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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES, AND PRICES IN APRIL.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued bad, though there was an improvement in some of the industries not directly affected by the disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. Among the industries showing an improvement were coal mining, the tinplate trade, the cotton, jute, and wool textile industries, and the clothing trades.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received was 17.0 at the end of April, as compared with 16.3 at the end of March. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act* was 14.4 at 24th April, the same as at 27th March. The percentages for males and females at 24th April were 16.8 and 8.6 respectively.

The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges* as unemployed at 24th April was approximately 1,699,000, of whom 1,346,000 were men and 259,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 27th March the number on the live register was 1,690,000, of whom 1,319,000 were men and 277,000 were women.

In addition to those unemployed 114,000 males and 75,000 females were registered on 24th April as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 27th March the corresponding figures were 131,000 males and 91,000 females.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 24th April was 18,400, of which 4,600 were for men and 11,300 for women, compared with 17,400 at 27th March.

WAGES.

There were further substantial reductions in wages during April. In the industries and services for which statistics are collected by the Department the changes in rates of wages reported during the month resulted in a reduction of approximately £700,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,200,000 workpeople. The increases reported amounted to only about £7,000 per week in the wages of 150,000 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced were building trade operatives, workpeople in the cotton and wool textile industries, coal miners, and railway servants. Building trade operatives sustained a reduction of 2d. per hour. In the cotton industry there was a reduction of 40 per cent. on standard list prices, equivalent to about 16½ per cent. on current rates. The wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire were decreased, under a cost of living sliding scale, by 10 per cent. on basis rates (about 5 per cent. on current rates) in the case of timeworkers, the wages of piece-workers being proportionately reduced. In the coal mining industry there were decreases, varying from under 1 per cent. to about 2 per cent. on current rates in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire, and the Forest of Dean, and slight reductions in the subsistence wage in Northumber-

land and Durham; on the other hand the percentage payable on standard rates was increased by the equivalent of from about 1 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates in the case of coal miners in Northumberland, Radstock, Bristol and Scotland. In the railway service wages were reduced by 4s. a week.

Since the beginning of 1922 changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of over £1,900,000 in the weekly rates of wages of 6,800,000 workpeople, and a net increase of about £3,300 in the wages of 22,000 workpeople.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 38. In addition, 58 disputes, which began before April, were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The principal disputes in progress were those, involving nearly a quarter of a million workpeople, which began in March in the engineering and shipbuilding industries and continued throughout April. Early in May a settlement of the shipbuilding dispute was effected, but in the engineering industry the lock-out of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union was extended to members of other Unions.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in April (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 270,000, as compared with 280,000 in the previous month and 1,190,000 in April, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during April was about 5,800,000 working days, as compared with 3,500,000 days in March, 1922, and 23,800,000 in April, 1921. The exceptional magnitude of the figures for 1921 was due to the general stoppage of work in the coal-mining industry, in which over 1,100,000 work-people were involved.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st May the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was about 81 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st April was 82 per cent., and that for 1st May, 1921, was 128 per cent. The highest point reached by the figure was 176 per cent, above the pre-war level, in November, 1920. Apart from a slight interruption in the summer of 1921, there has been a continuous decline since that date, and the figure now recorded is lower than that for any date since October, 1917.

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

For further particulars and details of the statistics reference should be made to the article on page 207.

[•] The figures given relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Free State.

DISPUTES IN THE ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

ENGINEERING.
THE LABOUR GAZETTE for April (page 156) brought the account of the dispute in the engineering industry, on the question of the exercise of managerial functions, up to the 14th April, on which date, at 4.30 a.m., the resumed negotiations between the employers and the Unions (other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union) broke down on the question of whether the employers had the sole right to determine what were "material" changes in recognised working conditions. On the 19th April the Negotiating Committee of the Unions (other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union) conferred with the Mediating Committee of the National Joint Labour Council, and on the following day the executives of these Union desired to the Council of these Unions desired to the Council of these Unions desired to the Council of th of these Unions decided to ask the Council to endeavour to re-open negotiations. This the Council endeavoured to do on the 20th, 21st and 22nd April, but without success. In the meantime the Council had also been able to arrange a meeting between representatives of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the employers on the 21st April, but no progress was made at this meeting towards the resumption of formal negotiations. Finally the Engineering and the National Employers' Federation informed the Council that the lock-out notices to the Unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which had been sus-

pended, would take effect as from the 2nd May.

