 1·0	+ 33·0	
	12,264	- 16·3	+ 27·3	65,615	- 15·2	+ 45·6	
Total	80,022	- 3.5	+ 96.3	424.505	<b>- 3.</b> 5	+ 34.8	

The production of steel ingots and castings in June, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 767,700 tons, compared with 821,000 tons in May, and with 400,200 tons in June, 1922.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good during June and showed little change as compared with the previous month. At the end of the month 527 mills were reported to be in operation at the works for which information is available, the same number as at the end of May, compared with 471 at the end of June, 1922.

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 and of Type 1997.

Works.	Number	of Work	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
	At end of	Inc. (- Dec. (-		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate	76 12	-"1	+ 4	410 117	+ 2† - 2	+ 44 + 12		
TOTAL	88	- 1	+ 4	527		+ 56		

THE exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1923, amounted to 98,037 tons, or 8,933 tons less than in May, 1923, but 25,471 tons more than in June, 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 absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown was actually worked by all the men employed.

† Revised figure.

### SHIPBUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades remained very bad during June.

The lock-out of boilermakers by members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation continued throughout the month (see p. 239), and in the affected districts employment was almost at a standstill, except at the repair yards of a number of small firms not involved in the dispute.

In other districts, employment on repair work remained fair at Liverpool; at the Bristol Channel ports it improved, but was far from good. On the Thames work was resumed at the beginning of the month after a dispute, but the industry was still depressed. With barge builders on the Thames employment was still fair, and boatbuilders at Yarmouth and Lowestoft generally worked full time. At Falmouth employment was reported as fair

The following Table shows the number of people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were registered as unemployed, or as working systematic short time in such a manner as to qualify for benefit, at June 25th, 1923. For an explanation of the method of compiling the figures see page 252.

	Divisions.						Number of insured contribu- tors registered as unemployed or as working systematic short time at 25th June.
London South Eastern South Western	::		::		::	.:	4,091 1,356 8,259
Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland			::		::	::	168 41,211 13.845 38,812
Wales Northern Irelan GREAT BRITAIN		Nor	THERN	 IRE	LAND	::	4,896 6,368 J19,006
Males Females		::	::	::	::	::	118,551 455

# SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1923.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1923, amounted to 1,337,759 tons, as compared with 1,492,138 tons at the end of March, 1923, and 1,919,504 at the end of June, 1922. These figures include a considerable amount of tonnage (130,000 tons figures include a considerable amount of tonnage (130,000 tons at the end of June, 1923) on which work has been suspended for some time; and, when allowance is made for this, the tonnage actually under construction at the 30th June, 1923, amounted to 1,208,000 tons, or 682,000 tons less than the average tonnage under construction during the 12 months immediately preceding the war. The tonnage commenced during the June quarter showed a considerable decrease, amounting to 241,283 tons, as

compared with 355,203 tons during the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant essels under 100 tons gross.

### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was still bad during June, but in many districts the slow improvement previously reported was maintained. In the textile machinery section employment remained very bad. The marine engineering section also remained very bad and was adversely affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry. The motor and cycle section, although still fairly busy, showed a tendency to decline in some districts.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were registered as unemployed, or as working systematic short time in such a manner as to qualify for benefit at 25th June, 1923. For an explanation of the method of compiling the figures see page 252.

					red as Uner e at 25th Ju	
Division.	Engi- neering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Stoves, Grates, Pipes. &c., and General Iron Foundries	Electrical Engi- neering.	Marine Engi- neering and Marine Boiler Making.	Construc- tional Engi- neering.	TOTAL
South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	14,728 6,570 4,121 19,028 32,992 36,711 23,866 922 } 2,275	484 276 220 5,123 3,285 1,497 3,149 219 362	461 263 89 1,352 565 995 220 37	159 197 945 22 7,842 699 4,131 11	168 34 87 573 1,205 180 539 20	16,000 7,340 5,462 26,098 45,889 40,082 31,905 1,209 2,705
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.	} 141,213	14,615	3,995	14,051	2,816	176,690
Males Females	138,830 2,383	13,9 <b>0</b> 7 708	3 <b>6</b> 20 375	14,033	2,806	173,196 3,494

<sup>\*</sup> See \* footnote in previous column.

On the north-east coast employment remained bad, large numbers of men being totally unemployed or on short time, especially in the marine engineering section, which continued to be affected by the shipbuilding dispute. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in the textile machinery section remained very bad, large numbers of men being suspended and others working short time; railway works continued fairly busy, and in other sections in presented in various districts, though employed. were reported in various districts, though employment remained bad.

ment remained bad.

In Yorkshire there was a very slight improvement on the whole, and employment remained bad generally, though printing machinery makers at Otley were fairly well employed. At Nottingham lace machine builders were on short time, but makers of hosiery machinery and motor cycles and cycles continued to be fairly well employed. The improvement at Lincoln was maintained, much overtime being reported, and at several towns in the district some firms of agricultural implement makers were fairly busy. The railway works at Derby continued fairly well employed. At Leicester employment, though still much below employed. At Leicester employment, though still much below normal, was fair in some sections. In the Birmingham, Coventry and Wolverhampton district employment in the motor, motor cycle and cycle trades continued fairly good, but there was stated to be a less marked demand for additional labour; in other engineering trades an improvement was reported, though short time and unemployment were still very frequent.

and unemployment were still very frequent.

In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair at Norwich and Chelmsford, but was slack at Ipswich and Colchester. In the London area it was rather better than in May, and patternmakers were fairly well employed. An improvement was reported in the Southern Counties, especially at Bristol, where some firms resorted to the working of double shifts; many men were, however, still unemployed. At the railway works at Swindon a slow and steady improvement was maintained. In London and the Southern Counties employment at motor works continued fair on the whole, but showed a decline in some cases. In South fair on the whole, but showed a decline in some cases. In South Wales there was a marked improvement in the state of employ-

ment as compared with the previous month.

In the Glasgow district employment was very bad, and was affected by the shipbuilding dispute, many discharges taking place during the month. In the East of Scotland employment continued bad. In the Belfast district little improvement was

### COTTON TRADE.

In this trade employment continued very depressed during June in the weaving department and in the section of the spinning department which spins American cotton. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations have recommended the continuance of the curtailment of production in the American spinning section to the extent of 50 per cent. during July and August, in addition to the usual holidays. Employment in the section spinning Egyptian cotton continued good. It is reported that a number of mills spinning American cotton have changed over to Egyptian cotton.

over to Egyptian cotton.

Taking the trade as a whole the state of employment about the same as in the previous month; but it was worse than in June of last year, in every department and in almost every

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

		umber o			Wages pa Workped	
s-pilly ear of alogoda isla dep <del>ort</del> ela sant	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
Respect et constitue anti-alciaer euse p	June, 1923.			23rd June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	11,229 21,140 36,906 7,967 8,521	Per cent. + 3.9 + 2.3 + 2.0 + 0.1 + 0.3	Per cent 4.5 - 6.1 - 6.5 - 3.1 - 2.7	£ 16,497 32,935 60,594 18,204 15,116	Per cent. + 0.3 + 0.5 + 2.4 + 0.5 + 0.3	Per cent 21.8 - 19.5 - 13.7 - 11.2 - 20.9
Total	85,763	+ 1.9	<b>— 5.</b> 5	143,346	+ 1.3	- 16 6
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	4,019 8,023 8,434 13,279	+ 4·1 + 3·5 + 1·5 + 1·5	- 4·3  - 5·7  - 9·4  - 1·0	6,241 11,461 12,003 22,769	- 2·1 +14·8 - 1·0 + 3·1	- 21·8 - 23·1 - 39·7 - 6·2
wood, Walsden, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	8,338 6,025 6,390	+ 3·6 - 1·4 + 0·9	9·8 - 7·0 - 9·2	11,679 9,704 11,313	+ 1.5 - 4.7 + 3.3	- 19·9 - 14·2 - 10·2
and Darwen	8,861 12,589	- 0·1 + 4·1	- 11·5 - 1·9	16,192 25,274	- 2·0 - 0·4	- 20 7 - 10·2
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,069 3,785 2,951	+ 1.6 + 0.6 + 2.6	- 4·0 + 3·0 + 4·6	5,642 6,375 4,693	+ 6.6 - 0.5 - 1.5	- 4.9 - 7.2 - 4.1
Total	85,763	+ 1.9	- 5.5	143,346	+ 1.3	<b>— 16.6</b>

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

Returns from firms employing 7,813 workpeople in the Oldham district showed that, during the four weeks ended June 23rd, about 32 per cent. of these workpeople were on full time; about 22 per cent. were stopped for two weeks, another 24 per cent. for one week, and about 2 per cent. for the whole period. In addition a considerable number of operatives were on short time in various other forms for all or part of the month. In the other districts, taken collectively, about 29 per cent. of the workpeople reported on were on short time, to the extent of about 16 hours a week on the average in the week ended 23rd June. The districts most affected were Bury and Rochdale, where about 64 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, to the extent of 19 hours a week on the average; and Stockport, where 44 per cent. were on short time, to the extent of 18 hours a week per cent. were on short time, to the extent of 18 hours a week on the average, during the week ended 23rd June.

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment in In the Oldham, Ashton and Stockport districts employment in the spinning section continued bad; on the average about half time was worked, most firms only working alternate weeks. In the Stalybridge district about 20 per cent. (on Egyptian cotton) worked full time. In the manufacturing section at Oldham employment was bad, and worse than a month earlier, except in the velvet section, where it continued fair. At Bolton employment was fair in all the principal departments. At Leigh it was very good with spinners, and better than in May. In the Bury and Rochdale districts employment was bad.

In all the principal weaving districts, including Burnley, Blackburn, Darwen and Preston, employment continued very bad; it was about the same as in the previous month, but considerably worse than in June of last year. A large proportion of the looms were standing idle; some sheds were closed entirely, while others were open, but the operatives were engaged on a reduced number of loops, and two loops instead of three or forms. number of looms, e.g., two looms, instead of three or four as usual. It was expected that the usual holidays would be extended at some weaving centres.

The *imports* (less *re-exports*) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 26,957,700 lbs. in June, 1923, compared with 45,827,500 lbs. in the previous month, and with 118,859,200 lbs.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,029,300 lbs. in June, 1923, compared with 12,574,500 lbs. in May, 1923, and 15,743,900 lbs.

The exports of cotton piecs goods were 300,669,100 square yards, as compared with 409,962,600 square yards in the previous month, and with 311,907,300 square yards in June, 1922.

### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the wool textile trade in June was reported as bad; it was worse than a month earlier, especially in the worsted trade. Every department of this trade showed a decline, but it was most marked in the wool-sorting and wool-combing depart-

## WOOLLEN TRADE.

During June employment on the whole showed a decline. At Huddersfield there was much variation as between one firm and another; at some mills the workpeople were losing two or three days a week, while at others overtime was worked. There was a decline in the heavy woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.). In the rug and blanket trade employment continued fair; in the rag and shoddy trade it was again very bad. At Leeds and Mosley there was a clight improvement with makers of lower and Morley there was a slight improvement with makers of lower grade cloths, but a falling off in the demand for best class goods; on the whole employment with weavers showed a decline, while with willeyers and fettlers it continued slack. In the Rochdale and Stockport district employment in the flannel trade showed a further decline, but was still fairly good on the whole; most of the mills were working fairly good time, but some had a proportion of their looms idle.

In the Scottish tweed trade there was a decline, and a considerable number of factories were on short time.

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

			umber o		Total V	Wages pa Workpeo	s paid to people.	
- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		Week ended 23rd June, 1923.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
			Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	375 3,975 6,644 5,023 826	Per cent. + 1.6 - 0.3 - 1.8 + 0.2 + 0.7	Per cent. + 3·6 + 11·1 + 4·2 + 5·3 - 1·3 + 5·8	£ 877 7,989 12 045 11,291 1,928 34,130	Per cent. + 0·1 - 0·6 - 4·7 + 1·4 - 3·4 - 1·6	Per cent 0.5 + 9.6 + 2.7 + 4.4 - 5.7 + 4.2	

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

remide bezi danare i		umber o		Total all V		
	Week ended 23rd June, 1923.	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd June, 1 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Districts. Huddersfield District	1,340	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 3,438	Per cent. + 5.6	Per cent. + 9.7
Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District	1,807	- 0·7 - 0·2	+ 5.5 + 9.3	<b>3,</b> 755 <b>3,</b> 758	- 2·7 - 5·1	- 1·6 + 20·1
Other Parts of West Riding	2,113	- 0.7	+ 8.1	4,718	+ 1.7	+ 10.0
Total, West Riding Scotland	6,937 5,084 4,822	- 0.7 - 1.9 + 0.6	+ 7·7 + 2·5 + 6·6	15,669 9,632 8,829	- 0·3 - 7·5 + 3·0	+ 9·0 - 2·5 + 3·8

Returns from firms employing 16,584 workpeople in the week ended 23rd June showed that about 28 per cent. of these workpeople were working short time in that week, to the extent of about 10 hours a week on the average.

TOTAL .. .. 16,843 - 0.7 + 5.8 34,130 - 1.6 + 4.2

### WORSTED TRADE

Employment with wool sorters showed a decline, and was bad; 30 per cent. of the operatives were on short time. With wool combers employment was moderate, worse than in May, and considerably worse than in June of last year; short time increased, and the machinery was running for about 65 per cent. of the normal hours. Some wool combing firms were stopping night work, and sharing the available work among the whole of their employees. There was an increased amount of short time in the wool carbonising department.

In the worsted spinning department there was a decline on the whole; employment in the spinning of crossbred yarns showed a slight improvement, but in the spinning of botany yarns (for the fine cloth trade) it showed a decline.

In the weaving department there was a decline, which was most marked in the Huddersfield district. The fine men's-wear trade in this district continued to decline, and was very dull at the end of the month, and 25 per cent. of the looms were standing, or waiting for warps. The decline in the Bradford dress goods trade, which had also been going on for several months, continued during June. Employment with wool sorters showed a decline, and was bad;

ontinued during June.

The following table summarises the information received from

those firms which furnished returns for the three periods under

	Number of Workpeople				Wages p Workped	
· · ·	Week	Inc. (		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	23rd June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,348 14,878 5,413 2,931 2,238	- 3·1 - 1·4 - 2·2 + 0·4 - 2·0	- 2.6 + 2.0 - 0.4 + 5.8 - 4.4	10,252 22,335 11,362 7,241 4,100	- 13.6 - 5.0 - 4.0 - 3.6 - 4.2	- 18·9 - 5·8 - 4·7 + 1·7 - 13·5
TOTAL	29,808	- 1.7	+ 0.9	55,290	- 6.3	- 8.1
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Haliax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	15,423 5,147 2,711 3,284 2,135	- 2·3 - 0·7 - 0·5 - 3·3 + 1·3	+ 1.8 - 1.2 - 3.0 + 0.2 + 4.9	29,934 9,585 4,479 6,037 3,644	- 7.6 - 3.6 - 0.8 - 11.5 - 1.3	- 7.6 - 5.6 - 15.0 - 14.0 + 1.4
Total, West Riding Other Districts	28,700 1,108	- 1·7 - 1·1	- 0.8 + 3.0	53,679 1,611	- 6·4 - 0·5	- 8·1 - 6·2
TOTAL	29,808	- 17	+ 0.9	55,290	- 6.3	- 8.1

Returns received from firms employing 27,703 workpeople in the week ended 23rd June, showed that about 21 per cent. of these workpeople were working short time, to the extent of about 13 hours a week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 44,486,800 lbs. in June, 1923, compared with 51,562,700 lbs. in May, 1923, and 54,378,900 lbs. in June, 1922.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,780,400 lbs., compared with 4,072,100 lbs. in May, 1923, and 4,577,000 lbs. in June, 1922.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 17,730,800 square yards, compared with 17,373,000 square yards in May, 1923, and 16,034,200 square yards in June, 1922.

The exports of blankets were 128,351 pairs, 117,455 pairs and 59,804 pairs in June, 1923, May, 1923, and June, 1922, respec-

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

DURING June employment remained slack on the whole, with much short time working. In the industry as a whole there was a slight decline as compared with May.

Employment at Leicester declined, and only a few firms were well employed at the end of the month. There was no marked change at Northampton, where employment was quiet. At Wellingborough it continued bad. At Higham and Rushden it Wellingborough it continued bad. At Higham and Rushden it was fair; some short time was worked, but it was not general. Apart from a slight improvement in the middle of the month, employment at Kettering remained poor. At Stafford it was again fair, full time being worked. At Norwich there was a decline; there was much short time and unemployment, and employment was not nearly so good as in June of last year. In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment was still quiet but there was a marked improvement during the month. Employment at Leeds was bad. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley employment remained fair. Rossendale Valley employment remained fair.

In Scotland employment was bad at Arbroath, Dundee, and Maybole, but fair at the other principal centres.

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

	Nur	nber of people.	Work-		Wages pa Workpeo	
The second secon	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended 23rd	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	rer cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	2,102 8,807	- 0.5 - 2.5	- 6·3 + 0·9	4,614 19,635	- 11·1 - 19·3	- 15·3 - 14·2
trict Northampton	<b>2,656 6,902</b>	- 1.6 + 1.2	- 4·4 - 2·7	5,849 16,500	- 9·0 - 5·7	- 11·7 - 11·8
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,882 3,292 2,526 4,228	+ 1.7 + 0.3 - 1.8 - 3.4	+ 4.9 + 5.1 + 3.1 - 7.6	17,596 7,935 5,522 7,655	- 4.7 - 10.6 - 14.4 - 17.2	- 0.0 - 1.1 - 12.7 - 24.8
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District	2,466 1,847	+ 3.8	+ 16.9	4,841 3,699	- 0.5 - 9.1	+ 15·1 - 12·3
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	4,406	- 0.7	+ 12.1	9,179	- 9.7	- 6.4
Birmingham and Dis-	997	- 0.5	+ 0.4	1,932	+ 1.3	- 6.5
Other parts of England and Wales	1,242	+ 1.1	+ 8.5	2,041	- 12.8	- 10.8
England and Wales	49,353	- 0.4	+ 1.6	106,998	- 10.7	- 9.6
Scotland	2,510	+ 0.3	- 0.9	5,220	- 3.0	- 2.3
Great Britain	51,863	- 0.4	+ 1.4	112,218	- 10.4	- 9.3

Returns from firms employing 41,807 workpeople in the week ended 25rd June showed that about 40 per cent. of these work-people were on short time in that week, to the extent of 12 hours a week on the average.

The exports of boots and shoes in June, 1923, amounted to 90,425 dozen pairs, or 2,902 dozen pairs more than in May, 1923, and 37,179 dozen pairs more than in June, 1922.

### BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade during June was again fair on the whole, and showed continued improvement. In the Peterborough district it continued good, but in the Coventry district employment was still bad, and many works were closed; an improvement was reported from the Nottingham district. Compared with a year ago there was a general improvement.

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

	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on					
	23rd June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.*			
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	1,345	Per cent. + 2.5	Per cent. +15.8	£ 3,189	Per cent. + 4.0	Per cent. +16.7			
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	4,118	+ 5.2	+26.6	9,798	+ 7.4	+27.2			
South and South-West	1,180	+ 3.2	+ 8.9	2,766	+ 8.7	+ 9.4			
Counties and Wales Other Districts	209	+25.9	+52.6	475	+21.5	+40.1			
TOTAL	6,852	+ 4.9	+21.6	16,228	+ 7.3	+22.0			

Returns from firms employing 6,276 workpeople show that 6 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, to the extent of six hours on the average, during the week ended 23rd June.

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

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

# BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

DURING June employment in these trades, taken as a whole, showed a further slight improvement; it was generally moderate to fair, although there was considerable variation as between different centres and the various occupations within each centre. different centres and the various occupations within each centre. It was reported as very good in certain districts, including Bournemouth and Poole, Eastbourne, West Middlesex, North West Surrey, Leicester and Harrogate, and some overtime was worked at a few centres; on the other hand, however, it was reported as bad or very slack in some districts, including Middlesbrough, Carlisle, Barrow-in-Furness, Grimsby, Great Yarmouth and Chatham, and slack or quiet at certain other centres, short time being worked in some cases.

Employment was fairly good, on the whole, with bricklayers, and fair with plasterers, carpenters and joiners, masons and

Employment was fairly good, on the whole, with bricklayers, and fair with plasterers, carpenters and joiners, masons and painters, some improvement being noticeable in a number of districts, especially with bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters and joiners; there was a shortage of certain classes of skilled labour, particularly bricklayers, in several towns, and in some other centres the margin of available skilled labour was small. Employment was generally slack with plumbers, and it continued bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works. struction of works.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were registered as unemployed or as working systematic short time in such a manner as to qualify for benefit at 25th June. For an explanation of the method of compiling the figures see page 252.