On the 25th April the National Joint Labour Council and the Negotiating Committee met in conference, and arranged (i) to approach the Amalgamated Engineering Union with a view to establishing a united front among all the unions, and (ii) that the Government should be asked in the House of Commons on the following day to set up a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act. On the same day the employers informed the Unions that, in the event of a Court of Inquiry being set up, they would no longer consider themselves bound by any proposals made by them since the commencement of the negotiations.

On the following day (26th April) the Minister of Labour had separate interviews with the executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Negotiating Committee of the other Unions, and representatives of the employers; and Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question in the House of Commons asking whether the Government would now set up a Court of Inquiry, stated that the men's representatives were then considering the latest communications from the employers, and requested that the question should be postponed until the following day.

On the 27th April the employers decided to open federated

shops on the 3rd May to men willing to accept the employers' conditions individually. On the same day Mr. Chamber-lain announced in the House of Commons that an extension of the lock-out seemed inevitable, and that in these circumstances the Minister of Labour had appointed Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C., to be a Court of Inquiry under Part II. of the Industrial Courts Act, so that the public might have an independent account of the character and the limits of the question, dependent account of the character and the limits of the question, or questions, in dispute. A preliminary sitting of the Court was held on the 28th April, when it was arranged that the inquiry should begin on the 5rd May, and should be open to representatives of the Press. Owing to the limited accommodation the general public were not admitted. During the course of the inquiry, which lasted from the 5rd May to the 6th May, a private meeting between the two parties took place on the 5th May, at the guegestion of Sir William Mackenzie, but without result the suggestion of Sir William Mackenzie, but without result.

The Report* of the Court of Inquiry, which was issued on the 10th May, gives a history of the dispute, and draws the conclusion that the real cause of the stoppage of work was the refusal of the workpeople, through their ballot, to assent to the proposition that "instructions of the management shall be "opening any question in connection theory the proposition of the management shall be observed pending any question in connection therewith being 'discussed in accordance with the procedure for avoiding dis-Clauses 1 and 2 of the memorandum of the 17th and 18th November, 1921, t are not in any sense the subject of difference or dispute. So far as the Unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union are concerned, the difference arises solely in respect of Clause 3. In the case of the Amalgamated Engineering Union the section of the memorandum respecting overtime is also contested.

Two questions accordingly arise, the first affecting all the Unions and the second affecting the Amalgamated Engineering Union only. The first, arising under clause 3 of the memoran dum of November, 1921, is whether, when any change in the workshop conditions is being introduced, it should be introduced and given effect to pending the procedure laid down in the Provisions for Avoiding Disputes being followed, or whether the matter should be held up pending such procedure being followed, which may be a period extending up to six weeks. The second question, which affects the Amalgamated Engineering Union alone, is whether, when the occasion for working overtime on production work (as distinguished from repair work) arises, the employer alone is to decide that it is "necessary" within the limit of 30 hours in four weeks, or whether the employer and the Union should agree that it is "necessar

It is pointed out that the cases in which objection is raised to a direction by the management must obviously vary considerably in the matter of urgency; and the Court considers that the person most competent to decide this question of urgency in any particular case is the employer. A distinction is drawn between the question of obtaining the prior consent of the work-

* Cmd. 1653. Price 6d. net. † See LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1922, page 106.

people and the question of prior consultation, and the opinion is expressed that whatever opportunities for prior consultation may exist should be fully utilised. Referring to the objection raised by the unions that, if a change were in fact instituted before the consent of the workpeople had been obtained, the position would be prejudiced, the Report suggests that this objection would, to a large extent, lose its force if all parties definitely recognised that a contested direction was acted upon as a tempo rary measure, pending discussion under the ordinary procedure. It is also suggested that in many cases, particularly those involving a money payment, the final decision, if in favour of the workpeople, might have retrospective effect.

The conclusions of the Court may be summarised as follows:—
(1) Overtime.—The general conditions in regard to overtime settled by the Overtime Agreement of September, 1920, which allows, without restriction, the necessary overtime for breakdown, repairs, replacements, alterations, trial trips, completion against delivery dates, etc.; and "necessary" over-time on production work up to 30 hours in any four weeks, the rate of payment for overtime being increased to time-and-a-half.