Divisions.	Unemployed,	Number of Insured Contributors registered as Unemployed, or as working Systematic Short- Time at 25th June, 1923.					
	Building.	Works of Construction.	Total.				
London South Eastern South Western Midlands North Eastern North Western Soctland Wales Northørn Ireland	8,995 8,381 11,772 10,810 12,989 6,961 2,942	3,737 2,573 2,875 2,969 3,910 2,967 3,074 2,161 397	28,014 11,568 11,256 14,741 14,720 15,956 10,035 5,103 2,850				
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	90 590	24,663	114,243				
Males	100	24,643 20	114,043 200				

### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued slack during June, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. The sanitary earthenware and tile trades, however, continued to show improvement. At Bristol and Worcester employment was fairly good; in the Glasgow district it was very bad, and worse than during the previous month. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates

		umber orkpeop			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd		+) or -) on a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (			
	June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,449 9,007	- 1:0 - 0:6	- 10·1 + 4·7	2,759 16,566	+ 5.5 + 4.2	+ 1.6		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,773	+ 1.2	+ 13.3	3,110	- 1.1	+11.4		
TOTAL	12,229	- 0.4	+ 3.8	22,435	+ 3.6	+ 1.1		
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	9,416 2,813	- 0·7 + 0·6	+ 4·0 + 3·2	16,505 5,930	+ 5·7 - 1·8	+ 2·8 - 3·3		
TOTAL	12,229	- 0.4	+ 3.8	22,435	+ 3.6	+ 1.1		

Returns from employers relating to short-time working showed that of 11,799 workpeople covered, 27 per cent. were working, on an average, about 17 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd June, 1923.

### SEAMEN.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during June with seamen continued moderate on the whole. At the majority of the ports considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

The demand for men on the Thames improved during the first half of June, but declined afterwards, and was reported to be moderate at the end of the month. It remained quiet at the Tyne and Tees ports. On the Wear employment improved a little towards the middle of June and declined later, being described as very poor at the close of the month. The demand was fair at Hull, and fairly good at Southampton. At Bristol it was very poor in the first half of the month, and improved subsequently. Employment at Avonmouth was brisk in the early part of June, and declined afterwards. It was fair at Cardiff, Swansea and

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

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

Newport. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand for men declined during the first half of the month, and showed a substantial improvement after, being reported as fairly good at the end of June.

July, 1923.

The demand on the Clyde, which had previously been fair, became very quiet after the third week in June. Employment at Leith improved in the first half of the month, and declined subsequently. It was very poor at Belfast.

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 June:—

	Ni	umber of	Seamen.	shipped	shipped in				
Principal Ports.	June,		(+) or -) on a	Six m	onths led.				
	1923.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1923.	June, 1922.				
ENGLAND & WALES:									
Bast Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull	897 163 376 1,800 18	- 35 + 29 - 64 + 343 + 14	- 445 + 111 + 103 + 883 - 8	7,524 953 2,389 8,888 57	9,363 941 1,980 7,245 102				
Bristol Channel— Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff‡ Swansea	1,187 675 2,674 827	- 44 - 484 - 103 - 138	+ 132 - 105 + 193 + 194	5,959 6,032 16,810 4,666	5 934 5,992 17,922 3,857				
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	13,273 6,819 11,968	- 993 - 1,356 + 801	+ 1,088 + 217 + 1,159	72.510 43.900 53,449	65,938 42,233 49,454				
SCOTLAND:			Total Section 1						
Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	316	- 45	- 116	2,225	1,974				
Grangemouth Glasgow	94 3,387	- 153 + 506	- 123 + 194	1,423 16,006	1,324 12.855				
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	163	- 159	- 65	1,268	1,617				
TOTAL	44,637	- 1,881	+ 3,412	244,059	228,731				

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during June was still only moderate on the whole.

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:—

	Average Dai Docks and			ourers en arves in I		
	-In	Docks.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— 2nd June, 1923 9th 16th 23rd 30th	4,767 4,615 4,521 4,327 4,723	2,828 3,137 3,092 2,409 2,891	7,595 7,752 7,613 6,736 7,614	7,749 7,471 7,467 7,230 7,470	15,344 15,223 15,080 13,966 15,084	
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th June, 1923	<b>4,</b> 584	2,873	7,457	7,468	14,925	
Average for May, 1923	-4,940	2,998	7,938	7,851	15,789	
Average for June, 1922	5,301	3,009	8,310	8,063	16,373	

ployed in June was 750, as compared with 865 in the previous month, and with 971 in June, 1922.

East Coast.—With coal trimmers and teemers on the Tyne

East Coast.—With coal trimmers and teemers on the Tyne and Wear employment continued good. With other classes of workers on the Tyne it was fair on imports but slack on exports. On the Wear it was fair, and at Blyth there was a decline as compared with the previous month. Employment continued good at Hartlepool; at Middlesbrough and Hull it was fair, while at other East Coast ports it was dull generally. Western and Southern Ports.—At Liverpool employment was slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered, at the Clearing Houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme, as employed in the four weeks ended 25th June, was 14,562, compared with 14,502 in the four weeks ended 28th May, and with 14,217 in the corresponding period of last year.

At the South Wales ports employment was fair on the whole, and better than in May.

At Southampton there was a large surplus of workers, in spite of considerable activity at the docks. At Plymouth and other South-western ports employment remained fair.

other South-western ports employment remained fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was moderate. It was fair at Dundee and slack at Leith. As Belfast it was fair and better than in the previous month.

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

July, 1923.

# MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

THE number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from workpeople—at 25th June, 1923, was 1,226,405+ of whom 934,375 were men, 36,377 boys, 223,094 women, and 32,559 girls. Compared with 28th May, there was a decrease of 34,229, which was distributed as follows:—Men, 24,770; women, 5,435; juveniles, 4,024.

juveniles, 4,024.

During the four weeks ended 25th June the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 65,444, of which 38,366 were for men, 16,097 for women, and 10,981 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 25th June, 1923:—

	Applica-		Application ing at end	ns outstan d l of week.		
Week ended	tions by Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Register.) †	From Employers.		
28th May, 1923	19,027	15,638	1,260,634	19,097		
4th June, 1923	21,073 18,908 19,272 19,373	17,377 15,672 16,096 16,299	1,225,688 1,235,454 1,238,995 1,226,405	18,825 18,847 18,527 18,376		
Total (4 weeks)	78,626	65,444	- 100	-		

A detailed analysis of the figures in the preceding paragraphs is not yet available, but statistics for the four weeks ended 4th June are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of 547,766 applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 4th June showed a daily average of 24,898—an increase of 41 per cent. compared with the daily average of the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 16,266, women for 6,459, and juveniles for 2,173—increases of 6.0 per cent. and 7.5 per cent. respectively in the case of men and women, and a decrease of 14.8 per cent. in the case of juveniles.

Vacancies Notified.—During the four weeks ended 4th June there were 79,110 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 3,596, as compared with 3,903 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,913 were for men, 1,082 for women, and 599 for juveniles. Compared with the previous month, the number of vacancies notified for men, women and juveniles decreased by 11.8 per cent., 2.3 per cent. and 4.5 per cent.

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 65,818—a daily average of 2,992, as compared with 3,207 during the previous statistical month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 1,703, women for 775, and juveniles for 514. The corresponding figures for the previous month were: Men, 1,906; women, 747; and juveniles, 554.

were: Men, 1,906; women, 747; and juveniles, 554.

Juveniles.—During the period, 23,133 applications were received from boys, and 24,672 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 6,479, and 5,608 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls, 6,700 vacancies were notified, and 5,701 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 21·1 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic Service occupations (women) for the four weeks ended 4th June have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below:—

In the building trades 9,196 vacancies were notified for men and 7,891 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were:—Carpenters, 2,271 vacancies notified and 1,926 filled; bricklayers, 1,746 vacancies notified and 1,275 filled; painters, 1,980 vacancies notified and 1,777 filled; and builders' labourers, 1,442 vacancies and 1,404 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 77,289+ at 4th June, compared with 81,209+ at 7th May.

7th May.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the four weeks ended 7th May was 14,927. Of this number, 6,267 were for resident domestic servants, 2,946 for non-resident domestic servants, 3,360 for charwomen, and 1,716 for waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 638.

Of the 10,191 vacancies filled, 3,062 were placings in resident domestic service, 2,163 as non-resident, 3,005 as charwomen, and 1,482 as waitresses.

and 1,482 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 4th June for work in domestic services was 31,282, compared with 32,458 on 7th May.

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 four weeks ended 4th June was 2,062.

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 25th June, 1923, there were on the Live Registers 908,700 men, 212,100 women, and 68,200 juveniles, compared with 1,165,000 men, 235,000 women, and 85,800 juveniles at 1st January, 1923.

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 2nd July, 1923. In certain cases, e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., the figures cover more than one Exchange Area:— Exchange Area:-

Number of Persons remaining on the Live Registers at 200 July, 1923. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as

London	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	28th Ma	V.
London				1977, 10	1923.	
Brighton	145,753 50,098 2,551 3,060 3,465 4,029 36,993	\$2,440 7,579 464 363 386 506 5,860	12,442 4,114 293 433 304 219 2,865	190,635 61,791 3,308 3,856 4,155 4,754 45,718	- 1,0 - 3 + 4 - 1,0	548 278 22 350 173 574 453
South Western Division.  Bristol  Plymouth  Reading  Southampton  Swindon  Rest of South Western	57,685 12,282 5,620 6,934 1,243 6,409 699 24,498	9,302 2.830 867 779 119 581 113 4,013	5,074 1,118 415 616 249 459 236 1,981	1,048	+ + - - 1,	273 264 384 196 726 178 215 230
Midlands Division Birmingham Coventry. Cradley Heath Derby Leicester. Northampton Nottingham Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent. Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	2,976 5,698	586 789 658 729 476 2,239 1,086 3,430 747 564 1,815	275 71 79 254 346 255 797 180 285	4,245 4,366 2,969 3,046 1,994 9,476 5,358 9,896 6,121 3,720 7,798	++++	319 147 458 230 146 708 117 564 171 37 329 271 216 39
North-Eastern Division  Barnsley  Bradford  Darlington  Dewsbury  Doncaster  Gateshead  Grimsby  Halifax  Hartlepool  Huddersfield  Hull  Leeds  Lincoln  Middlesbrough  Newcastle-on-Tyne  Rotherham  Sheffield  Stockton-on-Tees  Sunderland  York  Rest of North-Easter	1,086 4,748 2,035 1,066 266 5,662 2,037 6,477 2,411 2,412 1,69 2,616 2,189 1,17,50 1,69 2,182 1,69 1,143	179 1,925 1,925 124 124 124 124 125 126 126 127 126 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	78 116 187 188 222 66 67 7 48	1,342 6,788 1,366 3,498 3,65 2,266 3,65 2,61 1,7,04 4,3,31 10,41 7,15,51 4,3,12 7,9,72 2,19,70 7,2,04 3,2,12 1,70 1,71 1,71 1,71 1,71 1,71 1,71 1,71	- 2 + + 2 + + + + + - + - + - + - + - +	5,137 119 2,719 732 61 11 454 3 429 392 440 484 969 68 44 1,057 346 443 233 216 148 2,123
North Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of North Wester Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh	187,22 3,32 3,58 6,52 6,05 4,79 51 5,50 4,43 6,01 1,16 1,43 1,16 1,43 1,43 1,43 1,43 1,43 1,43 1,43 1,43	6 90,12 6 2,66 3 2,66 3 2,66 3 3 5,64 4 5,19 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 18,711 9 35 4 4 9 9 9 9 1,600 5 5 62 5 11 8 28 12 61 8 28 12 61 8 3,55 15 15 15 15 16 8 3,55 17 17 18 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7 296,06 8 6,35 7 6,53 9 7,36 11,06 11,06 11,07 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,107 11,	4	4,622 1,401 1,218 4,629 1,001 1,218 1,433 1,208 34 151 1,629 2200 9,439 1,278 1,278 1,747 7 9,083 4,672 729 116 816 898 816 601 430 320 549 817 1,797 42 279 967 1,583 661 1,797
Total Gt. Britain a	nd			180 1,229,		30,957
Northern Ireland	933,	100 ( 220)	*	130   Linnay		- 3,501

t Workmen on short time are not included.

### 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 have been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against 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 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. disqualifications.

Coincident with the present exchange of insurance books opportunity has been taken to revise the classification of insured workpeople so as to bring it, so far as practicable, into conformity with the industrial grouping adopted in connection with the 1921 Census of population. Since the composition of the several industrial groups has undergone modification this change, which

will have great permanent advantages, has the disadvantage of making the returns given in this and subsequent issues of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE not strictly comparable with those in earlier issues. In the present issue the numbers of persons unemployed are arranged according to the industry of the employers by whom they were last employed. At the annual exchange of insurance books insured persons are being classified according to the industry of their present or last employer under precisely the same groupings as those presented below. Some three months will elapse before the results of that tabulation are available, and until then it will not be possible to give the total numbers of insured persons in each industry, and consequently it will not be possible to give during that period the industrial percentages of unemployment which have been required. industrial percentages of unemployment which have been regularly given in recent years. As soon as the totals referred to are available the full table of figures will be restored and comparative statistics will be presented for each of the intervening

It should be noted that in arriving at the figures relating to 25th June shown in the Table below account is taken not only of claims to benefit current at the date of the return, but also of a due proportion of claims to benefit in respect of systematic short time.\* The figures also include insured persons who, though not claiming benefit, are either maintaining registration at Employ-

ment Exchanges or are known to be unemployed.

Insured persons who have lost their employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which they were employed are not generally eligible for benefit, and are not included in the figures.

industry.	MEN.	WOMEN.	JUVE- NILES.	TOTAL.	INDUSTRY.	MEN.	WOMEN.	JUVE. NILES.	TOTAL.
Building Construction of Works Electrical Wiring and Construction	88,403 24,488 1,880	165 19 23	1,012 156 73	89,580 24 663 1,976	Brought Forward  Tramway and Omnibus Service	607,561	57,912 89	14,472	679,945 3,153
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	116,773	448	1,785	119,006	Other Road Transport	25,717 2,308 20,115	89 42 324	273 34 320	26,079 2,384 20,759
Engineering: Engineers Iron, Steel Founding Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General	136,871	2,252	2,090	141,213	Canal, River, Dock, Harbour Service Other Transport and Communication and Storage	49,503 5,165	136	136	49,778
Electrical Engineering.	13,620 3,529	657 338	338 128	14,615 3,995	Coal Mining	31,294	318	409	32,02
Marine Engineering and Marine Boiler Making Constructional Engineering	13,917 2,766	17 9	117 41	14,051 2.816 J	Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	3,513 1,158	4 9	37	3,55 1,17
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	16,614	1,198	477	18,289	Stone Quarrying and Mining	1,332 106	7 2	3 17 1	1,350
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	3,541	180	80	3,801	Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	1,807 679	167	26	2,000 73
Building	2,185	180	343	2,224 J	Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	2,854	826	198	3,87
Furniture, Upholstering, etc Wooden Boxes and Packing Cases	5.510 1 759 2,686	935 249 886	296 92 186	6,957 6,741 2,100 3,758	Stationery	1,162 8,414 163	2,617 3,845 82	315 651 7	4,09 12,91 25
Other Woodworking	1,992 10,160	429 1,497	59 394	2,480 12,051	Stationery and Typewriter Requisites (Not Paper)	93	117	23	23
coke Ovens and By-product Works	4,955 949	1,333 65	290	6,578 1,018	Cotton Industry	38,576	75,627	8,025	122,22
Paints, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead	431	130	31	592	Woollen and Worsted Industry Silk Industry Linen Manufacture	9,493 875 3,937	8,404 1,374 8,498	768 163 563	18,668 2,412 12,998
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces). Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	2,767	323	18 822	2,788	Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	1,724	2,956	71 241	<b>4,</b> 75
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.,	6,341 940	535 168	138 26	7,014 1,134	Hosiery Industry Lace Industry Carpet Industry	1,263 2,960 404	4,302 1,801 439	583 158 53	6,14 4,91 89
Electrical Cables, Wire & Electric Lamps Hard Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	4,551 3,820 3,622	2,051 896 230	529 142 58	7,131 4,858 3,910	Other Textiles Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,205 9,287	4,320 2,813	363 472	5,88 12,57
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,834 2,706 358	292 2,176 6	58 72 197 11	2,198 5,079 375	meilania a	0.750	5 F40	COF	10.51
Heating and Ventilating Engineering Brass and Allied Metal Wares Founding Other Metal Industries	4,156 10,991	2,291 6,157	223 772	6,670 17,920	Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making, Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait	4,160	5,748 5,051	605 831	10,51 6,66
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Musical Instruments	4,188 953	2,093 141	156 63	6,437 1,157	Manufacture) Blouses Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc	1,150	1,261	368	<b>2,</b> 51
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	766 719	148 684	46 98	960 1,501 =	Boot, Shoe, Slippers and Clog Trades Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c., Making	1,097 9,874 11,906	2,251 2,435 3,838	306 511 913	3,65 12,82 16,65
Rubber	4,072 3,797 2,166	1,878 784 1,161	243 132 157	6,193 4,713 3,484	Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarettes and Snuff Manufacture Grain Milling	964 1,379	1,985 171	204 22	3,15 1,57
Bricks, Pipes, Tiles, Fireclay Goods Pottery, Earthenware, China, Porcelain	3,927	920 3,875	113	4,960 7,735	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food	1,432 3,676 5,013	3,587 6,335 1,920	939 459 154	5,95 10,47 7,08
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture Glass (excluding Bottles, Optical and	3,605 1,372 1,405	35 80	255 37 16	1,444 1,50 <b>1</b>		5,015	1,920	104	7,00
Scientific Glass)	7,956 3,379	380 155	174 309	4,510 3,843	Gas, Water, and Electricity	12,734 505	206 121	73 15	13,01 64 93
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	10,872 1,108	13,807 4,051	844 312	25,523 5,471	Distributive Trades	593 49,306 18,626	369 18,431	5,695 259	73,43
Commerce, Banking, Insurance, Finance	5,612	1,334	386	7,332	Local Government Professional Services	13,803 3,090	2,321 335 1,101	59 193 213	14,19 4,38 8,32 28,39
Railway Service	11,140	221	119	11,480	Other Industries and Services	5,753 25,137	2,355 2,673	582	28,39
Carried Forward	607,561	57,912	14,472	679,945	Totals*	1,007,802	246,195	41,139	1,295,13

The number of insured contributors claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time at 25th June was 62,169, of whom 32,832 were men, 24,748 women, and uveniles. Of these about one-half may be assumed to have been unemployed at the date of the return and these have been included in the figures.

# TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.- The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 54, as compared with 49 in the previous month and 32 in June, 1922. In these new disputes 31,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 66,000 workthemselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 66,000 work-people were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 47 disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 101, involving 99,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during June of 1,244,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in June 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:—

	Number	er of Dispu gress in J	ites in une.	of Work- people in- volved in	people in- in Working			
Groups of Industries.	Started before 1st June.	Started in June.	Total.	all Disputes in progress in June.	of all Dis- putes in			
nildingining & Quarrying etal, Engineering	2 4 13	12 12 4	14 16 17	4,000 16,000 32,000	54,000 113,000 697,000			
and Shipbuilding extile	2 3 2 21	4 3 3 16	6 6 5 37	31,000 6,000 7,000 3,000	230,000 17,000 96,000 37,000			
Cotal, June, 1923	47	54	101	99,000	1,244,000			
Total, May, 1923	41	49	90	48,000	807,000			
Total, June, 1922	50	32	82	311,000†	2,078,000†			

Causes .- Of the 54 disputes beginning in June, 12, directly involving 8,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages

questions; 15, directly involving 14,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 4, directly involving over 6,000 workpeople, in sympathy with workpeople involved in other disputes; and 11, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

\*\*Results.\*\*—Settlements were effected during June in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving 20,000 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 17, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 22, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 12 disputes, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922 AND 1923.;

	Jan	uary to Jur	ne, 1922.	January to June, 1923.			
Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress,	No. 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.	
Building Mining and Quarrying	40 95	7,000 83,000	94,000 980,000	33 80	17,000 123,000	304,000 815,000	
Engineering and Ship-		Section of the second	1000 CON	36	35,000	1,316,000	
building	33 35	9,000	17,002,000†	21	2,000	39,000	
Other Metal	8	3,000	49,000	16	33,000	1,174,000	
Clothing	13	2,000	45,000	12	4,000	25,000	
Transport	30	5,000	49,000	23	9,000	40,000	
Agriculture and Fishing	3	2,000	51,000	4	8,000	241,000	
Printing, Paper, &c.,	5	5,000	63,000	10	6,000	166,000	
Woodworking and Fur-	0			The same	I Company		
nishing	14	1,000	31,000	11	1,000	28,000	
Chemical, Brick, Glass,	0	1,000	23,000	17	2,000	44.000	
Pottery, etc	8	4,000	60,000	16	9,000	151,000	
Food, &c. Trades	14	1,000	11,000	30	3,000	6,000	
Employees of Public Authorities	24	4,000	84,000	20	4,000	54,000	
Total	332	482,000	18,741,000	329	256,000	4,409,000	

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING JUNE, 1923. Approximate Number of Work-people Involved. Date when Dispute Result.§ Cause or Object.§ Occupations and Locality. Directly. Indi-Began. Ended. Dispute arising in connection with reduction in wages under a decision of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board.