The Court concludes that, up to the limit of 30 hours in four weeks, there must be freedom to the management to act in the exercise of their discretion. Beyond that limit, overtime would be open to the suggestion that it is unreasonable.

(2) Managerial Functions.—The employers are willing that the kind of question which has been under discussion during the present dispute should be settled by general national agreement, or determined in accordance with procedure set out by such agreements. This is a view to which the Unions do not

Information as to a proposed change in the recognised working conditions should be given to the workpeople directly concerned, or to their representatives in the shop; and this information should be available for a limited period before it is proposed that the change should be made, to allow time for

The opportunity for prior consultation between the manage ment and the men upon proposed changes in the recognised working conditions should be adequate, and should not involve undue delay. If consultation during the limited period above mentioned does not result in an agreement, the managemen may put the change into operation while the further stages of the Provisions for Avoiding Disputes are followed. Any subse quent agreement should have retrospective effect where appro-The opposition to change on the part of the skilled men is due largely to the uncertainty as to their position if dis-placed thereby. It is suggested that this might be met by readjustments, and by providing alternative avenues of employment for the skilled men set free by the change. Engineering is an expanding industry, and an agreement on these lines ought not, in the opinion of the Court, to be difficult

SHIPBUILDING.

A settlement has been reached in the shipbuilding industry on the question of the reduction of war bonus; and work, which had been suspended since the 29th March, was resumed on the

As reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April (page 156), the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades had, on the 11th April, requested the Minister of Labour to set up a Court of Inquiry; and the Minister of Labour had, on the following day, seen representatives of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federa tion. On the 19th April he again saw representatives of both sides; and on the 21st April the Negotiating Committee of the Unions decided to ask the Employers' Federation to meet them again. Negotiations were accordingly resumed on the 25th April when the representatives of the Unions undertook to recommend for acceptance the following provisional agreement:—

(1) The reduction of 10s. 6d. per week which came into

operation on the 29th March is to remain in operation or and from that date:

(2) the further reduction of 6s. per week will take effect in two instalments, namely, 3s. per week on and from the 17th May, and 3s. per week on and from the 7th June.

A delegate conference of the Federation of Engineering an Shipbuilding Trades decided on the 27th April that these pr posals should be submitted to a ballot of the Unions, with recommendation for acceptance. On the 5th May it wa announced that the ballot had resulted in a majority of 5,03 against acceptance, on a vote of about 30 per cent. of the entitled to vote. As this did not represent the two-third majority necessary for a continuance of the stoppage, instru-tions were issued for the men to resume work on the 8th Ma

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

THE Departmental Committee appointed by the Minister Labour in September, 1921,* under the presidency of the Rigithon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., "to inquire into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Acts, and to report what change (if any) are required," have now issued their report. +

The Committee held 27 public sittings and heard 113 we nesses, and also received 58 written statements. The eviden submitted to the Committee, apart from that of Government officials and that of Chairmen and of other appointed member of Trade Boards, was given by witnesses representing (a) Ass

* See LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1921, page 517. † Cmd. 1645. Price 2s. net.

ciations of Employers, both those of a general character and those connected with particular trades; (b) general organisa-tions of workers and Trade Unions connected with particular trades; and (c) the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress; and also by representative members of Trade Boards, both on the employers' and on the workers' sides.

The report summarises the general tendency of the evidence given by these witnesses by saying "(a) that nearly all of them desired the retention of the provisions of the Act of 1909, directed to the prevention of 'sweating'; (b) that, of the witnesses representing employers, while a strong minority were willing that the Act of 1918 should continue in force (subject to amendments in its machinery), the majority desired the repeal or drastic amendment of that Act; (c) that the witnesses representing workers and the Co-operative Congress were in favour of retaining both Acts; but (d) all the witnesses criticised the machinery of the Acts and wished to have it amended."

The principal charges made against the Trade Board system by employers were '(a) that the high level of the minimum rates fixed by the Boards, together with the absence (in some instances) of any provision for differentiation to meet special local conditions, have caused loss and dislocation of trade, . and so have contributed to the prevailing unemployment; (b) that the rates fixed have increased the competition of home traders not employing labour, and have given favourable openings to the foreign producer; (c) that in some trades the rates fixed for juvenile labour have interfered with the recruitment and training of young workers . . .; (d) that . . . the multiplicity of Boards set up for kindred industries and the lack of co-ordination among these Boards have produced unfair competition and have created friction and confusion . . .; and (e) that the length of time required for the revision of the rates, when fixed, has rendered

it impossible . . . to follow the trend of prices and cost of living . . ." On the other hand, a substantial volume of living . . of evidence weighing against these charges was submitted by

mployers' and workers' organisations.