Work resumed at reduced rates, pending consideration of case by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. Building Trades:—
Miners, labourers, fitters, crane
drivers, etc., employed on Tube
Railway and deep-sewer construction—London. 1923. 1 June 1923. 8 July 2,0001 Dispute as to proposed change in method of working and altera-tions in rates of wages. Refusal to work with non-mem-bers of the South Wales Miners' Federation. No settlement reported. MINING AND QUARRYING:—
Coal hewers, other underground
workers, and surface workers—
Whitehaven (near). 1,408 15 May 1,015 Non-members joined the Federation. Coal miners, etc.-Merthyr Tydvil Lock-out of members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders to enforce acceptance of an Agreement governing ove time and night-shift working made between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Federation of Engineeriv gand Shipbuilding Tra es, of which the Society was a member. METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING:—
Platers, rivetters, caulkers, etc.
(shipbuilding and repairing)
and other workpeople—Federated
Districts. ¶ 17,000\*\* | 30 April 10,000 Temporary price list involving modified reduction in wages agreed upon pending the draw-ing up of a new permanent list. (See Note ††.) Against proposed change in piece-price list involving reduction in wages. TEXTILE TRADES :Cotton spinners, etc.-Stockport. 16 June 22 Feb. Dispute respecting the number of spinners to be employed on certain spinning frames at one establishment. 23 Feb. Jute workers-Dundee. 29,000++ Proposed reduction accepted, other proposals modified or withdrawn, and conditions stabilised until 30th April, 1924. (See also page 258.) Against proposed reduction in wages and other alterations in working conditions, TRANSPORT:—
Carters and motormen.—Liverpool, Birkenhead and district. 2 June 1 Tune 5,000 Food, &c., Trades:—
Employees of Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.:—
Grocery, confectionery, drug, etc., packers—Pelaw and Silvertown.
Workpeople at various C.W.S. establishments in England and Wales. 21 April 845 (See page 240.) 27 June 11 June 6,000

\* 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.

† A dispute involving over 250,000 workpeople in the engineering industry was in progress in June, 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.

involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the extent of such duplication is, however, very slight.

involved in more than one disputes of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred in the totals are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred to the most very support of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

| Estimated number.

| Estimated number indirectly involved the Clyde, East Scotland, North-East Coast, Hull, Southampton, Birkenhead, and Barrow.

| Estimated number indirectly involved from 23rd March to 18th April and from 1st to 7th June, when general lock-outs were in progress.

After the withdrawal of the second lock-out the dispute continued at the original works only.

# 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 June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £42,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 370,000 workpeople and in an increase of over £8,000 in the weekly wages of 75,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected are shown

Group of Industries.		Number	ximate of Work- fected by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.			
				Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases
Metal Clothing Other	::	::	::	54,000 1,000 20,000	39,000 211,000 118,000	£ 7,250 30 850	£ 4,000 26,100 12,300
Total				75,000	368,000	8,130	42,400

The increases in wages in the metal group occurred mainly in the iron and steel trades, and were the result of the operation of sliding scales dependent on the prices of iron and steel; iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands received an increase equivalent to about 5½ per cent. on current rates, and steel sheet millmen an increase of about 4 per cent. on current rates, the latter increase applying also to men employed in galvanising departments. The principal decreases affected skilled men employed in the ship-repairing industry in the Thames district, workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades at Birmingham, and farriers in various districts.

The principal change in the clothing group affected workpeople employed in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry, in which adult male time-workers sustained reductions of 1s. or 4s. per week and women time-workers 2s. per week, while in the case of youths and girls there were smaller reductions, and in a few instances slight increases; pieceworkers generally sustained a reduction of 2½ per cent. on list prices. The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople in the boot and shoe repairing industry were also reduced during June, by amounts generally varying for adults from 2s. to 3s. a week. The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts for female workers in the shirt-making industry were decreased by 1d. per hour in the case of workers other than leaveners.

mum rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts for female workers in the shirt-making industry were decreased by 1d. per hour in the case of workers other than learners.

The principal bodies of workpeople in other trades affected by reductions in June included men employed on civil engineering constructional work, road transport workers at Liverpool and Birkenhead, and bakers in various districts in Great Britain. There was an increase in the wages of iron ore miners in Cumberland. Under the Trade Boards Acts the principal decreases in the minimum rates, in addition to those mentioned above, affected workpeople employed in the hand-hammered chain, paper box, paper bag, perambulator and invalid carriage, and brush and broom trades. broom trades.

Of the decreases taking effect in June, 55 amounting to

Date from

£28,500 per week, took effect under cost of living sliding scales; 8, amounting to £15,500 per week, took effect under Trade Board Orders (including £8,350 under cost of living sliding scales, incorporated above); 8, amounting to £3,850 per week, were arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (including over £1,000 under cost of living sliding scales, incorporated above); 2, amounting to £120 per week, were arranged by arbitration; and the remaining 44 cases, amounting to £3,750 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 £1,300 per week. Of the increases in wages, 11, amounting to £7,750 per week, took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remaining 6 were arranged by direct negotiation or took effect as the result of an Order under the Trade Boards Acts. the Trade Boards Acts.

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

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the six completed

Group of Trades.	Number	ple	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases	Increases.	Decreases	
	15		£	£	
Building	1,500	458,000	450	74,700	
Mining and Quarrying _	695,000	11,000	97,100	1,700	
Iron and Steel	104,000	85,000	12,500	5,900	
Engineering and Ship- building	0.000	357.000			
Other Metal	2,000	153,000	300	26,700	
Textile	50	130,000 245,000	600	23,900	
Clothing	1,000	536,000	10 30	17,800	
Transport	2,700	292,000	550	85,000 48,800	
Paper, Printing, &c	-	64,000		8,900	
Furniture and Wood-				0,000	
working	100	35,000	15	8,900	
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c.	100	100.000			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	100	122,000	15	19,800	
Public Utility Services	1,200	231,000 244,000	10	27,500	
Other	_	73,000	170	26,600	
			Marie Barrier	9,400	
Total	810,700	2,679,000	111,750	385,600	

In the corresponding six months of 1922 there was a net reduction of over £2,700,000 in the weekly wages of about 7,150,000 workpeople, and a net increase of £3,350 in the weekly wages of 17,500 workpeople.

### Hours of Labour.

The principal change taking effect in June was the adoption of the three-shift system for coal trimmers, tippers, etc., at the Bristol Channel ports, in lieu of the two-shift system previously worked.

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

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

Industry.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
	As Comment of Street, St	i month	BUILDING AND ALLIED	TRADES.
Building	Bury St. Edmunds Bideford	9 June	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, plas- terers, painters and labourers	and 1d. per hour for other tradesmen. Ratest after change; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 42d.; painters, 1s. 12d.; other tradesmen. 1s. 33d.; laborages. 1013
Works of Construction	Great Britain‡	16 June 1 June	Building trade operatives  Men employed on civil engineering constructional work	men, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 114d.  Decrease of 1d. per hour for men employed in the County of London and in Class I and Class II towns, of 4d. per hour in Class III and Class IV towns.
Glass Working	Manchester and District	1 June	Decorative glassworkers	and of ½d. per hour in Class V towns. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London. 1s. 2½d.; Class I, 1s. 2d.; Class II, 1s. 1d.; Class III, 1s. 0½d.; Class IV, 11½d.; Class V, 10½d.  Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.).§
	- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C		MINING AND QUARRYI	NG.
Coal Mining	Radstock	28 June	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 0.40 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, making wages 35.88 per cent. above the standard of 1918.

<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 provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in the 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 rates were put into operation by the employers without agreement with the Trade Unions concerned.

‡ The change took effect under a decision arrived at last May by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain.

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ndustry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			MINING AND QUARRYING—(c)	ontinued).
on Mining	Cleveland	16 April*	Ironstone miners, etc	New schedule of base rates adopted following an increase in working hours,* such rates being subject at present to an addition of 88½ per cent. The new base rates include the following:—Underground men-face deputies, 5s. 5d.; shifters, platelayers, and wagon waymen, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; haulage enginemen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; firemen, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 7d.; labourers, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per shift; surfacemen—winding enginemen, 4s. 11d. or 5s. 3d.; banksmen, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; hauling enginemen, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; hauling enginemen, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; hauler enginemen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per shift.  Increase† of 6d. per shift in the bargain price (10s. 9d.
			Iron ore miners	to 11s. 3d.), of 6d. per shift in the minimum wage
	Cumberland West Cumberland	10 June {	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface workers Limestone quarrymen	Increaset of 4½d. per shift (9s. 3½d. to 9s. 8d.). Increaset of 3d. per shift for men, and of 1½d. per shift for boys under 16 years. Increaset of 3d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 4½d. per shift for other men, and of 2½d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: blacksmiths and joiners, 9s. 3d.; knobblers, 9s. 6¾d.; day borers (1st class), 9s. 0¾d.; day labourers (1st class), 8s. 4¾d. ruddmen, 7s. 10¾d. per shift.
	Westl Lancashire	15 Mar.	Freestone, gritstone and sand- stone quarrymen	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: masons 1s. 5d.; rock getters, 1s. 4d.; labourers (skilled)
	Macclesfield and District	26 May	Quarrymen, rock getters, saw- yers and labourers	1s. 1d.; (unskilled), 1s. per hour.  Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change quarrymen and rock getters, 1s. 4d.; sawyers, 1s. 3d. labourers, 11d. per hour.
Quarrying	Buxton District	4 April	Limestone quarryworkers:— Pieceworkers	Decrease of 5 per cent. Decrease of 2d. per hour.  Decreases of 2d. or 1d. per hour, subject to a minimum rate of 1s. 5d. Decrease of 7½ per cent. (subject to a minimum rat
	Portland Thames and Med- way District	26 June 3rd pay in June;	Limestone quarry labourers Chalk quarry workers	for labourers of 1s. per hour.  Decrease of ½d. per hour or 4d. per day.  Decrease of ½d. per hour for day workers and a coresponding decrease for pieceworkers. Hourly rate after change: Grays Areat—labourers, 1s.; carme 11½d.; Little and West Thurrock Area—labourers, 1s.
-147.00.0	Cornwall South Wales	. 26 May	Granite quarry workers  Masons and quarrymen in pennant stone quarries	and cutters, 1s. 3a.; labourers, 114a. per hour.
	No. Between State of	100	IRON AND STEEL MANUF.	A CTURE.
	England and Wale	s 4 June	Steel sheet millmen	Increase of 6 per cent. on standard rates, making
Iron and Steel fanufacture	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshir and South Lancashire) Barrow-in-Furnes	4 June	Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen Non - scale workers (chiefly labourers, etc.) Wire and hoop millmen	Increase of 7½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 50 per cent. above the standard.  War bonus increased by 1s. 6d. per week for men, 9 per week for youths 18 to 21 years of age, and 4½ per week for boys under 18 years.
	Carrest had	0 058 10	ENGINEERING SHIPBUIL	D ING, ETC.
	The second of th	6 June§	Shipwrights, blacksmithe joiners, painters, sheet meta workers, patternmakers, electric crane drivers, sawyers, fitters plumbers, electricians	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: patter makers, 68s.; shipwrights and blacksmiths, 65s. 6. painters, joiners and sheet metal workers, 6ftters, plumbers, electricians and sawyers, 64s.; fren polishers, 66s. 6d.; electric crane drivers, 61s.; rich heaters under 18 years of age, 29s. 9d.
	Thames District	Jan Sie	Riggers	after change: Saturday, 78. 9d.; other week-da
Shin- repairing	Thumes District	Week	) a seeder state of the state of the	Decreases of 1s. per week for platers, rivetters, burn and welders, and of 10d. per week for holders-up.
	The Carting	6 June Week endir g 13 June§	Jan 1993 are not in throng	Further decreases of 1s. per week for platers, rivette burners and welders, and of 10d. per week holders-up. Rates after change: platers, 84s. 10 rivetters, 77s. 7d.; burners, 91s. 6d.; welders, 9 holders-up, 70s. 9d.  Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (72s. 6d. to 70s.).
	Milford Haven	··· 8 June	Fitters and smiths.	
Galvanisin	England as Wales (certains)		OTHER METAL TRAI  Workpeople employed in ga vanising departments (exclu ing process of annealing)	d. wages 62 per cent. above the standard.
Bedstead Manufactu		en,	The second secon	Decrease in flat rate bonus, of 2s. per week for many the second of the

\* Particulars of the increase in hours were given on page 184 of the May GAZETTE. The new schedule of base rates, which is stated to be generally higher than those previously in operation, was not finally agreed upon until June.

† This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with selling prices.

† The reduction forms the first instalment of a total reduction of 1d. per hour, the remaining 1d. to take effect in September. The first instalment did not apply

† The reduction forms the first instalment of a total reduction of 1d. per hour, the remaining 1d. to take effect in September. The first instalment did not apply

† The reduction forms the first instalment of a total reduction of 1d. per hour, the remaining 1d. to take effect in September. The first instalment did not apply

† The reduction forms the West Thurreck Area for men filling chalk into wagons below the top of the wagons to the bottom of the working levels.

† Further reductions in wages have been arranged to take effect for various classes of workpeople in July, August, September and October.

| Members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
| Members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.
| This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			OTHER METAL TRADES-(con	n timed)
Light Castings	West of Scotland	2 April	Ironmoulders	
Manufacture Nut and Bolt Manufacture		2nd pay day in	Adult male pieceworkers employed in the nut and bolt	Addition of 60 per cent. previously paid, on hase piece
Cutlery, etc., Manufacture	, Sheffield	June Feb Mar	trade	New lists of piece prices adopted, such lists to be sub-
Surgical Instrument	London District	1st pay day after	section Surgical instrument makers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.).
Manufacture Hame Making	Walsall	23 April 11 June	Hame makers	Decrease of 5 per cent leaving pre-war prices sub-
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	Birmingham	lst pay day in June	Workpeople employed in the gold, silver and allied trades	ject to an addition of 85 per cent.  Decrease* of 5 per cent. (calculated on total wages).  Rates after change: men—skilled, 61s. 2d. or  57s. 2d.; semi-skilled, 47s. or 44s. 11d.; unskilled,  44s. 1d. or 40s. 9d. Women—skilled, 27s. 10d. or  26s. 1½d.; semi-skilled, 24s. 6d. or 22s.; unskilled,  20s. 5d. or 18s.
Manufacture of Metal Pens and other Metal Smallwares	Birmingham and District	1st pay day in June	Male timeworkers over 21 years of age  Male timeworkers under 21 years of age and apprentices Female dayworkers, including learners Female pieceworkers	Decrease* of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 78s. and 68s. 6d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 58s. 6d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 70s. 6d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 62s. 6d.; others, 48s.  Decreases* of amounts, varying according to age, from 2d. to 9d. per week.  Decreases* of amounts, varying according to age, from 2d. to 5d. per week.  Decreases* in the basic piecework rate of 5d. per week
. (	London District	1st full pay after 4 June	Farriers	(26s. 2d. to 25s. 9d.).  Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 74s. 11d. per week; doormen, 71s. 11d. per
	Manchester, Hanley and Stoke-on-Trent Certain large towns in Lanca- shire and Cheshire	1 June		week.  Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 6d. per hour or 70s. 6d. per week; doormen, 1s. 5½d. per hour or 68s. 6½d. per week.  Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5½d. per hour or 68s. 6½d. per week; doormen, 1s. 5½d. per hour or 66s. 7d. per week.
Farriery	Smaller towns in Lancashire and Cheshiret with		Farriers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 64s. 8½d.; doormen, 61s. 8½d. per week.
	Kendal and High Peak District Various towns in Yorkshire\$ Birmingham	11 June 1st full pay in May	Farriers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: fire- men, 1s. 5½d.; doormen at Hull, 1s. 5½d.; doormen at other towns, 1s. 5d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: fire- men, 1s. 6½d.; doormen, 1s. 6d.
	Aberdeen Belfast	12 May 1 June	Farriers	Decrease of 1a. per hour.  Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for firemen, 62s. 6d.
Chain Making	Great Britain	1 June	Workpeople employed in the hand-hammered chain-making trade	Decrease* of 5 per cent. in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, leaving the rates as varied at 20 November, 1922, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. (See p. 230 of June GAZETTE.)
encytton one			TEXTILE TRADES.	
Flannel Manufacture	Wales Aberdeen, Barrow-	1 May	Workpeople employed in the fiannel industry  Female workers employed in	"Cost of living" wage reduced* from 85 per cent. to 75 per cent. for timeworkers and from 68 per cent. to 60 per cent. for piece workers.  Scale of minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade
Jute	in - Furness, Dundee and Tay- port districts	ll June	hessian weaving.	Boards Acts.
	Great Britain (ex- cluding above dis- tricts)		Female weavers employed on piecework	Piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 74d. per hour.
Silk Manufacture	Leek	29 June	Mechanics employed in silk works	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 64d. to 1s. 54d.).
Lace Manufacture	Newmilns	1st pay day in June	Madras workers	Decrease of 5 per cent. on earnings.
Asbestos Manufacture	Great Britain	2nd pay after 13 June	Workpeople employed in the as- bestos trade  Female workers employed in the net section	"Cost of living" wage reduced* from 83 per cent. to 73½ per cent. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 1s. per hour; women, 18 and over, 8d.  Increases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. or ½d. per hour, and of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rates. Minimum time rates after change: at 18 years and over, 6½d., 6½d. or 6¾d.; minimum piecework basis
Rope, Twine and Net	Great Britain		on hand braiding, hand knot- ting or hand baiting, cotton norsells and hemp norsells	time rates, 62d., 7d. and 74d. New list of minimum piece rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of various amounts.
	London	after 1 June		Decrease of 4s. per week (of 48 hours) for men and of 1s. per week for women.  Decrease* of 11d mer hour (1s. 73d to 1s. 21d)
			Lace dippers and stainers	Decrease* of 12d. per hour (1s. 33d. to 1s. 24d.).  Decrease* of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 60s.
Textile Finishing, Dyeing, etc.	Nottingham	11 June	Workpeonle employed in the lace dressing and finishing trade	Decrease* for timeworkers of 1d. per hour for men and ½d. per hour for boys, women and girls. and of 10 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change: women takers-off and takers-down, 7½d.; other women 18 years and over, 7d.; girls, 4½d. to 7d.

<sup>\*</sup> This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
† Including Accrington, Altrincham. Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton, Nelson and District, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.
‡ Including Alsager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Clitheroe, Congleton, Crewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, Ormskirk and Tarporley.
§ Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield and Todmorden.

| See also p. 230 of June GAZETTE.

ndustry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TEXTILE TRADES—(continu ed	7).
Making-up nd Packing	Manchester	Pay day 6 or 7 July	Workpeople employed in the making up and packing industry	Decrease* of 1s. 11d. per week for men 21 years and over, and 11½d. per week for women 18 years and over.† Rates after change: men—hydraulic packers and makers-up (prints), 66s. 5d.; makers-up (grey), 60s. 10d.; cloth lookers, 56s. 8d.; markers-off, stampers and pressers-off, 55s. 11d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers, 51s. 9d.; general warehousemen, 50s. 4d.; porters, 46s. 6d.; women—markers-off, 34s. 10d.; cutters, 32s. 1d.; stitchers, plaiters, tiersup, parcellers, sorters and tapers, 30s. 8d.; general hookers, 29s. 3d.; d'hootie hookers, 26s. 6d.
			CLOTHING TRADES.	
	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	(	departments other than heel building and stock or shoe rooms	Decreases* of 1s. 6d. per week for those aged 16 years 2s. at 17 and 18, 2s. 6d. at 19 and 20, 3s. at 21, 3s. 6d. at 22, and 4s. per week at 23 years. Rates after change 18s. at 16 years, increasing to 27s. at 18, 50s. at 21 and to 56s. at 23 years.
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture	Great Britain	7, 8 or 9	Male timeworkers employed in heel building departments and in stock or shoe rooms	Decreases of 3d. and 1s. per week for those aged 2 and 23 years respectively, and increases of 6d. per week at 16, 19, and 20 years, and 1s. per week at 1 years, the rates for those of 17 and 21 years, remaining unchanged. Rates after change: 18s. at 1 years, increasing to 27s. at 18, 50s. at 21, and to 56 at 23 years.
Time to low	The second secon		Female timeworkers employed in closing and heel building departments and stock or shoe rooms Pieceworkers Timeworkers:—	Decreases* of 1s. per week for those aged 16 and 1 years, 1s. 3d. at 18, 1s. 6d. at 19, and 2s. at 20 year. Rates after change: 16s. at 16 years, increasing t 24s. 3d. at 18, and to 34s. at 20 years.  Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on list prices. S  Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the class named respectively. (See also p. 230 of June 19, 250 of June 250
	1079 N. 20		Male workers 21 years and over employed in operating power sole-stitchers and Blake or Richardson ma-	GAZETTE.):— Decrease* of 2s. or 3s. per week, or \(\frac{1}{2}d\). or \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hou
	de account of the land		chines Foremen and managers	Decrease* of 2s. per week in the general minimu time rate and guaranteed time rate (74s. to 72s.).
	27 27 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		Pressmen (responsible for cutting and costing) Other male workers (except learners and surgical boot-	Decrease* of 3s. per week (70s. to 67s.).  Decrease* of 3s. per week (60s. to 57s.).
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain .	1 June	makers) Male learners Female workers employed as foremen and managers	Decreases* of 1s. or 2s. per week.  Decrease* of 2s. per week in the general minimu time rate (74s. to 72s.), and of 3s. per week in t guaranteed time rate (70s. to 67s.).
	MARKET TO LATE OF THE STREET O		Female workers employed on benching and/or finishing Other female workers (ex- cept surgical bootmakers)	Decreases* of 1s. or 2s. per week for learners, and 3s. per week for other workers (60s. to 57s.).  Decreases* of 1s. or 2s. per week. Minimum rates aft change: 14 and under 15, 12s. increasing to 21s. 17 and under 18, and to 40s. at 21 and over.  Decrease* of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).
			Surgical bootmakers (male and female) Male indentured apprentices	New scales of minimum rates fixed resulting in creases* of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week.
	Laboration of the state of the		Pieceworkers  Female workers other than learners	Decreased from 7½ to 12½ per cent.  Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Tro Boards Acts of 1d. per hour. Minimum time re
Shirt Making	Great Britain	4 June	Female learners	and piecework dasis time rate rate change: 6½d., 7½d. (See also p. 193 of May GAZETTI.)  New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Tro  Boards Acts. (See also p. 193 of May GAZETTE.)
Hat, Cap an Millinery	d Scotland	4 June	Female learners employed in all branches of the hat, cap and milinery trade, other than the wholesale cloth hat and cap- making branch	Boards Acts of ½d. or ¾d. per hour (except for the infirst year of employment, for whom there was change). Minimum rates after change in Areas and B respectively  : During 1st year, 1½d., 1½d.; 2year, 2½d., 2d.; 3rd year, 4d., 3½d.; 4th year, 5½d.,
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	England an Scotland	d lst pay day in June	Workpeeple employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade	Decreases* of 2s. per week for men 21 years, and to 1s. per week for youths under 21 years, and women and girls. Rates after change for ti workers: men—skilled dyers, 71s. or 66s.; dyers (colour), 61s.; wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glamator of the skilled workers, 56s.; labourers, 5 and other skilled workers, 56s.; labourers, 5
Glove Manu-	Barnstaple, Bid ford and To rington		Workpeople employed in fabric glove manufacture	28s. at 21.
facture	Tington		TRANSPORT TRADES  Masters, engineers, firemen,	Decrease of 5s. 9d. per week for masters, of 4s. od.
Dock,	Tyne	11 June	mates and boys employed on tug boats	engineers, of 3s. 3d. for fiftener that 2s. 6d. for boys. Rates after change: masters, engineers, 60s.; firemen and mates, 50s.; boys,
Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Wear	24 June	Masters, engineers, firemen, mates and boys employed on tug boats	Decrease of 5s. 9d. per week for masters, of 4s. on.

<sup>\*</sup> The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

‡ Except those employed in the closing departments and stock or shoe rooms on the following operations or processes, viz.: knot tying, inking, solutioning, forughing off by hand or machine, loop covering, trimming ends by hand, and repairs and odd jobs; also excluding engineers, mechanics, electricians, stokers, porters, sweepers-up, lift or hoist men, caretakers and timekeepers, and labourers and odd job men not engaged in actual manufacturing.

§ The effect of this reduction is that in the case of statements compiled or revised under the 1919 agreement which came into operation on 'or after 1st January, ent 1st prices are paid to men, while women are paid 2½ per cent. above the list; in the case of those which came into operation on 'or after 1st January, not list prices are paid to women, while men are paid 2½ per cent. below the list; in the case of the Northampton Country Clickers' statement which came into 1920, not list prices are paid to women, while men are paid 2½ per cent. below list prices for men and 7½ per cent, below for women.

¶ Area A: (a) All Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs which had according to the most recent census a population of over 12,000, and (b) to the following increase granted by the Interim (1920) Agreement wages are 10 per cent, below list prices for men and 7½ per cent, below for women.

¶ Area A: (a) All Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs which had according to the most recent census a population of over 12,000, and (b) to the following land the Vale of Leven in the county of Dumbarton.

Area B: The whole of Scotland other than Area A.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TRANSPORT TRADES-(contr	nued).
	Fleetwood	Week begin- ning 25 May	Regular labourers and watchmen employed at fish docks	Decrease of 3s. per week for regular labourers (55s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.), and of 2s. 6d. for watchmen (50s. to 47s. 6d.).
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour (contd.)	Belfast	4 June	Casual labourers employed at fish docks Dock labourers, etc., on cross- Channel boats	New scale of wages fixed, resulting in reductions varying according to whip and number of boxes.  Decrease of 4s. per week for permanent men, of 1d. per hour for casual men, and a proportionate decrease for pieceworkers. Rates aften change: permanent men, 66s. per week; casual men, 1s. 6½d. per hour; casual men (coal trade), 1s. 5½d.; winchmen,
Road	Liverpool, Birken- head, Bootle and Wallasey	4 June	Road transport workers	cranemen, holdsmen in charge, 1s. 7½d.  Decrease of 3s. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. for juniors. Rates after change: single-horse drivers, 55s.; teamsmen, 61s.; motor drivers (2 tons and under), 61s., (over 2 tons), 68s.; second men, 61s.; trailermen, 56s. per week.  Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change
Transport	Certain towns in South Yorkshire*, with Chesterfield, Staveley and Worksop	11 June	Road transport workers employed by Co-operative Societies  AGRICULTURE AND FISHI	for one-horse carters, 56s.
			Male workers	Rates adopted up to 11 November for skilled workers
Agriculture	Cumberland and West morland, and Furness District of Lancashire  Staffordshire  Brecknockshire and Radnorshire	20 May { 28 May 1 May	Female workers Able-bodied adult male agricultural labourers Male agricultural labourers	for a week of 63 hours of 37s. for adult workers, with proportionate rates for those 16 and under 21 years and for other workers of 30s. for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter.† Rate of 5d. per hour adopted up to 11 November.† Rate of 30s. adopted for a guaranteed week of 54 hours up to 27 October.† Rates adopted up to 1 August for a week of 53 hours varying from 14s. at 14 and under 15 years, to 22s. 3d. at 18, and to 30s. at 21 and over.†
Fishing	Stornoway	14 May {	remale workers employed in the kippering trade:— Qualified workers Learners Splitters	Rate of 30s. per week adopted. Weekly rates adopted of 18s. during first and second seasons, 25s. during third season, and 30s. thereafter. Rate of 8d. per hour adopted.
		P	APER, PRINTING AND ALLIED	TRADES.
Paper Making	Maidstone, Wells and Totnes	28 May	Workpeople employed in hand- made paper mills	Decrease; of 2d. per "day's work" for journeymen, and 1d. per "day's work" for apprentices. Rates after change per "day's work" for journeymen: vatmen, 11s. 4d.; couchers, 11s. 2d.; dryworkers and layers, 9s. 6d.
Paper Tube Manufacture	Bradford. Keighley, and Huddersfield	1st full pay in March	Paper tube workers	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on existing rates for adult male workers, and of 3s. per week for youths, girls and women. Rates after change: men —Class I, 68s. 6d.; Class II, 57s. 4d.; Class III, 54s. 4d.; women polishers and women 18 years and over employed on machines, 37s.; all other women 18 and over, 32s. 6d. Decrease of 5 per cent. on existing rates.
	Oldham, Rochdale and Castleton	lst full pay in March	Worknessle employed in the	Decreaset in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade
A STATE OF THE STA			paper bag making trade:  Male workers:  Machine tacklers  Paper bag cutters	Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:—  Decreases of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 22s. at 16 years, increasing to 66s. at 23 and over.  Decreases of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 32s. 6d. at 18 years, increasing to 66s at 23 and over.
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain	1 June	Hydraulic pressers, slitters, stockkeepers, packers and despatchers, 21 years and over	three years' employment.
			Other workers (except learners) Learners	The state of the Co. 6d man angula
			Female timeworkers: Other than learners Learners** Female pieceworkers	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (30s. 6d. to 29s.).  Decreases of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week.  Decrease in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per neek (32s. to 31s.).
			Workpeople employed in the paper box making trade:— Male timeworkers Die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine), machine minders and head stock keepers 18 years and over	Decreases; in the minimum rates fixed under the Irade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively¶:— Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 31s. at 18 years, increasing to 66s. at 23 and over.
	Great Britain	1 June	Other workers (excep learners)	t Decrease of 2s. per week (51s. to 49s.).
Paper Box	200 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Learners	Decrease in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 3s. per week (57s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.).
Making			Other than learners Learners** Female pieceworkers	. Decreases of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week.
	A STATE OF STATE		Female workers:— Other than learners	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trad Boards Acts of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 64d. New scales of minimum time rates fixed under th
* contend a place gastoma associ	Northern Ireland	i 16 June	Learners	Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varyin according to age and length of employment from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per week.

\* Including Barnsley, Sheffield, Doncaster, Goole and Pontefract.

† The new rates were agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

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

§ A "day's w rk" refers to a quantity of paper which varies according to size of paper.

© Class I: Tacklers. Class II: Guillotine cutters, paper grinders and cutters, bobbin makers (machine), bobbin turners, mailing tube makers, waste presser (machine). Class III: Tube sorters, bobbin makers (hand), waste pressers (hand), paste makers, emptiers and all other male workers over 21 years of age

¶ See also page 231 of June GAZETTE.

• Except those beginning at 14 and under 15 years, whose rate remains unchanged during the first six months' employment.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		PAPE	R, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRAIL	DES—(continued).
Newspaper Printing	Manchester	lst pay day in June	Engineers, electrical fitters and electrical assistants employed in certain morning and evening newspaper offices.	Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: daywork—electricians (mechanics) and engineers, 110s.; electricians' assistants, 95s.; nightwork—electricians (mechanics) and engineers, 140s.; electricians' assistants, 105s.
4.67%	d deer, and of Yell	F	URNITURE AND WOODWORKIN	
	North East Coast*	Jane Jane	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists and french polishers  Upholsterers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: french polishers, 1s. 6½d.; others, 1s. 6½d. plus ½d. per hour "tool" money.  Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.).
	Hull	8 June }	Upholstresses and carpet sewers Cabinet makers, chairmakers, upholsterers, french polishers, machinists, skilled carpet planners and lino layers	Decrease of 4d. per hour (83d. to 84d.).  Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers, and of proportionate amounts for upholsterers on piecework.  Rates after change: lino layers, 1s. 6d.; others, 1s. 7d.
1176 0	-1 1,053) 33 ye 700	Pay day	(wholesale and retail trade) Upholstresses Journeymen	Decreaset of ½d. per hour (8d. to 7½d.).  Decreaset of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled processes, 1s. 5½d.; Windsor, cane and cheap rush-
Furniture Manufacture	High Wycombe	in week ending 23 June	Apprentices and learners	processes, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .; Windsor, cane and cheap rush- bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 5d. Decreasest of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change: 1st six months, 10s. 3d.; 4th six months, 16s. 1d.; 8th six months, 31s. 2d.
	Nottingham	J June	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair- makers, french polishers, machinists, upholsterers, san- ders by hand or single band machines and packers	Decreaset of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: sanders and packers, 1s. 3d.; others, 1s. 6d.
	Aberdeen	Week ending 15 June	Upholstresses and female french polishers Journeymen	Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: polishers, 9\frac{1}{2}d\$. purbolstresses, 7\frac{1}{2}d\$.  Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: woodcarvers, 1s. 6d.; others, 1s. 5d.  Decreaset of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour (8\frac{3}{2}d\$. to 8\frac{1}{2}d\$.).
	North East Coast	7 June	Woodcutting machinists	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.).
	and Hull Hartlepools Sheffield and Rotherham	1 2 2 2 3	Labourers Machinists, sawyers, etc	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d.). Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: plan ing and moulding machinists, saw sharpeners and wood turners, 1s. 5d.; band and circular sawyers 1s. 4\( \frac{1}{2}d.; \) horizontal sawyers, 1s. 4d.; deal frame saw
Mill Sawing	Bristol Leicester	Pay ending 9 June Pay day in week beginning 4 June	sawyers Workpeople employed in saw- mills	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Nottingham Scotland	1 June { Week ending	Machinists and sawyers Deal carriers Woodcutting machinists	Decreaset of 2d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 22d.).
Packing Case Making	Scotland (except Aberdeen)	9 June Week ending 9 June	Packing case makers and wood- cutting machinists employed in packing case shops	Decreaset of §d. per hour for journeymen and ¾d. per hour for apprentices. Rates after change: packin case makers—Glasgow, 1s. 3¾d.; Edinburgh, Leith Dunfermline and Dundee, 1s. 2¾d.; wood-cuttin machinists (all districts), 1s. 3¾d.
			Workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage trade:	Decreasest in the minimum rates fixed under the Trace Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classenamed respectively. (See also p. 231 of Jun GAZETTE.):—
Perambulator and Invalid	Great Britain	1 June	Timeworkers 21 years and over:—  Male workers  Female workers  Timeworkers under 2	Decrease of 3d. or 2d. per hour.
Carriage Trade			years:— Male workers (except porters and labourers) Female workers Male porters and labourers	Decreases of from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per week.
Athletic Wood-	London, Bolton Cambridge, No	t- day in	Pieceworkers	the appropriate general minimum time rates. Bonus of 75 per cent. previously paid on list pric
working Trade	tingham, Horbur and Leeds	- Control	CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY	Y, ETC., TRADES.
Heavy Chemical Manufacture	England an Wales§		Shiftworkers employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements	Decrease of \( \frac{1}{4}d. \) per hour. Minimum rate \( \) after changes 1s. 1\( \frac{3}{4}d. \)
G1	Various towns i	n Last par	in other trades)	
Glass Manufacture Brick Maki <b>ng</b>	Lancaster	June 1 June 1 st pay in May	makers	Increase of ½d. per hour (4d. to 4½d.)
			FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	
Baking and Confec- tionery	N orthumberland Durham, M i d dlesbro' and Car lisle	-	Bakers and confectioners em ployed by co-operative socie ties	Decreaset of 1s. per week for adult male workers (66 to 65s.)**, and of 6d. per week for male juniors ar females.

\* Including Newcastle, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Gateshead, Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool and Darlington.
† The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices.
† Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock and Tees district (including Hartlepools, diddlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).

§ The change was not the subject of an agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Heavy Chemical Industry, but took effect under an trangement made by the Chemical Employers' Federation.

§ It is understood that in South Wales, while the minimum rate was changed as stated above, the rate for the majority of the workers remains at 1s. 2d. and upwards.

and upwards.

¶ Including Birmingham, Manchester, Stourbridge, Tutbury and Warrington.

\*\* The rates quoted are those paid to tablehands before and after the change.

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

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Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
		F00	D, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRAD	ES-(continued).
	Certain towns in Yorkshire*	Pay day in week ending	Adult male workers employed by private traders	Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: forehands, 67s.; doughmixers and ovensmen, 62s.; tablehands, 57s.
	Chester	26 May 18 June	Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades	Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers (67s. 6d. to 65s.); of 1s. 3d. per week for youths and women 18 years and over, and of 7½d. per week for boys and girls under 18.
Agent 1 1976 1981 1 19 1	Birmingham and Midland District§	Pay day in week ending 7 July	Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades	Decreaset of 2s. 4d. per week for adult workers and proportionate decreases for juniors. Minimum rates after change: foremen, 61s. 4d. or 66s. 4d.; dough-makers, singlehands and secondhands, 60s. 4d.; table-hands, 56s. 4d.
Baking	Certain districts in North Staf- fordshire and Cheshire¶	June	Bakers and confectioners	Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers (65s. to 62s. 6d.), 1s. 3d. per week for women 18 and over and youths, and 7½d. for juveniles and improvers and girls under 18 years.
and Confec- tionery (contd.)	Chatham, Rochester and Gilling-	9 June	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week (58s. to 55s. 6d.).‡
(conca.)	Bristol	1st pay day in	Adult workers	Decreaset of 1s. 3d. per week (62s. 3d. to 61s.).‡
	Cornwall**	June Last pay day in	Adult workers	Decreaset of 2s. per week (60s. to 58s.).‡
	Swansea Dundee	June 1 June 1st pay day in	Adult workers Adult workers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (62s. 6d. to 60s.).‡ Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 76s.
64 669 V96	Edinburgh and Leith	June Pay day in week ending	Adult workers	Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 73s. 6d.
	Certain towns in North and	lst pay day in	Men 19 years and over	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 52s. per week.  Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week (36s. 6d. to 35s.).
Brewing	North-east Lan- cashire†† Certain towns in Derbyshire and	2nd pay day in	Youths	Decrease of 5d. to 1s. 1d. per week.  Decrease of 3s. per week for adult males, and of
Biemma	Nottingham- shire;; Monmouthshire	Week ending 16 June	Brewery workers	change for adult male workers: Grade A‡‡, 58s.; Grade A2, 56s.; Grade B, 54s.; Grade C, 51s.  Decrease of 2s. per week for adult male workers (63s. to 61s.), and of 1s. per week for women and boys.
	ganshire	1004110	MISCELLANEOUS TRADE	e <mark>s.</mark>
Tanning, Currying, etc.	London District (within a 17 mile radius of Charing Cross) London District (Outer area)	1st pay	Workpeople employed in the tanning, currying, etc., trades (except unskilled labourers)	Decreases for timeworkers of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$. per hour for skilled and semi-skilled men, and \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$. per hour for women and youths, and corresponding decreases for pieceworkers. Rates after change for men: skilled 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$.  Decreases for timeworkers of \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\$. per hour for skilled and semi-skilled men, and of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$. per hour for youths and corresponding decreases for pieceworkers. Rates after change for men: skilled, 1s. 2\frac{3}{2}\text{d}\$.; semi-skilled
Roller Leather Manufacture	Lancashire, Che- shire and North Wales	1st pay day in June	Workpeople employed in domes- tic and persian roller leather manufacture Buffalo picker makers, tanners	1s. 03d. "Cost of living" wage reduced from 75 per cent. to 70 per cent. on minimum base rates.
Buffalo Picker Making	Bradford, Halifax, Retford, Roch- dale, Todmorden and District	1st full pay in June	and skip makers:— Timeworkers	Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for skilled and semi-skilled workers, and of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for unskilled workers Rates after change: skilled, 1s. \$2\frac{1}{2}d\$.; semi-skilled 1s. \$1\frac{1}{2}d\$.; unskilled, 1s. \$0\frac{1}{2}d\$.
Saddlery	Glasgow and West	29 Mar 4 June	Pieceworkers Saddlemakers	Decrease of 1d. per hour.  Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change 1s. 3d.
	/ Scottand		Skip and basket makers	ing wages 90 per cent. and 80 per cent. above the its
	Lancashire and Cheshire§§	4 June	Agricultural basket makers	per cent.  Remys of 105 per cent. previously paid on pre-wa
Basket Making	Midland Counties	4 June	Workpeople employed in basket hamper, and cane and wicker furniture manufacture:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	price list reduced to 100 per cent.  Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3½d.).
	Basford	9 June	Cane and wicker workers Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Roards 4cts of the following amounts for the classes
Brush and Broom	Great Britain	1 June	Male timeworkers 21 years of age and over with three years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship in one or more of	
	Sec. Sylven A. Story	-	these operations	A STATE OF THE STA

\* Including Bradford, Barnsley, Bridlington, Doncaster, Dewsbury, Hull, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, and York.

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

† The rates quoted are those paid to table hands before and after the change.

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

Willenhall, and Wolverhampton.

| The rates quoted are for day work and 1st. pr night extra is added for each night worked, making fs. per week extra on continuous night work.

| The rates quoted are for day work and 1st. pr night extra is added for each night worked, making fs. per week extra on continuous night work.

| Including Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winning on, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Including Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winning on, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Including Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winning on, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Including Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Rawtentall).

| \*\*Including Truro, Camborne, Redruth, Falmouth, and Penzance.
| \*\*Including Truro, Camborne, Redruth, Falmouth, a

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			MISCELLANEOUS TRADE S-	(continued).
Brush and Broom (contd.)	Great Britain	1 June	All pieceworkers  Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners)  Female learners (other than pan-setting learners)	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for those of 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) and under 16, 18 and under 19, and 21 years and over; the rates for other ages remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: under 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) years, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., increasing to 10\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. at 21 years and over.  Decrease* of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.  Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for certain classes.\(\frac{1}{2}\)  Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for those of 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) and under 15, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) and under 16, and 18 and over; the rates for other timeworkers remaining unchanged; also decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change: under 14\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\)d., increasing to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 21 and over.  Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour during first six months for those commencing at 16 and under 21 years, and during third three months for those commencing at 21 years and over; the rates for other periods to remain unchanged.  Decreases* proportionate to the above.
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVI	CES.
Gas Under- takings  Electricity Under- takings	Belfast	5 April 1 April 1 April	Workpeople employed by Corporation (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)  All classes of workpeople except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades	New schedule of wages adopted, resulting in various small increases or decreases. Rates after change: stokers (vertical retorts), 11s. 6d. per shift; works and distribution labourers, stove maintenance men and cleaners, 1s. 03d. per hour.  Decrease* of ½d. per hour.  Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Hourly rates after change for labourers (indoor), 1s. 0½d.; (outdoor), 1s. 0¾d.
	South Shields	1st full week in June	Adult male workers	Revised scale of wages adopted, resulting in a decrease of 2s. 9d. per week on basic wage, and of 1s. per week in bonus. Rates after change: general labourers, 34s.; scavengers, 33s. per week, plus 14s. bonus in both cases.
6265 2000	Scarborough	1 June	Adult male workers	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for general and road labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 30s. plus 17s. 6d. bonus.
Non-trading Services of	East Midlands:	1st pay day in June	Adult male workers	Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum hourly rates after change for road and general labourers, street and road scavengers, etc.: Grade A areas, 1s. 1½d.; Grade B, 11½d.; Grade C, 10½d.; Grade D, 10½d. (industrial) and 9½d. (agricultural).‡
Local Authorities	G 1 o ucestershire. Somerset and Wiltshire§	1st pay in June	Adult male workers	Decrease* of 1s. per week, leaving scheduled minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A areas, 53s.; B1, 49s.; B2, 46s.; C1, 41s.; C2, 39s.; D, 34s.§
	Camberwell	22 June	Council employees	Decreases of from 1s. to 10s. per week. Rates after change: general labourers and refuse collectors, 62s. 2d.; road sweepers, 58s. 10d.; female bath, lavatory, etc attendants, 46s. 4d.
	Aberdeen	1 June	Adult males in non-trading and Water Departments	Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, 48s.; scavengers and refuse collectors, 51s.
	Dundee	30 June	Labourers in Works Department	Decrease of \$d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2\d.).