After reviewing the evidence given on both sides with eference to these charges, the Committee come to the conclusion "while the effect of the Trade Board system on trade and industry has occasionally been stated in terms of exaggeration, there is substance in the allegation that the operations of some of the Boards have contributed to the volume 'of trade depression and unemployment." On the other hand, he Committee think it is established that the system has had beneficial effects, as is fully acknowledged by many of the employers' organisations and by the workers' organisations generally. It has succeeded in abolishing the grosser forms of der-payment, and has substantially improved the conditions of he poorer and less skilled workers, particularly women in the unrganised trades; it has afforded protection to the good employer: has stimulated improvements in machinery and in working ethods and organisation; it has contributed, on the whole, to he improvement of industrial relations, has tended to prevent industrial disputes, and has led to a strengthening in organisa-

After rejecting a proposal, put forward by very few of the ssociations representing employers, for the total repeal of the Acts, and also the suggestion that a national minimum wage should be substituted for the Trade Board system, the Comittee proceed to make various recommendations, which are

ummarised below.

Establishment of Boards.-Under the Act of 1909 a Trade Board could be set up if the Board of Trade were satisfied that the rate of wages prevailing in any branch of the trade was exceptionally low as compared with that in other employments." Under the Act of 1918, the Minister of Labour whom the administration of the Trade Boards Acts has en transferred) has to be satisfied "that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages through out the trade, and that, having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade, it is desirable to set up a Trade Board." The Committee consider that in future the power the Minister should "be confined to cases where he is satis fied (a) that the rate of wages prevailing in the trade or any branch of the trade is unduly low as compared with those in other employments; and (b) that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade;" and that a public inquiry should always be held before the Acts re applied to any trade.

Fixing of Rates.-The Committee draw a distinction between the fixing of general minimum rates designed to prevent sweating," which they consider should be enforced by all the authority of the law; and (ii) the fixing of special minimum rates for special classes of workers, which should be recoverable civil proceedings only. The classes of minimum rates falling vithin the first of these two types are (a) a general minimum time-rate for the general body of workers within the trade, which it would be the duty of every Trade Board fix, with reference to the lowest grade of ordinary workers the trade; (b) a lower minimum time-rate for ancillary as messengers, sweepers or washers), which a ard would fix only if so authorised by Order of the Minister Labour; (c) a piece-work basis time-rate*; (d) a guaranteed ne-rate for piece-workers; (e) minimum piece-rates for outorkers or home-workers; and (f) overtime rates based upon above rates: all such rates, when confirmed, to be enforcee as under the existing Acts. Different rates under each

• "Piece-work basis time rate" is defined as a special time-rate on the basis of hich piece-rates are to be fixed.

head can be fixed for men and women respectively, and for

The second type of minimum rates consists, under the Committee's recommendations, of (a) special minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for special classes of workers; (b) minimum piece-rates for in-workers; (c) special minimum piece-rates for in-workers employed by an individual employer, to be fixed on the employer's application; and (d) overtime rates based on these rates. Rates of this second type the Committee recommend should be determined by agreement between the two sides, the appointed members having no vote on them, although, in the event of a difference, the representative members should be enabled to refer the question to some person agreed upon by both sides. When confirmed, these rates would be recoverable by civil proceedings only, but the Trade Board would have power in individual cases to sanction the payment of wages at a lower rate; and an employer, if such sanction were refused, would have a right of appeal to some other authority.

District Committees and Boards.—Under the existing Acts a

District Trade Committee can only be set up by the Trade Board. The Committee recommend that in the case of any manufacturing or productive trade, the Minister of Labour should be authorised, after consultation with the Trade Board, to set up district committees, which would have to be consulted by the Trade Board before a rate affecting the district were fixed; and in the case of the distributive and retail making-up trades (including the laundry trade) that he should be author ised to set up District Boards with a co-ordinating committee

for each trade or group of trades.