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
Glass Working Making-up and Packing Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Manchester and District Manchester Bristol Channel Ports	1 June Pay day 6 or 7 July 4 June	Decorative glassworkers Certain classes of male workers** Coal trimmers, tippers, etc	Uniform week of 46½ hours adopted.¶  Increase of 1½ hours per week (46½ to 48).¶  Adoption of the three-shift system. The hours of the shifts are as follows:—6 a.m. to 2 p.m., 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (week-days), and 6 a.m. to 12 noon (Saturdays).††

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

† The rates previously paid remained unchanged for those employed on broon heads up to 11½ in. stock and banisters up to 8½ in blade, middles made of all fibre or fibre and drafts mixed up to 3½ in., and outsides of any material up to and including 3½ in. consisters (which you to 7½ in. blade made with common Venetian tops (imported as tops): sweeps' brushes up to and including 5 in. head and Toy Hearth brushes up to and including 3½ in. (both mide with fibre, fibre and drafts, drafts only or chin a below 3 in.)

‡ The Authorities affected are those which follow the recommendations of the Joint Industrial Council for the East Midlands Area, and include: Grade A—Derby, Grimsby, Ilkeston, Leicester (road labourers, 1s. 2d.), Mansfield, Northampton, Nottingham; Grade B—Boston, Chesterfield R.D.C. (from 16th July) Coalville, Eastwood, Grantham, Hinckley, Kettering, Loughborough, Mansfield Woodhouse, Ripley, Rushden (from 12th July), Swadlincote, Sutton-in-Ashfield; Grade C—Ashby Woulds, Rothwell, Warsop, Wigston Magna; Grade D—Blackwell R.D.C., Daventry (from 2nd week in July), Shardlow R.D.C.

§ The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for Gloucester shire, Somerset, and Wiltshire, and include the following: Grade A—Bristol (road labourers 61s, 6d. and other classes usually 3s. above minimum fixed by the Industrial Council for various classes); Grade B—Goucester, Swindon, Taunton; Grade D—Taunton R D.C.

| The above decreases were the result of a decision by the Council to adopt the rates of wages laid down by the Administrative County of London Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services Manual Workers); and in the case of craftsmen, the appropriate trade union rate; it was arranged that the necessary reductions should be made in three equal instalments to take effect in April, May and June r

porters.

†† It was agreed that the additional third shift was to be for an experimental period of six months, and that during this period it would not be necessary to work more than one-third of the tips on the third shift. A definite meal time allowance of half an hour was provided for in each shift. Under the two shift-system previously in force the length of a shift was usually 8½ hours, including half an hour meal-time allowance.

### CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY, 1923.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in July:—Decreases.—Skilled men employed in the Thames ship-repairing industry; railway servents; dock labourers; omnibus workers in London; certain classes of workpeople employed in the printing and bookbinding trades; brewery workers at Burton; men employed in the electricity supply industry in various districts; and employees of local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Increases.—Coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and the East Midlands, South Wales and Monmouthshire, Scotland; ironstone miners in Cleveland; and blast-furnace workers in Cleveland and Cumberland.

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE

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

	Price acco	ording to udit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- of last Audit* on		
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
Pig Iron:  Cumberland  Northamptonshire  Nottinghamshire  Lincolnshire  Scotland	MarApl. March April JanMar. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar.	s. d. 105 8 101 6½ 109 5 77 8 84 0¾ 79 8 99 1	s. d. +10 1 +5 01 +7 102 +4 103 +3 9 +3 1 +1 4	s. d. + 1 9½ +10 11 - 0 6½ + 3 2 - 1 11¼ - 2 3	
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars and angles) West of scotland (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	MarApr. MarApr.	217 7½ 222 3½	+10 7½ + 5 3½	- 8 3 -11 0½	

Pig Iron.—The rise in the ascertained price of Cumberland pig iron for March and April resulted in an increase of 10\frac{3}{4} per cent. on standard rates for blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and of 9d. per shift in the bargain price and of 8\frac{1}{2}d. per shift in the minimum wage of iron-ore miners in the Furness district; while the rise in the ascertained price for March resulted in an increase of 5d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron-ore miners in West Cumberland, and the wages of limestone quarrymen were also increased by 3\frac{3}{4}d. per shift. The ascertainment for April resulted in an increase of 6d. per shift for limestone quarrymen and of 7d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron-ore miners. Particulars of all these changes were given in the issues of the Gazette for May and June (pages 176 and 214). The Northamptonshire ascertainment resulted in an increase, from 20th April, of 6\frac{1}{4} per cent. for blastfurnacemen and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in that county. In Nottinghamshire the wages of blastfurnacemen, and in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were increased by 2\frac{1}{2} per cent. on standard rates, details being given in the May Gazette. The Lincolnshire ascertainment for the same period increased the wages of blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners in North Lincolnshire by 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. on standard rates. The West of Scotland ascertainment resulted in an increase, generally from 29th April, of 1 per cent. on standard rates for blastfurnace workers. an increase, generally from 29th April, of 1 per cent. on standard rates for blastfurnace workers.

Manufactured Iron.-In the North of England the wages of puddlers and millmen were increased by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, while in the West of Scotland the increase amounted to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Particulars of these increases were given in the June GAZETTE.

## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies		st in the Quarter of		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with		
Nature of Business.	1923.	1922.	1918.	Year ago.	Five Years	
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:-	£	£	£			
Distributive Departments Productive ,,	15,200,556 5,085,818	15,452,282 5,057,237	13,322,414 4,077,603	- 1.6 + 0.6	+ 14.1 + 24.7	
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,	3,959,998 1,236,870	4,175,832 1,410,558	4,240,851 1,492,831	- 5·2 - 12·3	- 6.6 - 17.1	
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE: - Productive Departments	75,911	105,509	188,196	- 28·1	- 59·7	
Total, Distributive Depart ments	19,160,554	19,628,114	17,563,265	- 2.4	+ 9.1	
ments	6,398,599	6,573,304	5,758,630	$\frac{-2.7}{-2.5}$	+ 11.1	
GIALL TOURI, GREAT BRITAIN	25,559,153	26,201,418	23,321,895	- 5.9	1+ 9.6	

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

### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns have been received from 142 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving particulars of the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed in June. The summarised figures for June are given in the following Table, together with similar figures relating to plans passed in these localities in the first six months of this year.

In the 142 localities to which the figures relate, plans were passed in June for buildings of an estimated cost of over £3,860,000, compared with an average of nearly £3,300,000 in the preceding five months.

	Estimat	d in the	of Buildi 142 tov ave been	vns fron	a which	ns were returns
District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received	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) J	UNE, 192	3.	Sec. 10.20	water	
an at management	£	£	£	£	£	£.
ENGLAND AND WALES— Northern Counties				E CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
(917,000)	79,700	1,500	9,100	5,300	20,500	116,100
Yorkshire (2,090,000) Lancashire and Cheshire	380,900	12,300	42,500	6,800	80,500	523,000
(3,035,000)	400,400	73,000	61,400	15,500	78,000	628,300
North and West-Midland Counties (2,855,000)	284,000	80,000	61,300	29,300	148,900	603,500
South-Midland and East-	The state of the s	4,400	31,000	6,900	18,400	251,700
ern Counties (641,000) Outer London* (1,934,000)	191,000 446,300	85,500	31,300	26,700	92,500	682,300
South-Eastern Counties (1,038,000)	217,900	3,200	40,000	10,000	72,900	344,000
South-Western Counties	THE REAL PROPERTY.	5 10 25 3				
Wales and Monmouth-	53,700	4,100	6,500	8,300	7,200	79,800
shire (677,000)	125,100	800	31,600	25,800	24,900	208,200
SCOTLAND (2,146,000)	134,900	74,000	23,600	7,700	184,600	424,800
Total (15,765,000)	2,313,900	338,800	338,300	142,300	728,400	3,861,700

				Control of the Contro	and the second	
Total (15,765,000)	2,313,900	338,800	338,300	142,300	728,400	3,861,700
(0)	JANUAR	y to Ju	NE, 1923.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
ENGLAND AND WALES-						
Northern Counties						
(917,000)	543,200	61,700	74,500	94,900	152,500	926,800
Yorkshire (2,090,000)	1,657,500	224,100	216,800	239,200	577,700	2,915,300
Lancashire and Cheshire		410.000	777 000	174 100	478,800	0 441 700
(3,035,000)	1,081,000	410,200	337,600	134,100	470,000	2,441,700
North and West-Midland	1,953,000	409,200	340,800	254,500	714,800	3,672,300
Counties (2,855,000) South-Midland and East-	1,955,000	409,200	340,000	204,000	114,000	0,012,000
ern Counties (641,000)	939,400	67,900	89,500	45,600	.113,000	1,305,400
Outer London* (1,934,000)	2,335,100		298,800	243,100	372,500	3,486,900
South-Eastern Counties	2,000,200	201,100				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
(1,038,000)	1,343,600	29,300	130,200	52,800	437,500	1,993,400
South-Western Counties	2,0 10,000					
(432,000)	386,200	10,100	18,400	45,300	74,000	534,000
Wales and Monmouth.						
shire (677,000)	335,900	25,000	81,800	62,700	79,000	584,400
			00.000	700 000	1 070 700	0 400 50
SCOTLAND (2,146,000)	795,300	244,300	92,200	322,000	1,032,700	2,486,500
Total (15,765,000)	11420200	1,719,200	1,680,600	1,494,200	4,032,500	2034670

# ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

The number of assisted passages granted during June, 1923, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act (see March, 1923, GAZETTE, page 84), and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes up to the end of June, 1923, together with the numbers of departures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table:—

	Assisted Pass- ages	Pass	Assisted sages nted.	Depar- tures		tal rtures.
torsee santile a victors, months	Granted in June, 1923	1922	Jan June, 1923	June, 1923	1922	Jan - Jure, 1923
Assisted Passage Schemes:  To Australia	2,447 407 117	7,058 1,133	14,313 2,598 1,381	2,499 — 162	<b>6,11</b> 8 694 —	11,677 1,821 1,024
Minor Schemes	340	-	914	342	·— · ?	873

The figures given in the above Table include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been

### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.\*

July, 1923.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1925, was 44. There was one death reported during the month, due to lead poisoning in paint and colour work. In addition two cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters and plumbers came to cluding one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during June, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF
Among Operatives engaged in-	Poisoning.
Smelting of Metals	Mercury Poisoning
Plumbing and Soldering 2	Phosphorus Poisoning
	Arsenic Poisoning
Printing 1	Toxic Jaundice—
File Cutting and	Arseniuretted Hydrogen
Hardening	Gas
Tinning of Metals 1	Other
Other Contact with	Epitheliomatous Ulcera-
Molten Lead	tion—
White and Red Lead	Paraffin 1
Works 4	Pitch 3
‡Pottery 2	Tar
Vituagus Francilina	Chrome Ulceration—
Electric Accumulator	Manufacture of
337 1 00	Bichromates Dyeing and Finishing 3
	Characa Tomaina
Paint and Colour Works	Chrome Tanning
Indiarubber Works 1	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF
Coach and Car Painting	POISONING 7
	TOISONING III
Shipbuilding	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—
Paint used in other In-	Wool 1
dustries 1	Handling of Horsehair 1
Other Industries	Handling and Sorting
	of Hides and Skins
TOTAL OF ABOVE 34	(Tanners, Fellmongers,
OTAL OF ABOVE 54	&c.) 1
_	&c.) 1 Other Industries
HOUSE PAINTING AND	
PLUMBING 2	§ rotal, anthrax 3

# 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 June, 1923, was 177, as compared with 189 in the previous month and with 149 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is

distribution of such fatal ac as follows:—	ccide	nts among the various trade	es is
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHO	DO
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued):	ra
01	1		
T D '		Boiler Making & Con-	1000
	ï	structional Engineering	2
Firemen		Locomotives, Railway &	
Guards (Passenger)		Tramway Carriages,	
Permanent Way Men	6	Motors, Aircraft	1
Porters	1	Other Metal Trades	2
Shunters		Shipbuilding	6
Mechanics	1	Wood	3
Labourers		Gas	4
Miscellaneous	5	Electric Generating Sta-	
Contractors' Servants		tions	1
	_	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc	5
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15	Chemicals, etc	Thin a
10 mm 1 10 mm	-0	Food and Drink	4
MINES.	1	Paper, Printing, etc.	3
Underground	79	Tanning, Currying, etc.	
Surface	9	Rubber Trades	•••
	_	Other Non-Textile Indus-	
TOTAL, MINES	88		4
TOTAL, MINES		tries	4
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	7	momar non magmonres	
WOARRIES OVEL 20 ICCO GCCP		TOTAL FOR FACTORIES	E7
		· AND WORKSHOPS	53
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS		Docks, Wharves, etc.,	
Cotton	2	s. 104	4
Wool, Worsted, & Shoddy	2	Buildings, s. 105	7
Other Textiles		Warehouses, s. 104 and	
Textile Bleaching and	10000	Railway Sidings, s. 106	2
Dyeing	1		-
Metal Extracting and	500	TOTAL	66
Refining	5		-
Metal Conversion, inclu-		Accidents reported under	
ding Rolling Mills and	16 34	Notice of Accidents Act,	
Tube Making	4	1894	1
Metal Founding	1		
Engineering and Machine		Total (excluding Sea-	
Making	3	men)	177
* Based on Returns from the Hon Northern Ireland.	ne Off	fice and from the Ministry of Labou	ir for

orthern Ireland.

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

† The persons affected in the Pottery industry were males.

§ In addition one case among dock labourers was reported.

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

# POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and the Board of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons relieved on one day\* in June, 1923, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 512 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 4 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 171 per 10,000 on a year ago.

As compared with May, 1923, the total number relieved showed a decrease of 6,633 (or 0.7 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief was lower by 1,335 (or 1.1 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients decreased by 5,298 (or 0.7 per cent.). One district showed no change, eleven districts showed increases, and every other district showed a decrease. The largest increase was in the Paisley and Greenock district (99 per 10,000).

As compared with June, 1922, the total number relieved decreased by 296,026 (or 25 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients increased by 1,383 or 1.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients decreased by 297,409 (or 27.9 per cent.). One district showed an increase and every other district showed a decrease. The most marked changes were an increase in the Paisley and Greenock district (332 per 10,000), and decreases in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (953 per 10,000), in the Sheffield district (681 per 10,000), and in the Stockton and Tees district (622 per 10,000).

Nine other districts showed decreases ranging from 116 to 502, and eighteen districts showed decreases ranging from 9 to 99 per 10,000 of population.

		law rel	rsons in ief on on ne, 1923.		Increas Decreas in rat	ase $(-)$
Selected Urban Areas.†	Indoor,	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popu- lation.	Popula comp wit.  Month ago.	tion as
			1			
ENGLAND & WALES.‡ Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	8,899 10,047 2,523 9,840 19,488	9,383 25,000 3,149 54,007 83,806	18,282 35,047 5,672 63,847 103,294	225 349 427 1,007 544	- 2 + 2 - 8 - 2	- 57 - 26 - 38 - 9 - 69
TOTAL, Metropolis	50,797	175,345	226,142	504	- 3	<b>–</b> 48
West Ham	4,116	66,730	70,846	962	+ 7	- 50
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees Dis-	2,556	35,581	38,137	784	- 3	- 79
trict Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	1,107 3,828 1,715 8,658 9,741 1,718	23,221 7,439 11,848 31,413 55,570 4,169	24,328 11,267 13,563 40,071 65,311 5,887	925 144 312 397 552 160	+ 64 + 2 - 11 + 32 - 15 - 4	- 622 - 27 - 249 - 317 - 273 - 67
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District	1,205 2,436 923 2,605 1,761 2,026 2,038 1,202	3,498 9,793 7,781 40,907 14,029 5,880 9,536 2,672	4,703 12,229 8,704 43,512 15,790 7,906 11,574 3,874	125 255 278 864 510 196 254 165	+ 9 - 12 - 11 - 29 + 35 - 7 - 3 + 3	- 55 - 90 - <b>1</b> 36 - 681 - 78 - 116 - <b>7</b> 9 - 58
Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,213 6,852 2,543 2,313	24,997 44,491 13,377 12,645	28,210 51,343 15,920 14,958	402 558 393 324	- 16 - 28 - 6 - 19	- 449 - 502 - 35 - 94
TOTAL "Other Districts"	58,440	358,847	417,287	414	- 3	<b>– 23</b> 8
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District	4,827 725 1,508 699 506 368	115,099 19,526 16,006 3,742 5,567 <b>6,</b> 553	119,926 20,251 17,514 4,441 6,073 6,921	1,239 1,058 417 216 382 682	- 38 + 99 + 11 + 2 - 60 - 8	- 2000 + 3322 - 57 - 1600 - 99 - 953
TOTAL for the above }	8,633	166,493	175,126	856	- 12	- 147
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in June, 1923	121,986	767,415	889,401	512	- 4	- 171

The figures for England and Wales relate to 30th June, and those Scotland to 16th June.

for Scotland to 16th June.

† 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.

<sup>\*</sup> Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

# COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CAPITAL CITIES ABROAD IN MARCH, 1923.

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(Tables referred to in the article on pages 236-238.)

TABLE I.—MONEY WAGES, CALCULATED, FOR PURPOSES OF DEMONSTRATION, ON THE BASIS OF 48 HOURS' WORK AT ORDINARY TIME RATES ON 1ST MARCH, 1923.\*

V	VUILL AT	Olth	111111		)		1					
London.	Amsterdam	Berlin.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Madrid.	New York.	Ottawa.	Paris.	Prague.	Stockholm.	Vienna.	Warsaw.
s. d.	Guilders.	Marks.	Francs.	Kroner.	Pesetas.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Francs.	Crowns		Kronen.	Marks.
80 0 80 0		84,000 84,000.	150 150	76·80 76·80	60·00 60·00 67·50	60 60 54	40·80 40·80 33·60	168 168 168	187·20 187·20 187·20	64.80 64.80	366,240 366,240 384,960	211,056 211,056
80 0 80 0 82 0 76 0	40.80 40.80 45.12 44.16	72,715 76,800 74,880	156 138 132	72:96 72:96 76:80	75·60 64·50 62·40	54 54	33.60 38.40 31.20	180 168 168	192	64.80 60.00 72.00	397,920	211,056
60 0	33.60	79,248	108	72.00	45.00		22.80	156	148-80	57:60	296,160	167,424
61 3 66 10	27·84 32·16	60,720 60,720 60,720 60,720	127·20 169·92	72-00 72-00 72-00 72-00	78-00 72-00 78-00 72-00	27·60 36 36 36 25·92	28·80 28·32 32·88 28·80	106.56		42.24	312,096	126,492
44 2	23.52	54,000	92.16	67:20	42.00	18-24	18.00	84	105-60	36.00	-	91,455
84 0	37:44	90,864	144	76.80	72.00	nation.	21.60	192	216	£7·60	312,67	2
1 210							1 4 5 5 5	3		314532 0		
. 89 ( . 96 ( . 89 (	0 40·32 0 36·00	73,531	1 149 143	78.00 78.00 78.00 84.00	73·50 112·00 73·50 55·50	59·08  41·45	35·00 35·00 32·00 34·00	165·60 .: 153·60		58.08	297,94	449,65 321,18
	London  s. d.  80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 60 0 60	London   Amsterdam	London Amsterdam Berlin.  s. d. Guilders. Marks.  80 0 40.80 84,000 80 0 40.80 84,000 80 0 40.80 72,715 82 0 45.12 76,800 76 0 44.16 74,880  60 0 33.60 79,248  62 2 32.16 60,720 63 10 32.16 60,720 64 2 23.52 54,000 84 0 37.44 90,864	London   Amsterdam   Berlin   Brussels	s.       d.       Guilders.       Marks.       Francs.       Kroner.         80       0       40.80       84,000       150       76.80         80       0       40.80       84,000       150       76.80         80       0       40.80       84,000       162       72.96         80       0       40.80       72,715       156       72.96         82       0       45.12       76,800       138       72.96         76       0       44.16       74,880       132       76.80         60       0       33.60       79,248       108       72.00         62       2       32.16       60,720       122.40       72.00         62       2       32.16       60,720       127.20       72.00         62       2       32.16       60,720       132       72.00         44       2       23.52       54,000       92.16       67.20         84       0       37.44       90,864       144       76.80         89       0       36.00       68,400       137       78.00         89       0       36.00       63.744	London   Amsterdam   Berlin   Brussels   Christiania   Madrid     s. d.   Guilders   Marks   Francs   Kroner   Pesetas     80	London   Amsterdam   Berlin   Brussels   Christiania   Madrid   New York	London   Amsterdam   Berlin   Brussels   Christiania   Madrid   New York   Ottawa	London Amsterdam   Berlin   Brussels   Christiania   Madrid   New York   Ottawa   Paris	London   Amsterdam   Berlin   Brussels   Christiania   Madrid   New York   Ottawa   Paris   Prague	London   Amsterdam   Berlin   Brussels   Christiania   Madrid   New York   Ottawa   Paris   Prague   Stockholm	London   Amsterdam   Berlin   Brussels   Christiania   Madrid   New York   Ottawa   Paris   Prague   Stockholm   Vienna

<sup>\*</sup> In the case of Berlin, New York, Paris and Vi nna, wage rates for 1st March were not available. For the preparation of this table it was, therefore, necessary to select the most suitable alternative figures from published official documents. For Berlin the wage rates adopted were those ruling on 1st April, Vienna at the end to select the most suitable alternative figures from published official documents. For Berlin the wage rates adopted were those ruling on 1st April, Vienna at the end of February, New York various dates from November, 1922, and Paris February and March, 1923, except for the engineering trades, the figures for which are averages for the year 1921.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ON 1ST MARCH, 1923.\*

	ADLE	11.—A	VEILAG	L IULI	1112									Evgs of a
	Lone	don.	Amste	rdam.	Ber	lin.	Brus	sels.	Christ	iania.	Mad	rid.	New	York.
Commodity.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.
Bread (hovsehold) Flour (wheaten) Butter (fresh) Ditto (salt) Margarine (cheapest) Eggs (not new laid or preserved) Milk (unskimmed) Beef (home produce):— Ribs Thin flank Beef (chilled or frozen):— Ribs Thin flank Mutton (home produce):— Leg Breast Mutton (frozen):— Leg Breast Potatoes Sugar (white, granulated)	4 lb. 7 lb. do. do. each qt. lb. do. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb	d. 8·7 17·6 25·1 24·4 6·0 2·2 8·0 19·3 8·6 11·0 4·8 19·9 9·7 12·5 4·9 5·3 6·5	kilo do. kilo each litre kilo do. kilo do. kilo do. kilo do.	Cents 23-75 25-59 237-50 130 7 18 140 { 120 80 220 120 5-5 68 125	kilo do. } do. kilo each litre kilo kilo kilo kilo do	Marks. 474 1,500 18,000 { 5,600 370 860 7,600 8,000 7,600 76 2,000 22,000	kilo do. do. do. each litre kilo do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do	Francs. 1 '20 1 '93 12 '10 11 '90 6 '40	kilo do. do. each litre kilo do. kilo do. kilo do. do. do. do. do.	Kroner -47 -58 6-19 { 2:06 -21 -40 3:42 2:71 3:65 3:43 2:22 { 1:16 3:65	kilo do. do each litre kilo kilo do. do. do.	Pesetas -65 -85 -60020 -60 2-60 4-0035 1-70 8-00	lb. do. do. lb. each qt. lb. do lb. do lb. do. lb. do. lb. lb. do. lb.	Cents 9.7 4.0 58.0 28.7 4.6 15 34.7 17.8 2.8 8.0 52.0
Coffee (cheapest)	ib.	24.0	do.	245	••					1		** 127	10.	020

	Otta	ıwa.	Par	ris.	Pra	gue.	Stock	tholm.	Vie	nna.	War	saw.
Commodity.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.	Unit.	Price.
Bread (household)	lb. do. do. do. each	Cents. 6·7 5·1 50·4 28·1	kilo do. do.	Francs. 1:15 1:60 18:69 :50 1:00	kilo do. do. kilo each	Crowns. 2·50 3·45 26·00 13·00 0·90 2·70	kilo do. kilo do. each	Kronor66 -45 -3-91 1-98 -165 -26	kilo do.  kilo each litre	Kronen. 5,234 6,725 23,700 1,400 5,020	kilo do. do. do. each litre	Marks 2,682 4,270 26,272 21,865  474 1,546
(ilk (unskimmed) eef (home produce) :—  Ribs  Thin flank	qt.  1b. do.	10·0 19·4 9·6	kilo do.	13.23 4.92	} kilo	13.00 {	kilo do.	2·15 1·70	kilo	22,000	} kilo	8,42
Ribs	:.					::			::		::	::
Iutton (home produce):—  Leg	1b.	31.6	kilo do.	15·13 6·13	} kilo	12.50 {	kilo do.	2.84	:		} kilo	7,80
Leg	1b. do.	1.8 11.2 62.6	kilo do.	······································	kilo do. do.	0·55 5·05 4·00	kilo do. do.	14 1.09 2.42	kilo do. do.	818 11,875 15,350	kilo do. do.	33 4,01 5,67

<sup>\*</sup> Food-prices on 1st March were not available for Berlin, Brussels, New York, Paris, and Vienua. The figures used relate to 1st April (Berlin), 15th May (Brussels), 15th February (New York), March (Paris), and March (Vienna).

† Coffee substituted where tea is not a common article of consumption.

# COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CAPITAL CITIES ABROAD IN MARCH, 1923. (Continued.)

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES, IN EACH OF THE OCCUPATIONS COVERED BY THE ENQUIRY, COMPUTED FROM THE FIGURES GIVEN IN TABLES I. AND II.

London = 100,

	,	)			London —	100.		•					
Occupations.	London.	Amsterdam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Madrid.	New York.	Ottawa.	Paris.	Prague.	Stockholm.	Vienna.	Warsaw.
BUILDING TRADES:-						(a) T	Inweighted.						
Skilled:—						in the sale					o succession in	F	time and the
Mason	100	101	57	67	83	49	289	235	66	62	98	59	83
Bricklayer	100	101	57	67	83	49	289	235	66	62	98	59	83
Carpenter	100	101	57	72	79	55	260	194	66	62	98	62	
Joiner	100	101	49	69	79	62		194	71		98		
Plumber	100	109	51	59	77	51	254	216	65		88		
Painter (General)	100	114	54	61	87	54	275	190	70	67	114	67	87
Unskilled:—				the block									
Labourer (General)	100	110	72	64	103	49		176	82	68	116	64	88
ENGINEERING TRADES:-													
Skilled:—							SELECTION STATES						
Fitter	100	102	53	69	99	82	171	212	54	54	81	64	64
Ironmoulder (Hand)	100	90	54	74	101	77	227	214	55	60	83		65
Patternmaker	100	95	49	90	93	76	208	227	51		76		60
Turner	100	102	53	75	99	75	160	212	54	56	81	69	64
Unskilled:—													
Labourer	100	104	66	74	131	62	158	187	60	63	97		65
FURNITURE TRADES :-													
Skilled: Cabinetmaker	100	88	59	61	79	56		119	72	68	83	48	
PRINTING & BOOKBINDING													
Skilled:													
Compositor (Book & Job):	100	79	42	54	76	54	256	181	59		79	43	113
Hand " Machine	100	82	42	55	70	76		168		89	80		147
Machine Minder	100	79		57	76	54		166			79		113
Bookbinder	100	86	42	58	88	44	194	190	59	03	77	38	123
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100	97	54	66	88	61	228	195	63	66	90	57	89
BUILDING TRADES :-						(b) 1	Weighted.						
Skilled:—						1		1		1			
Mason	100	107	61	70	86	50	274	217	71	63	95	57	79
Bricklayer	100	107	61	70	86	50	274	217	71	63	95	57	79
Carpenter	100	107	61	76	82	56	247	179	71	63	95	60	
Joiner	100	107	53	73	82	63		179	76	••	95		
Plumber	100	116	54	64	80	52	242	200	70		86		
Painter (General)	100	122	67	65	91	55	260	175	75	68	112	65	83
Unskilled:-													
Labourer (General)	100	118	77	67	108	50		161	88	67	112	61	84
Engineering Trades:—													
Skilled:—								Corter d					
Fitter	100	108	57	73	104	83	162	196	58	54	79	62	61
Ironmoulder (Hand)	100	96	58	78	106	78	215	197	59	61	81		62
Patternmaker	100	101	53	95	97	78	197	210	54	••	74		57
Turner	100	108	57	79	104	77	152	196	58	57	79	67	61
Unskilled:—													
Labourer	100	111	71	78	136	63	150	173	64	65	95		62
FURNITURE TRADES:-													
Skilled: Cabinetmaker	100	94	63	64	83	57		114	78	70	- 80	46	-
PRINTING & BOOKBINDING													
Skilled:-													
Compositor (Book & Job):	100	85	45	57	79	55	242	167	63		77	42	103
" " Hand Machine	100	88	45	58	73	78		155		91	78		141
Machine Minder	100	85		60	79	55		153			77	20.	108
Bookbinder	100	92	45	51	92	45	184	175	63	82	75	37	117
							017	100	CO	67	97	55	85
ALL OCCUPATIONS*	100	103	57	70	92	61	217	180	68	67	87	1	11 10101
	CONTRACTOR STATE	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA						THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		J: Conona	on in the

<sup>•</sup> It is to be observed that in combining the index numbers for the above occupations, no allowance has been, or could be, made for differences in the relative importance of the trades in the various cities. For this purpose it would be necessary to possess up-to-date statistics of the numbers of adult male workers employed in each of the selected occupations in each city, compiled and presented in a form that would admit of international comparison. In this, as in most other branches of social statistics, little, if any, progress has yet been achieved in the direction of uniformity of practice among the official statisticians of the world.

### I.-FOOD.

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.\*

		Perce	ntage 1	Increas July,	e as co 1914.*	mpared	l with	
Country.		July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	Latest figur available.		
		1313.	1020.	1021.	1022.	Rise.	Date.	
UNITED KINGDOM	-	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 158	Per cent. 120	Per cent. 80	Per cent. 62	1923. 30 June	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland France (Paris) , (other towns) Germany Holland (The Hague) , (Amsterdam) Italy (Rome) (Milan) Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden Switzerland United States		112 161 188µ  110 106 210 189 210 189	359 153 882 273 2881 143 117 218 345 219 197	9,320† 310 1,246 136 1,178 206 250   1,391 113 85 3002 406 195 45,555 132 110 45	328,100 281 1,330 84 1,005 197 212   6,736 80 44 359 133 129,711 79 57 392	1413100 326 828 80 912 231 231 934,600 58 43 391 402 113 1247700 61 61 40	June May Jan. April June May June May April May June June	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay) Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	47 86  .44 39	94 127 88 67 97	61 48 74 64 39	48 38 60 87 44 16	56 38 46 81 43 18	May June June April June May	

• 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 June, the increase for all working-class families ranged from 326 to 328 per cent. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. [Figure for August.

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.*	July,	July,		July,	Latest figures available.		
		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Rise.	Date.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1923	
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	A, B, C, D, E	105— 110	152	119	84	69	30 June	
	. A, B, C, D, E		7:7	9,700\$	264400	1151200 319	June June	
Belgium	A, C, D, E		353	279 1,512	266 2,331	2,543	Jan.	
	A, B, C, D, E	- 1ii	162	137	99	98	Jan.	
Thinland	A, B, C, D, E	***	811	1,039	1,018	996	April	
- (70 1 )	A, B, C, D, E		263‡	195‡	189‡	224	1st Qtr.	
	A, B, C, D		-::		5,282	764,900 349	June May	
	A, B, C, D, E	105	213	287 394	329 388	391	June	
	A, B, C, D, E A, C, D	100	341	284	259	339	May	
3.0	A, B, C, D, E	180	2026	202§	155§	139	June	
20 1 1	A, B, C, D, E			25,609	78,698	835,000	April	
Spain (Madrid)	A, D	74‡	901	84	79	78 67	May May	
	A, D	81‡	91‡	78 136	73 90	74	July	
0 11 1 1	A, B, C, D, E A, D	100	110	100	59	63	May	
TT 11 - 3 CL-4	A, B, C, D, E	778	1178	801		69	Mar.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS,&	C.	1				10	417 04 -	
Australia -	A, B	33‡	67‡	46‡	1	42 40	4th Qtr ¶ Nov. ¶	
Canada	A, B, C, E	56	90	52	46	46	June	
Canada Egypt (Cairo)	A, B, D A, D	00	00	93	72	57	April	
India (Bombay)	A, B, C, D		89	77	65	51	June	
Irish Free State	A, B, C, D, E		**		85§		April	
New Zealand	A, B, D	32	49	57	20	43	Mar. May	
South Africa	A, B, D	25	62	30‡	20	20	Blay	

\*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; Egyptand 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.

IN.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. 244-245 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.)]

### GERMANY.\*

Employment in May.—According to statistical data from various sources, the conditions in the labour market continued to improve during May. The movement was not, however, of a completely uniform character. In particular, the fact must be taken into consideration that in many trades unemployment, short time and the number of applications for situations still continued at so high a level that, in spite of what, on the whole, must be admitted to be an improvement in the state of employment, the situation cannot by any means be described as favourable.

The total number of unemployed workpeople in receipt of out-of-work donation declined from 265,959 on 1st May to 254,921 on 1st June. A further drop of about 33,000 took place between 1st and 15th June, but the returns for the latter date are not complete. In addition 279,315 were reported as being in receipt of assistance owing to working short time.

Returns from Trade Unions point to less unemployment among organised workers. Out of nearly 6 million members included in the returns, 370,953. or 6.2 per cent., were unemployed on 26th May, as against 70 per cent. in the preceding month and 0.7 per cent. in May, 1922. The following Table gives particulars for the leading Unions:—

	Member- ship reported	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.			
Unions.	at end of May, 1923.	May, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1922.	
All Unions making Returns	5,950,000	6.2	7.0	0.7	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:-					
Building (Soc. Dem.)  (Christian)  Painters (Soc. Dem.)  Metal (Soc. Dem.)  (Hirsch-Duncker)  Textile (Soc. Dem.)  (Christian)  Clothing  Boot and shoe  Transport  Printing  Bookbinding  Woodworking (Soc. Dem.)  Glass  Porcelain  Food preparation	533,000 57,000 53,000 1,495,000 120,000 691,000 88,000 88,000 62,000 92,000 418,000 44,000 58,000 78,000	8·2 4·6 4·0 3·5 4·6 6·0 3·5 4·3 11·2 7·5 4·7 5·5 2·2 4·7	11 0 6-7 8-3 6-5 2-1 4-7 5-6 4-1 11-4 8-4 7-1 5-3	0.7 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.0 0.5 0.7 1.5 0.6 0.4	
Baking and confectionery (Soc. Dem.) Tobacco (Soc. Dem.)	75,000 85,000	8·7 21·5	10·2 32·3	3·9 2·5	
Factory workers (irrespective of trade)	592,000	5.1	7.4	0.6	
ers (Christian)	128,000 207,000	10.1	13·5 2·5	0.6	

The above totals do not include persons partially employed of whom in May there were 21.7 per cent. among the 5,400,00 Trade Union members included in the returns on this point

Trade Union members included in the returns on this point. In April the corresponding percentage was 28.5.

Returns from public Employment Exchanges show that in the month under review the number of situations offered by employers increased somewhat, while that of applicants for employment declined. The Exchanges reporting registered 1,112,056 applicants, against 508,090 vacancies. On the average there were 280 applications for each 100 situations for male workers and 141 for each 100 for female workers; in April the corresponding figures were 365 and 164.

Sickness insurance societies reported an increase in membership (i.e., of persons under obligation to insure, and therefore assumed to be in work) from 12,388,527 on 1st May to 12,594,055 on 1st June, a rise of 1.7 per cent.

Unemployment in May.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th June, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit in the principal industrial districts amounted to 109,002 at the end of May, as compared with 132,000 at the end of the preceding month, and 38,573 at the end of May, 1922. At both of the two later periods over 60 per cent. of the total unemployed were in Vienna.

\* Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 1st July, 1923.

### July, 1923. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

### FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in June.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at the Employment Exchanges in the week ended 30th June, 1923, was 8,739 (5,936 men and 2,803 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 9,483 (5,218 for men and 4,265 for women). During the week under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,118 persons (22,532 men and 5,586 women) in situations, and in addition found amployment for 4,844 foreign immigrants.

persons (22,532 men and 5,586 women) in situations, and in addition found employment for 4,844 foreign immigrants.

According to the latest returns, six departmental and 37 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 5th July, the number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 2,067 (1,938 men and 129 women). This shows a decrease of 20 when compared with the corresponding figure (2,087) 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. unemployed persons is not complete.

### BELGIUM.+

Unemployment in April and May.—The most recent figures available are provisional in character and relate to May. Returns received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,705 approved unemployment funds, with a total membership of 649,774, show that 17,836 of these were either wholly or partially unemployed at the most of the most of the country to the country of th ship of 649,774, show that 17,836 of these were either wholly or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The aggregate days of unemployment in May numbered 224,358, or 1.44 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; for April the corresponding percentage was 1.08, and for May, 1922, 4.35.

Revised and final figures are given for April, in which month 1,727 funds, with an aggregate membership of 645,104, reported 4,869 (or 0.8 per cent.) wholly unemployed, and 10,890 partially so on the last working day of the month.

During May 14,563 applications for employment were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 13,350 in April

at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 13,350 in April. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 11,832 (12,549 in April). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 123 applications as compared with 106 in April.

### SWEDEN.1

Unemployment in April.—The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions on 30th April was 15.6, as compared with 19.9 at the end of the preceding month, and 28.3 at the end of April, 1922. The following Table gives corresponding particulars for the principal unions covered by the returns:—

	Membership	Percentage Unemployed			
Unions.	reporting	30th	31st	30th	
	on 30th Ap".,	April,	Mar.,	April,	
	1923.	1923.	1923.	1922.	
All Unions making Returns	127,257	15.6	19-9	28 3	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—  Iron and steel	8,945	23.7	54 8	27 9	
	31,630	18.5	21 9	41 0	
	4,511	1.7	2 4	5 3	
	3,632	6.5	11 2	10 7	
	6,176	8.5	7 2	22 6	
	3,318	7.4	12 6	10 8	
	3,001	2.6	7 9	2 8	
	7,858	23.8	27 4	30 6	
	5,837	24.1	31 1	49 8	
	6,454	10.5	3 9	18 0	
	5,714	2.9	4 8	4 1	
	6,064	9.3	9 5	12 0	
	11.700	28.2	25 9	32 8	

### SWITZERLAND.8

Unemployment in May.—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 May was 30,228 (as compared with 35,512 at the end of the preceding month and 71,100 at the end of May, 1922). Of these, 11,512 were employed on relief works, leaving 18,716 entirely without work. Among the applicants for employment were 3,822 normally engaged in the building trades, 3,673 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 3,422 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades, and 3,035 in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 15,640 were reported as only partially employed, including 8,587 in the textile trades, 2,948 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 1,501 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades. The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled at the end of May numbered 3,587.

During the month of May on an average 302 applications were made for each 100 vacancies for men, and 116 for each 100 for women. In April the figures were 303 and 131 respectively.

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th July, 1923. Paris.
 Revue du Travail, June, 1923. Brussels.
 Sociala Meddelanden, No. 6, 1923. Stockholm.
 Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th June, 1923. Berne.

### HOLLAND.

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HOLLAND.

Unemployment in June.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at the Hague reports that, according to figures supplied by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance, in the week ended 9th June, out of 283,227 members of unemployment funds making returns, 24,323 (or 8.6 per cent.) were totally unemployed, and 6,202 (or 2.2 per cent.) partially so. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 12th May) the corresponding percentages were 8.8 and 2.2 respectively.

### NORWAY.

Unemployment in May.—According to information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics the percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of April in certain trade unions making returns to the Bureau was 8.6, as compared with 9.0 on 30th April, and 16.3 at the end of May, 1922.

### CANADA.\*

Employment in June.—For 1st June, 1923, Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa from 5,865 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 800,605. On 1st May the same firms reported 754,021. There was thus an increase of about 47,000 at the later date. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 1st June last is 97.3, as compared with 91.4 for the 1st May and 89.2 for 1st June, 1922.

Unemployment in 1st Quarter, 1923.—The percentage of members of Trade Unions unemployed in the first quarter was 7.2, as compared with 8.6 in the preceding quarter and 9.2 in the first quarter of 1929. first quarter of 1922.

### UNITED STATES.‡

UNITED STATES.‡

Employment in May.—The Federal Department of Labour Statistics at Washington presents reports concerning the volume of employment in May, 1923, from 6,075 representative establishments, covering 2,249,425 employees in forty-seven manufacturing industries. A comparison of the figures with those for identical establishments in April, 1923, shows that, on the whole, there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number of persons employed. Increases are shown in twenty industries and decreases in twenty-seven. The largest increase (6.0 per cent.) was in tobacco, while the brick and tile and petroleum refining industries showed increases of 4.2 and 3.9 per cent. respectively. Decreases are shown in fertilisers (26.5 per cent.), women's clothing (7.1 per cent.), millinery and lace goods (4.3 per cent.) and leather (3.9 per cent.).

The aggregate wages paid show a net increase of 4.1 per cent.

and leather (3.9 per cent.).

The aggregate wages paid show a net increase of 4.1 per cent. over those of the preceding month. There were increases in thirty-five industries, the iron and steel industry leading with 13.1 per cent. Increases were also shown in brick and tile (11.3 per cent.), woollen goods (11.1 per cent.), slaughtering and meat packing (10.4 per cent.), carpets (8.2 per cent.), cotton goods (6.9 per cent.) and sawmills (6.7 per cent.). Steel shipbuilding, hardware and baking showed increases of 6.6, 5.7 and 5.6 per cent. respectively. The greatest decreases are shown in fertilisers (18.4 per cent.) and women's clothing (13.1 per cent.).

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

Industry.	Num- ber of Estab-	Number of Workpeople.			Aggregate Weekly Earnings.		
	lish- ments report- ing.	May, 1922.	Mav, 1923.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)	1992	May, 1923.	Inc.(+)
				Per cent.	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent.
Iron and steel Car building and	117	142,309	170,672	+ 19.9	3,142,584	5,273,808	
repairing	89	41,862	56,985	+ 36.1		1,645,136	
Automobiles	38	100,013	138.632		3,385,293		
Cotton goods	64	42,972	61,670	+ 43.5	665,998	1,228,429	+ 84.4
Dyeing and finish- ing textiles Hosiery and knit	25	12,610	15,606	+ 23-8	254,609	<b>3</b> 83,386	+ 50.6
goods	73	30,445	30,700	+ 0.8	501,936		+ 9.5
Woollen goods	22	15,379	24,515	+ 59.4	356,702		+ 798
Silk goods	37	14,122	17,130	+ 21.3	247,507		+ 63.5
Men's clothing	43	25,554	26,728	- 4.6	613,171	815,923	
Boots and shoes	74	53,050	58,706	+10.7	1,137,209		+ 20.8
Tobacco, &c Leather	70 35	14,794	14,629	+ 11.6	265,575 235,118		-0.8
Paper and pulp	79	25,065	29,251	+ 16.7	581,991	781,348	+ 33.6

The net increase in the number of persons employed in the thirteen industries was 24 per cent. Twelve industries show increases and one a decrease. Woollen goods, cotton goods, automobiles and car building and repairing show the largest increases (59.4 per cent., 43.5 per cent., 38.6 per cent. and 36.1 per cent. respectively).

Twelve industries also show increases in aggregate earnings, the largest being 84.4 per cent. in cotton goods and 79.8 per cent. in weellen goods

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.
† Information supplied by cablegram through the courtesy of the Commonwealth High Commissioner in London.
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.

# LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, Etc.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

Infant—Agreement as to Amount of Compensation—Juris-diction of County Court Judge—Power to Rectify or Remove from Register.

An agreement was made on behalf of an infant in settlement of a claim under the above Act. A memorandum of this agreement was recorded by the Registrar, the sum of £50 being the amount specified, and this amount was subsequently paid into Court. Proceedings were later instituted for a payment out of a portion of this sum, when the County Court Judge expressed a portion of this sum, when the County Court Judge expressed the opinion that the amount of compensation appeared to him to be inadequate, and in his view the infant's next friend was not authorised by the Act to make an agreement of this nature. He refused to make any order for payment out of a portion of the £50, and unless the applicant made an application to have the register rectified he would direct the Registrar to inquire into the whole matter and report to him thereon. An applica-tion was then made, and the Judge ordered the removal of the record from the register. Against this decision the employers appealed. It was held that the County Court Judge was not authorised to make such an order, but could only make an order for the removal of the record of the agreement from the register under the special powers conferred by Schedule 2 (9) (e), which provides as follows:-

"The Judge may, within six months after a memorandum "The Judge may, within six months after a memorandum of an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or of an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability, or to dependants, has been recorded in the register, order that the record be removed from the register on proof to his satisfaction that the agreement was obtained by fraud or undue influence or any other improper means, and may make such order (including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement) as under the circumstances he may think just."

It was further held that there was no allegation of "improper means" or anything of that kind which would bring the present agreement within the scope of Schedule 2 (9) (e).

The appeal was therefore allowed and the order of the County Court Judge discharged.—Ware v. Whitlock. Court of Appeal.

3rd and 4th May.

### Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

The Court of Appeal heard an appeal by David Donn from the refusal of a County Court Judge to award him compensation under the above Act.

under the above Act.

While cleaning the feed roller of an oil-extracting machine in 1921 Donn got the left hand caught, and half the left thumb had to be amputated in consequence. He received compensation until September, when he returned to the respondents to do light work. He left the work given to him in November. It appeared that before his employment at the mill owned by the respondents Donn had been engaged in the heat-making business. respondents Donn had been engaged in the boot-making business, and he complained that the County Court Judge had not only found that he was not incapacitated by the accident for work at the mill, but had also refused to take into account the fact that the injury from which he suffered incapacitated him from boot and shoe making work, which he had formerly done. On behalf of his employers it was contended that the County Court Judge could only take into account the employment in

which the man was injured.

The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said the Court could not interfere with the Judge's finding that the man was not disabled as far as the mill was concerned, but that it was a misdirection in refusing to take into account the fact that the injury to the man's thumb disabled him from his boot and

shoe making work.

The appeal was accordingly allowed.—Donn v. British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd. Court of Appeal. 22nd June, 1923.

### 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 published in paraphlets issued

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. 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. 4854, Section 8 (2).—Misconduct—Applicant Used Another Man's Tally in Order to Secure Employment. The applicant had last been employed casually as a dock labourer on 27th February, 1923, and was dismissed when it was found that he was using another man's tally. He stated that he had no tally of his own, but in order to obtain work he used another man's tally. His reason for doing this was that he could not otherwise obtain employment, and his father was ill. It was alleged that the man whose tally he used was going into

It was alleged that the man whose tally he used was going into the country and would not require it any more.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed for three weeks. The Court were of the opinion that the applicant's conduct when at work was not unsatisfactory, but he was in fault in using another man's tally.

The applicant's Association declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees, on the ground that the applicant's misconduct was the means of his securing work rather than a

misconduct was the means of his securing work rather than a reason for his discharge. While not desiring to mitigate the offence of using another man's tally, they contended that the refusal of unemployment benefit was not a proper form of punishment for the offence.

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

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

"The applicant obtained employment by using a tally belonging to another man, and was discharged when it was discovered that he had no tally of his own. He would not have got the employment but for his misconduct, but I cannot say that he lost his employment through misconduct." employment through misconduct.

CASE No. 4861, SECTION 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE—STOPPAGE OF Work, Duration of—By Agreement some Disputants Returned to Work Pending Negotiations—Persons STILL ON STRIKE CAUSED STOPPAGE OF WORK TO CONTINUE.

The applicant lost employment as a shifting mistress at some jute mills on 22nd February, 1923, owing to a strike of the spinners with whom she worked and the lock-out of the presence windows realers and weavers on the question of the spinners with whom she worked and the lock-out of the preparers, winders, reelers and weavers on the question of the number of spindles to be attended to by individual spinners. At a meeting held on 17th April between the employers and workpeople it was agreed that a joint committee should be set up to negotiate on the question in dispute. Pending the negotiations, however, the employers were to withdraw the lock-out notices to permit the locked-out workpeople to resume work, but while some of the spinners on strike were to remain out, their places were not to be filled by other operatives in the meantime. Under this arrangement work was restarted on 20th April, but the applicant was unable to resume work because the flat in which applicant was unable to resume work because the flat in which she had been employed was one of those which, in accordance she had been employed was one of those which, in accordance with the agreement, was not restarted. On behalf of the applicant it was admitted that she had lost employment owing to the dispute, but it was contended that she was entitled to unemployment benefit as from 20th April, on the ground that, as from that date, the dispute had ceased to exist.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court held that an armistice only had taken place on 20th April, that the dispute still existed, and would continue to exist until there was a general resumption of work

existed, and would continue to exist until there was a general resumption of work.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire against the Court's recommendation.

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

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

"It is not disputed that the applicant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which she was employed. There was a strike at those premises, followed by a general lock-out affecting other premises. Then it was agreed that pending negotiations the lock-out notices should be withdrawn, but that some of the workers who were originally brought out on strike should remain

workers who were originally brought out on strike should remain out, and that their places should not be filled.

"It is suggested that the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute was at an end, and that the workers who remained out in accordance with this agreement were from that time unemployed by virtue of this agreement, and not by reason of the trade dispute. But in my opinion, it is impossible to say that the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute was at an end merely because it had been arranged that other workers who had been brought into the dispute by the lock-out notices should go back, and that the places of those who remained out on strike should not be filled. This was an arrangement to facilitate negotiations and to mitigate the consequences of the general stoppage, but did not, so far as the spinners were concerned, put an end to the stoppage of work brought about by the strike."

Case No. 4878, Section 7 (1) (iii).—Suitable Employment, Refusal of—Iron Ore Miner Refused Labouring in Mine—Proviso "B"—Conditions Less Favourable, etc.—Un-EMPLOYED 1 YEAR.

The applicant, an iron ore miner, 26 years of age, had been unemployed for 12 months when on 11th April, 1923, he was offered employment as an underground labourer at a mine situated about four miles from his home. The work was expected

to last indefinitely, and would have been paid for at the rate of 6s. 3d. per shift of 8 hours, 6 shifts per week.

The offer was refused on the grounds that work as a labourer was unsuitable, and that the applicant expected re-engagement shortly at his own pit. He admitted, however, that he had no immediate property of re-engagement.

immediate prospect of re-engagement.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed on the ground that the work offered was suitable. In the absence of prospects of work in his own

trade, the Court thought the work offered was the next most suitable employment.

suitable employment.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire on the grounds that:—(1) The work offered was not such as the applicant could reasonably be expected to do. It consisted of filling trucks and pushing them along the roads underground to the shaft, many of these roads were steep and dangerous except to young and nimble-footed men, and this work, which was very strenuous, was usually done by men from 17 to 21 years of age. The work of a miner, i.e., boring of holes, blasting, etc., necessitated more skill and less energy than labouring, and (2) the change from miner to labourer involved a change of status which would prejudice the applicant's future prospects.

From further information which was obtained it appeared that

the prevailing rate of pay for labourers was 6s. 9d. per shift; while the rates for miners, which the applicant had previously obtained, were at the time of the offer 8s. 1d. per shift, though a miner engaged on "bargain" work might earn up to 10s. 9d. Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the

claim for benefit should be allowed.

claim for benefit should be allowed.

"The employment offered was on conditions less favourable than those which the applicant would have obtained had he continued in his usual employment as a miner. In accordance, therefore, with the provisions of Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, the applicant was entitled to regard the employment as unsuitable for him.

"The decision turns solely on the question what is 'suitable employment' under Section 7 of the Act of 1920, and need not be regarded by Local Employment Committees as determining whether, in cases of uncovenanted benefit, a person is genuinely seeking but unable to obtain 'whole-time employment.'"

seeking but unable to obtain 'whole-time employment.

Case No. 4889, Section 7 (1) (v).—Courses of Instruction— FAILURE TO FULFIL REQUIREMENT TO ATTEND COURSE— REASONABLENESS OF THE REQUIREMENT NOT A QUESTION FOR THE UMPIRE.

The applicant, a wire stitcher, 17 years of age, had been required by the Insurance Officer to attend an approved course of instruction under Section 7 (1) (v) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and her claim for benefit was disallowed

because she refused to attend the course.

The applicant's Association contended that as the applicant had fulfilled the full period of learnership for female workers in her industry, and was a fully competent worker in her trade, it was unreasonable to expect her to undertake a further course of instruction or work many transport of with how trade. There was a was unreasonable to expect her to undertake a further course of instruction on work unconnected with her trade. There was a great deal of jobbing work in the printing trade, and the Association's rules required the applicant to be in attendance at the Association's offices from 9 a.m. to noon daily, so that she could be sent off to a situation at a moment's notice. If the applicant attended the course of instruction she would not be able to con-

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for enefit should be disallowed. The Court held that the provisions f Section 7 (1) (v) must apply.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire.

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

claim for benefit should be disallowed.

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

"The question whether the applicant ought to be required to attend a course of instruction has to be determined by the Insurance Officer, and on this question there is no appeal to a Court of Referees on the manufacture of Referees on the manufacture of the court of t

of Referees or to me, and I cannot pronounce any opinion as to the reasonableness of the requirement.

"There is no doubt that the applicant was required to attend a course of instruction approved under Regulations duly made, and that she has not attended in accordance with the requirements. In these circumstances she has failed to fulfil one of the statutory conditions for receipt of unemployment benefit." statutory conditions for receipt of unemployment benefit."

Case No. 4894, Section 7 (1) (iii).—Suitable Employment, REFUSAL OF—REFUSED WORK AWAY FROM HOME BECAUSE COUNTRY MONEY NOT PAID—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE NOT AGENTS OF PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYER—LOCK-OUT THREATENED, BUT WORK ONLY 13 MILES AWAY.

The applicant, a bricklayer, whose home was in Manchester, had been unemployed for about 10 days when he was offered employment on 7th April, 1923, by the local Employment Exchange, as a bricklayer with a firm in Glossop at the standard rate of 1s. 8d. per hour, 44 hours per week.

The applicant stated that in accordance with the rules of his Association and an agreement between the Employers' Association.

Association, and an agreement between the Employers' Association and his Association, he was entitled to travelling and lodging allowances, and as the prospective employers would not pay these allowances he declined the offer. He also contended that it was unreasonable to send him away from home to work at that time because a lock out in the building trade was threatened.

On behalf of the applicant a representative of his Association stated that one of the Association's working rules laid down that a man sent more than four miles beyond the boundary of his town was to be paid ledging money plans allowances. He argued

town was to be paid lodging money plus allowances. He argued that the Employment Exchange in offering the vacancy to the applicant was acting as an agent of the Glossop firm, and accordingly the applicant would have been sent out of town as laid down by the rule. Had the employer himself engaged the appli-cant in Manchester he would have been bound by the rule on

Recommended, by a majority of the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be allowed on the ground that the applicant was entitled to refuse the work unless the rule in question was complied with. The Chairman dissented because the prospective employer was a bond fide Glossop contractor.

The Insurance Officer agreed with the Chairman, and declined to accept the recommendation of the majority of the Court.

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

claim should be disallowed.

"The applicant, who is a bricklayer living in Manchester, was offered, through his Employment Exchange, work at Glossop, 13 miles from his home, with an employer whose place of business

was at Glossop.

"This offer he refused (1) because the prospective employer would not pay travelling allowances and lodging money, and (2) because owing to a threatened lock-out in the building trade it was unreasonable to send him to work outside his district.

"As to the first point, the agreement between employers and employees in the building trade contained in the Working Rules applicable to the North-Western Area provides that 'men sent beyond four miles from boundary' shall be paid lodging money plus allowances to return home.

It was argued on behalf of the applicant that when men are

engaged through an Employment Exchange the Exchange acts as the agent of the employer, and accordingly that men so engaged are to be regarded as sent by the employer.

"I cannot assent to this view. The Employment Exchanges are not empowered to act as the agents of the employers for engaging labour, and are no more the agents of employers who make use of the Exchanges to get into touch with persons wanting work than they are the agents of persons who register for ng work than they are the agents of persons who register for

But it is not necessary for me to say whether on the true construction of the working rules men engaged through an Exchange can be said to be sent by the employer to the district

which he employs them.
'From evidence received in other cases I understand that there is no generally observed practice to pay lodging money and allowances in cases where an employer gets men from another district through the Employment Exchange, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary I am not prepared to say that the employment offered was unsuitable, having regard to the pro-

visions of Section 7 (1) (c) of the Act.

"As to the second point, in my opinion the mere fact that there was a prospect of a lock-out in the trade is not sufficient reason for refusing employment at no great distance from the applicant's home."

Case No. 4909, Section 7 (1) (iii).—Suitable Employment, Refusal of—Work Away from Home—Wages Alleged Inadequate for Support of Two Homes—Standard Rate Offered—Imminent Lock-out in Industry Threatened. The applicant, a plasterer, had been unemployed for 5 months when, on 27th March, 1923, he was offered work, which was expected to last at least 3 months, in his usual occupation with a firm situated about 43 miles from his home. The standard rate of 1s 44d per hour for 44 hours nor work would be about 45 miles from his home. firm situated about 43 miles from his home. The standard rate of 1s. 4½d. per hour for 44 hours per week would have been paid, and the employer would have advanced the railway fare, which amounted to 10s. 10d.

amounted to 10s. 10d.

The applicant refused the offer, stating that he was a married man with 5 young children, and that he could not afford to support himself in lodgings and his family at home in Barrow. He had last been employed in London at the rate of 2s. per hour plus 5s. per day lodgings allowance, but he would have been prepared to accept the Barrow rate of 1s. 8d. per hour.

Recommended by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed under Section 7 (1) (iii). They held that the applicant had refused an offer of suitable employment.

The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire and attended the hearing of the appeal.

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

"I agree with the Court of Referees that the employment

"I agree with the Court of Referees that the employment offered was suitable, and that the applicant's domestic affairs do not afford sufficient ground for his refusing an offer of employment away from home at the standard rate of wages for the district.

"At the hearing of the appeal a point was taken which was not taken before the Court of Referees. It was suggested that the applicant was justified in refusing employment at a distance of 43 miles from his home because it was feared that there would be a general stoppage of work in the building trade about a week later

'In several recent cases I have held that an applicant is not "In several recent cases I have held that an applicant is not justified in refusing work at no great distance from home on this ground. I doubt very much whether a mere expectation of a general stoppage of work in the near future would, in any case, be sufficient justification for refusing an offer of employment at any distance from home by men who would be parties to the dispute if it occurred. But it is not necessary to decide that point, as in this case I am of opinion that the distance was not so great that the applicant was justified in refusing to take up the employment on the ground that it was feared that there might be a stoppage of work before long."

### NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO MAKE A SPECIAL ORDER Excluding Certain Employment from the Provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1923.

THE Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that he proposes, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by paragraph (c) of Part I. of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, to make a Special Order excluding from the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1923, employment

under any Police Authority as a member of the first class of the

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under any Police Authority as a member of the first class of the Police Reserve called up for active service with a Police Force.

Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Insurance Department, Queen Anne's Chambers, London, S.W. 1.

Objections to the draft Special Order must be sent to the above address within 21 days from the sixth day of July, 1923.

Every objection must be in writing and must state:—

(a) The draft Order or portions of the draft Order objected to;
(b) The specific grounds of objection; and
(c) The omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour, this sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (TRADE DISPUTE DISQUALIFICATION) COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed Mr. F. A. Hargreaves, F.C.A., Chairman of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, in place of Sir Thomas Robinson, M.P., as a member of the Trade Dispute Disqualification Committee, from which Sir Thomas Robinson has resigned owing to pressure of other duties. This Committee was appointed to consider whether any amendment to the Trade Dispute Disqualification for Unemployment Benefit under Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act. 1920, can be agreed upon. Act, 1920, can be agreed upon.

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

### THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

MEAL ALLOWANCE TO CERTAIN CRAFTSMEN.—The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. The London and North Eastern Railway at Hull. To entitle a man to the meal allowance under Condition 9, Schedule F of Decision No. 728, two things must occur:—(1) To be sent away from his home station or district, and (2) to have his usual method of obtaining a midday meal interfered with. Decision.—That the men concerned do not come within Condition 9, Schedule F of Decision No. 728. Issued 5th June, 1923. (810.)

Coach Painters—Loosing Rate.—The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway at Wolverton. At Wolverton youths on completion of their apprenticeship are paid a "loosing rate," from which they progress in stages to the full journeymen's rate. When their apprenticeship is completed at the age of 21, youths are paid 10s. per week less than the full journeyman's rate, which they eventually obtain at the age of 23 years. The men concerned were discharged owing to trade depression, and obtained employment with private contractors at full journeymen's rate. They later resumed employment with the railway company, and, being less than 23 years of age, are being paid the rate which they would have had had they not left the company's service. Under Decision No. 728 every adult employee is entitled to the scheduled rate, except in certain specified cases (para. 29). One of these cases is where the practice exists of paying a loosing rate or a young journeyman's rate. Where such practice exists the young employee is not entitled to the scheduled rate until after the expiration of the loosing period. Decision.—As this case does not fall within the last part of paragraph 29 of Decision 728, the young men in question should be paid the rate mentioned in Note 4 to Schedule B of Decision No. 728, to which they are respectively entitled (i.e., the full rate of their Grade). Issued 5th June, 1923. (811.) COACH PAINTERS-LOOSING RATE.-The Federation of Engin-

No. 728, to which they are respectively entitled (i.e., the full rate of their Grade). Issued 5th June, 1923. (811.)

Conditions of Service—Work of Day Shift Workers on Saturday Afternoon—Work in Running Sheds on Boxing Day—Meal Allowance—Longing Allowance.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Work of Day Shift Workers on Saturday. Decision.—The question was remitted back to the parties for consideration, and, failing agreement by them, it may be referred back by either of them to the Court. Work in Running Sheds on Boxing Day. Decision.—So long as running repairs are being carried on in a running shed on a bank or public holiday, however much reduced in amount, the normal work is not suspended, and the extra rate is not payable under Condition 9 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728. Meal Allowance. Condition 9 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728 requires that "men who are sent away from their home station or district, and whose usual method of obtaining a midday meal is interfered with, shall be paid a meal allowance of 1s." Decision.—As the man concerned had been "loaned" to the outdoor department, and his usual method of obtaining his midday meal interfered with, he was accordingly entitled to meal allowance. Lodging Allowance. Condition 10 of Schedule F to Decision No. 728 provides that "men who are required to lodge away from home shall be paid an inclusive meal and lodging allowance of 2s. per night or 3s. per day and night." The company have regarded this condition as bound up with Condition 9 (above), and have paid a night allowance of 2s. when away from home. The Union claim that the man concerned should be paid lodging allowance of 3s. Decision.—Conditions 9 and 10 deal with separate and distinct matters. Condition 10 is

independent of Condition 9, and deals with men who are required to lodge away from home for a day and a night; they are entitled to an allowance of 3s. Issued 5th June, 1923. (812.)

FITTERS, ELECTRICIANS, LABOURERS ON CONSTRUCTIONAL AND MAINTENANCE WORK—RATES OF WAGES—HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.—National Oil Refineries, Ltd., v. Amalgamated Engineering Union, Electrical Trades Union, Transport and General Workers' Union, National Union of General Workers, Workers' Union. Decision.—The Court decided, with regard to wages, that a claim had not been established for a uniform and general allowance above the rate of 67s. 6d. per week for craftsmen, with pro rata rates for semi-skilled and unskilled men. The Court, however, directed also that the parties should meet at an early date to determine what parts of the work are so dirty or dusty as to warrant special allowances, and what those allowances shall be. Any items upon which the parties cannot agree within four weeks of the date of the decision may be referred by either party to the Court for final decision. With regard to the hours of employment, the Court decided that the 44-hour working week shall continue for the present, on the understanding that the basic weekly hours of the men concerned shall, as at present, be regarded as being 47. The matter shall be reviewed when constructional work is near completion. Issued 8th June, 1923. (813.)

PREFERENTIAL OR MERIT ADVANCES-WITHDRAWAL-FIRST MATES, WHEEL BALANCERS AND OTHERS.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway (London and North Western Section). The men concerned are described as "first mates" in the erecting shops, two men employed on wheel-balancing machines, one man employed on an American wheel lathe, and various men engaged on special work. All these men were formally in receipt of extra rates, but in applying Decision No. 728 the Company, as from 1st October, 1922, withdrew the extra rates on the ground that the work is not superior to that of other men of the same grade. In the case of the men on the wheel-balancing machines, the Company continue to pay an extra rate in respect of their duties as charge hands, but have otherwise reduced them to the standard rates. The Union claim that the Company were not entitled to withdraw the extra rates without prior negotiation entitled to withdraw the extra rates without prior negotiation with the men, or their representatives, and that the extra rates should be restored as from 1st October, 1922. Decision.—The Court's Decision No. 728 does not preclude the Company from paying or continuing to pay extra remuneration in respect of such special qualifications, or conditions of service, nor does it interfere with the right of the Company to review any such extra payments at any time. If the reductions purport to have been made in terms of that Decision the Companies would appear to have acted under a misapprehension as to the proper meaning of the Decision, and the reduction should be restored. If, however, the reductions have not been so made, but have been made by the Company in the exercise of their discretion, such action could only be reviewed by the Court, in so far as it was at variance with the provisions of Decision No. 728. The action taken by the Company falls to be considered in the light of the provisions of paragraph 29 of Decision No. 728, the effect of which is referred to above. The Court also came to the conclusion that where the restoration of any rate is made pursuant to the Decision it shall take place as from the beginning of the pay period next after February 28th, 1923. Issued 12th June, 1923. (814.)

Allowance Paid under a rate is and that the pay period next after February 28th, 1923. Issued 12th June, 1923. (814.)

ALLOWANCE PAID UNDER AN AGREEMENT—WITHDRAWAL—FITTERS, ELECTRICIANS AND OTHERS—LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY (LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SECTION).—
Amalgamated Engineering Union v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Decision.—The allowance should be restored in those cases where it has not already been restored, and should be continued until the matter has been determined by discussion between the parties, and failing agreement, by a decision of the Court. The Decision shall operate as from the beginning of the pay period next after March 28th, 1923. Issued 12th June, 1923. (815.)

TENDER FITTERS, WHEEL TURNERS, AXLE TURNERS—SKILLED MEN ON LESSER SKILLED WORK—RATE OF PAY—KILMARNOCK, EARLESTOWN.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Decision.—If, in any of the cases in question, fully skilled fitters and turners are employed on the work in question, they are entitled to be paid the fitters' and turners' rate. The Decision shall operate as from the beginning of the pay period next after March 28th, 1923. Issued 12th June, 1923. (816.)

CRANK TURNERS, AXLE TURNERS—EXTRA RATES—WITH-DRAWAL—LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, CREWE—LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN SECTION.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Decision.—The extra rates should be restored as from the beginning of the pay period next after February 28th, 1923, and should be continued until the matter has been determined by discussion between the parties and, failing agreement, a further decision of the Court. Issued 12th June, 1923. (817.)

MACHINISTS—MEN WHO HAVE SERVED AN APPRENTICESHIP—RATES OF PAY.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway (Glasgow and South Western Section). Decision.—Having regard to the special qualification of the men concerned, they should be paid 46s. per week apart from war wage or bonus. The Decision is to operate as from the beginning of the first full pay next after March 28th, 1923. Issued 14th June, 1923. (818.)

TOOL TURNERS—EXTRA RATES—WITHDRAWAL—LOCOMOTIVE Tool Turners—Extra Rates—Withdrawal—Locomotive Department, Crewe—London and North Western Section.—Amalgamated Engineering Union v. London, Midland and Scotish Railway. Decision.—The extra rate should be restored pending a determination as to its continuance or discontinuance by discussion between the parties and, failing agreement, a further decision of the Court. In view of the time that has elapsed between the date when the Company made the change complained of (1st October, 1922) and the proceedings taken by the Union, the Court decided that the Decision should operate as from the beginning of the pay period next after 28th February, 1923. Issued 15th June, 1923. (819.)

Tool Turners, Template Makers, Die Sinkers—Tool Makers—Withdrawal by Company of Extra Rate or Allow-Ance—Decision No. 728.—Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Decision.—The extra rate should be restored to the tool turners and template makers in the frame shop, pending a determination as to its continuance or discontinuance in the manner indicated in Decision No. 819 (above). In the case of a particular workman mentioned in the Decision, the Court decided that he should be paid the tool turners' rate for such period of his employment as he is engaged on the tool lathe. As regards es should be paid the tool turners' rate for such period of its employment as he is engaged on the tool lathe. As regards he men employed on die sinking, the Court do not dissent the grading of these men as die sinkers or from their payment as such when so employed. When, however, they are paged on tool making they should receive such higher rate as paid for that work. In the case of another craftsman menoned, if any part of his claim arises since the date of coming the properties of the Decision so make of his claim shall be to operation of the Decision, so much of his claim shall be cognised and paid. The Decision is to operate as from and ter the last pay in April, 1923. Issued 15th June, 1923.

London Fire Brigade.—London County Council v. Repre-ntative Body of the London Fire Brigade. The Council aimed that a reduction should be made in the rates of pay of ab-officers and firemen commensurate with the fall in the cost observed and firemen commensurate with the fail in the cost of living since December, 1919. Decision.—It is too soon yet to take a break with the scheme which places the London Fire brigade and the Police more or less on an equality, and in these circumstances the Court have come to the conclusion that the claim should not at this stage be conceded. Issued 15th the control of th

TOTON RUNNING SHEDS-CLASSIFICATION-RATES OF TUBERS-RADING OF ASSISTANT TUBERS—DECISION No. 728.—Workers' nion v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The Union nion v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The Union aimed that Toton, on account of its proximity to Derby, and importance as a running shed, should be transferred from its isting classification in the Schedules to Decision No. 728 to existing classification in the Schedules to Decision No. 728 to Class I. The Union also asked for an interpretation as to the rates to be paid to tubers, and that assistant tubers should be classed as tubers and paid the tubers' rate. Decision.—With reference to the re-classification of Toton, the function of the Court is limited under Rule 7 of the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920, to the question of interpretation of Decision No. 728. Consequently, this is a matter which cannot be dealt with on the present reference. The Court also decided that the rate of the tubers was not inconsistent with the terms of Decision No. 728. The decision of the Court regarding assistant tubers to be graded as tubers is that the claim has not been established. Issued 18th June, 1923. (822.)

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

COAL PORTERS: LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Society of Coal Merchants, London. Difference: Proposal by the employers to introduce reductions in landing rates. Agreement: The employers would withdraw their notices for a reduction and would continue to pay as usual. A further conference would take place before September in order to discuss the existing agreement in its entirety and to arrive at a new agreement to operate as from 1st September. Agreed 28th June, 1923. (I.R. 536/1923.)

## QUALIFICATIONS OF MINE SURVEYORS.

THE Secretary for Mines has made an order, dated the 9th July 1923, with the concurrence of the Board for Mining Examina-tions, revoking, as from the 1st September next, the present Order under which Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines are issued under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and making

other provisions in its place.

As from the 1st September, 1923, the Board for Mining Examinations will be the sole authority competent to grant Surveyors' Certificates for the purposes of the Coal Mines Act, 1911; and, except in special circumstances as prescribed by the Order, examination by the Board will be a necessary preliminary to the grant of a Coatificate.

grant of a Certificate.

Copies of the Order, which will shortly be available, may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, either directly or through

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

### ORDERS.

Order made by the Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming minimum rates of wages as varied by the undernoted Trade . Board:—

### Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B. (6), dated the 8th June, 1923, confirming general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rate for female workers, and specifying the 16th June, 1923, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates (as varied) are:—
(a) 6½d. per hour for workers other than learners.
(b) 7s. 9d. to 23s. 6d. per week of 48 hours (according to age and period of employment) for learners.

The piece-work basis time-rate (as varied) is 7d. per hour.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

The Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain) has issued a proposal, dated 18th June, 1923, to vary the piecework basis time-rate and overtime rates for male workers employed in the Net Section of the trade as Charge Hands or as Net Riggers, and the overtime rates for female workers em-ployed in Hand Machine Braiding on piece-work. Particulars of the proposed variations may be obtained by reference to the London and Edinburgh Gazettes.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED RELATING TO LABOUR.

AGRICULTURE.—Interim report on fruit and vegetables. Departmental Committee on distribution and prices of agricultural produce. (Cmd. 1892: price 3d.)

ALIENS.—(1) Statistics in regard to alien passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in 1922. (Cmd. 1893: price 6d.) (2) Aliens Order, 1920. A Return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom, during the three months ending March 31st, 1923. Home Office. (Cmd. 1868: price 2d.)

Arbitration.—Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Industrial Court Decisions, 692-747, 1st October, 1921, to 30th December, 1922. Vol. IV. Part III. (S.O. publication: price 5s. 6d.)

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1921, (a) County of Hertford, (b) County of Lancaster. (S.O. publications: prices 7s. 6d. and 20s. respectively.)

EX-Service Men.—The initial salary of "Lytton entrants," and the appointment of ex-service men to posts in the Civil Service. Interim report. Treasury. (S.O. publication: price

HEALTH SERVICES.—Fourth annual report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1922. (Cmd. 1887: price 5s.)

Housing.—(1) Interim report of the Inter-departmental Committee appointed to survey the price of building materials.

Ministry of Health and Board of Trade. (Cmd. 1908: price 6d.)
(2) Memorandum on Clause 15 of the Housing (No. 2) Bill, (Cmd. 1913: price 3d.)

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.—Report on grinding of metals and cleaning of castings, with special reference to the effects of dust inhalation upon the workers. Home Office. (S.O. publication: price 4s.) (See also page 240 of this GAZETTE.)

Mining.—(1) Coal Mines Act, 1911, Regulations and Orders.
1922 edition. (Including Orders up to 30th November, 1922):
Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price
1s.) (2) Output and employment at metalliferous mines,
quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st December, 1922.
Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication: price

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—National Health Insurance Fund Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921. Minis-try of Health. (H.C. 85: price 9d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief in England and Wales. Quarterly statement. January to March, 1923. (S.O. publication: price 4d.)

RAILWAYS.—Returns of accidents and casualties as reported by the several Railway Companies in Great Britain during the year ending 31st December, 1922. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication: price 2s. 6d. (See also page 240 of this GAZETTE.)

Scientific and Industrial Research.—Third annual report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to December, 1922. (S.O. publication: price 2s. (See also page 241 of this GAZETTE.)

SAVINGS BANKS .- Post Office Savings Banks: accounts of all deposits received and paid during the year ended 31st December, 1921, together with a statement showing the aggregate amount of the liabilities of the Government to depositors. Treasury. (S.O. publication: price 4d.)

Wages.—Wages changes in various countries, 1914 to 1922. Studies and Reports, Series D. No. 10. (International Labour Office: price 2s.)

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1923. ADMIRALTY.

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(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.)

Air Compressor: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough. Air Compressor: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—
Batteries: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire.—
Branch Breakers, Spares for: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Brass, Naval Sheets and Plates: Vivian & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Brooms and Brushes: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; J. Root & Son, London, N.; Rigby, Battcock, Ltd., London, E.; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Prison Commissioners, London, S.W.; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Institution for the Blind, Leeds; Chestnutt, Cooper & Co., London, E.; Brushes, Ltd., St. Albans; W. R. Speer & Sons, London, E.—Brown Jean: Union Mill Co., Manchester.—Brushes. Painters'. etc.: Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd. Speer & Sons, London, E.—Brown Jean: Union Mill Co., Manchester.—Brushes, Painters', etc.: Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., London, W.C.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, E.; W. Morier & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; R. A. Rooney & Sons, London, E.C.; J. Root & Son, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; Webb & Foulger (Brush Mfrs.), Ltd., London, S.E.—Buttons, Gilt: Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Caps, Blue Cloth: Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.—Caps, White Duck: S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—Gapstans, Electric: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Chain, Mooring and Gear: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Chemicals: F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, Chester.—Chemicals: F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, Cheshire; United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Coffee: Ridgways, Ltd., London, E.; W. Williams & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Coils: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C.—Compasses, Conversion of: Dent & Co. & Johnson, Ltd., Linwood, near Paisley; Kelvin, Bottomley & Baird, Ltd., London, S.E.—Controlling Boards: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cotton Cleaning Cloth: Fairlea Mill Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Yorks.—Cotton Fabric Shorts: Frank Lane, London, E.C.—Cork Carpet: M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Cranes, Revolving Jib: T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley, Leeds. (Sub-Contractors for Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.)—Electrodes: Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Oil: Campbell Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Halifax.— : C. Brown & Co., Ltd., Croydon; E. Marriage & Sons, Felixstowe; North Shore Mill Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Flour: C. Marriage, Neave & Co., Ltd., Battersea.—Fossil Meal: Reid, McFarlane & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Ground Dyers: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Hare & Co., Bristol. Gum Shellac, Orange: W. G. Barton & Co., London, E.C.—Hammer, Compressed Air: John Cochrane (Barrhead), Ltd., Hoses, Flexible Oil Fuel: Power Flexible Tubing Ltd., London, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—India Rubber Goods: J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—India Rubber Goods: J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—Insulating Material: Ioco Rubber & W. Ltd., London, W.—Insulating Material: Ioco Rubber & M. London, W.—Ioco Rubber & M. London, W.—Ioco Rubber & M. London, W.—I Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ed. Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley (Kent); Mica & Micanite Supplies, Ltd., London, N; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Whiffen, Ltd., Manchester; H. Clarke & Co. (Manchester), Itd., Manchester; Butterfield & Renton, Harrogate; Attwater & Sons, Preston.—Lathe Bar: Pollock & Macnab, Ltd., Bredbury, Stockport.—Lead, Red: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Leather for Royal Marines: J. Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Western Tanning Co., Ltd., Bristol; E. C. Jenner & Co., London, Western Tanning Co., Ltd., Bristof; E. C. Jenner & Co., London, S. E.; J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley; Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; H. Densham & Son, Ltd., Bristol; Randall & Porter, Ltd., Ulverston, Lancs.—Linseed Oils: Dixon, Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; S. Earle & Co., Ltd., Hull; J. L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E. - Machine, Tool and Cutter Grinding: Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Machine, Tool and Cutter Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—Milk, Condensed: St. Ivel, Ltd., Frome; Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.—Motor Alternators, etc.: Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Newton Bros (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Oakum, Black: Tough Bros., Dundee.—Paints, Mixed and Dry Colours: L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blacklock & McArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Reistel: N. J. Fenner & H. B. Alder & Co. Ltd. London, E. Bristol; N. J. Fenner & H. B. Alder & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Gay & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; J. Hare & Co., Bristol; Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., New-Hare & Co., Bristol; Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Low, Clayton & Hicks, Ltd., London, W.; Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., Slough; A. G. Soutar & Co., Ltd., London; W. R. Todd & Son, Ltd., Hull.—Pipe Bending Presses: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Pumps, Hydraulic and Accumulator: Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Screwing Tackle, Engineers: Nuckey, Scott & Co., London, N.; H. Williams & Son, London, E.; B. D. & Co. (Edward A. Boynton), London, E.C.; Lehmann, Archer & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Easterbook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; E. H. Pickford & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steam Cooking Plant: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tanes: G. H. Wheatcroft Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tapes: G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth; J. & N. Philips & Co., Ltd., Tean, Stoke-

Son, Wakefield; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Washing at H.M. Establishments, etc., at Portsmouth: Alverstoke & Fareham Laundries, Gosport; Brunswick Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Portsmouth; Flux's Gosport Steam Laundries, Ltd., Gosport; Brunswick Family Laundry Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Winches, Steam Sounding: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.

### ADMIRALTY

(CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT.) Plymouth: Portland Cement: Smeed, Dean & Co., Sitting-bourne. Creosoted Timber: Plymouth & Oreston Timber Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—Portsmouth: Portland Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Glazed Bricks: Scourse & Kingston, Ltd., Bedminster, Bristol. Wood Blocks: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gibraltar: Galvanised Steel Fabric Reinforcement: British Reinforced Concrete Engr. Co., Ltd. Manchester. Timber: Wm. Crundall & Co. Dover. Fig. Ltd., Manchester. Timber: Wm. Crundall & Co., Dover. Timber: Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., London, S.E.—Rangood Steel Piling: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

### WAR OFFICE.

Boots: Lewis Morrison, Ltd., Aberdeen; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds; Stephen Walker, Northampton.—
Brass Sheet: Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Brushes,
Hair: Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—Caps, Service Dress, etc.:
L. Silberston, London, N.W.—Carriers, W. T.: J. B. Brooks &
Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Covers, Dish, etc.: H. W. Carter &
James, Ltd., Birmingham.—Curtains, Mosquito: Waring &
Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Drums, Oil: G. T. Johnson & Co.,
Liverpool—Filed Forgamiser Liverpool.—Fuel Economiser, Supply and Erection of: E. Gree & Son, Ltd., Wakefield.—Gas Meters: The Rotary Meter Co. Ltd., Manchester.—Magnesium Pool, Ltd., Manchester.—Magnesium Co., Ltd. Blackheath, S.E.—Mattresses, Single: Atkinson & Co., Ltd., Addington Street, S.E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., Southgate Road, N.—Nickel: Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Oil, Lubricating: Valvoline Oil Co., London, E.C.—Pneumatic Covers: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sacks, Oat: Barber & Morrison, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; Hardie & Smith, Ltd., Dundee. Morrison, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; Hardie & Smith, Ltd., Dundee.
—Sanitary Appliances: Finch & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Sheets,
Linen: J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Cookstown, Co. Tyrone; W.
Lumsden & Son, Freuchie, Fife; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy;
W. Thomson & Son, Strathmiglo, Fife.—Sitz Baths: T. G.
Blood, Birmingham; Hy. Loveridge & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Water Meters:
George Kent, Ltd., Holborn.—Wire Fencing: Wm. Bain & Co.,
Ltd. Contbridge Times Paritiels Metal Comparation. Ltd., Coatbridge.—Zinc: British Metal Corporation, Ltd. London, E.C.—Works Services: Maintenance Works: Fresh water: Arundel (Painters), Ltd., Bradford. Sandown: Arundel (Painters), Ltd., Bradford. South Aldershot: Bagnall, A., & ns, Ltd., Shipley. Blackdown, Surrey: A. Bagnall & Sons, d., Shipley, Yorks. Glasgow, Maryhill and Paisley: Brown, Hamilton. Hamilton: Brown, J., Hamilton. Sandhurst, Carr, Halifax, Yorks. Bordon, Hants.: T. H. Jones, South boro', Hants. Holywood: Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast: Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Winch fast. Belfast: Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Winchester: Ross, H. G., Netley Abbey.—Building Works and Services: Warley Barracks: A. J. Arnold, Chelmsford. Canterbury: G. Browning, Canterbury. Preston: C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd., Liverpool. Drainage at Seaforth Barracks, Liverpool: C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd., Liverpool. Dover, Shaft Barracks: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Married Soldiers' Quarters, Francis Street, and Willow Street, Westminster: Roberts, C. P., & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Painting: Burscough: A. Bagnall & Son Ltd., Shipley.

### AIR MINISTRY.

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