Juvenile Workers and Learners.—The Committee recommend that all the existing provisions under this head should be retained; but Trade Boards are recommended, in fixing minimum rates for learners, to have regard to experience not less than to age, to make suitable provision for late entrants, and to encourage the apprenticeship system, where it is of value, by fixing a lower rate for apprentices than for learners of the same

Permits of Exemption .- Under the existing Acts, Trade Boards have power to grant permits of exemption for persons "affected by any infirmity or physical injury." The Committee recommend that this should be extended to cover "slow workers," that is to say, any worker who, from age or any other cause, is incapable of earning the minimum rate.

Confirmation of Rates.—It is recommended that the Minister of Labour should be authorised, before confirming any rate or referring it back to the Trade Board, to refer the matter to the Industrial Court for advice or to cause a public inquiry

Other recommendations deal with the overlapping of Boards, or which one of the proposed remedies is the power to estab lish a Trade Board for two or more trades; the determination by the Minister of questions of the scope or demarcation of Boards, subject to an appeal to the High Court; the dissolution or suspension of Boards by the Minister, after public inquiry; the fixing of a minimum remuneration for middlewomen in the lace-finishing trade,* or in any other trade to which, in the opinion of the Minister, similar considerations apply; the fixing of minimum rates contingently on the occurrence of specified events, e.g., on a sliding scale according to the cost of living index figure; the fixing of a minimum number of hours to be worked weekly before daily overtime rates become payable; the repeal of the provision which requires the Minister's consent to the variation of a rate within six months after it has been fixed; the shortening of the time required by the Acts for cancelling or varying a rate; and proceedings against breaches of the Acts.

Finally, it is recommended that the proposed amendments should apply to the existing Boards, and that the existing Acts should be replaced by a consolidating Act.

The Government have announced their intention to introduce legislation to deal with the matters raised in the Committee's

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

During the four weeks from the 2nd to the 29th April, 15 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and three meetings of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Department. In addition, a number of meetings of District Councils and Sub-Committees have taken place.

WAGES. Reductions in wages have been agreed in the Freestone Quarrying Industry (Yorkshire Area), the Paint, Colour and Varnish Trades, the Flour Milling Industry, the Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturing Industry, the Baking Trade (Scotland, except Glasgow), the Wool Industry, and the Furniture Warehousing and Removing Trade. In the last-named trade it has been agreed that wages shall not fall, under the sliding scale agreement, below the rates payable when the Cost of Living index number has reached 30. The West Midlands Provincial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading vices has adopted a schedule of grading under which the workpeople are divided into eight grades. The lowest is entitled to the minimum rates of wages already laid down; the remaining grades will be entitled to minimum rates obtained by adding specified amounts, ranging from 1s. 4d. to 12s., to the minima prescribed for the lowest

* The existing Acts give no power to fix rates for middlewomen who distribute work at a commission.

† The Employers' side represented the Co-operative Societies only: see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1922, page 158.

grade. A sliding scale agreement, which provides a basic wage of 31s. for labourers and allows for movements of 1s. for each variation of four points in the average cost of living figure for the preceding quarter, has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Joint Industrial Council. A ballot is being taken by the Unions represented on the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Industry on proposals for reductions in weekly wages of 15s. for men and 7s. 6d. for women in five instalments.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

ORGANISATION.

The Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for Export Packing and Cloth Working (London District) has been re-organised as a District Joint Industrial Council, its first meeting as such being held on the 26th April.

TRADE PROBLEMS.

The Electrical Cable Making Joint Industrial Council has received a report from a deputation which had interviewed the General Goods Manager of a large railway company. The deputation were informed that, owing to the present condition of the railway industry, it was not at present possible for the company to electrify their lines on a large scale. It was, however, reported to the Council that preliminary negotiations were proceeding with another railway company in connection with electrification. A protest against the liquidation by the Disposals Board of large quantities of surplus stocks of hosiery was made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry, on the ground that it causes disturbance to trade and curtailment of fresh orders. Representations made by the Silk Joint Industrial Council and the Silk Association to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee have resulted in a reclassification, for the purposes of railway rates, of silk goods. This Council has also considered the possibilities of improving machinery and methods, increasing production, reducing costs, and securing more extensive publicity for British silk manufacture. A Joint Committee has been formed to consider these matters in detail.

OTHER TOPICS.

The National Council for Electricity Supply considered a dispute resulting from the refusal of a jointer, employed by a Supply Corporation, to connect up with the main an installation made by non-union labour. The Trade Union side of the Council intimated their intention of suggesting to the National Executive of the Union of which the man was a member that their policy of refusing to connect up non-union installations should be discontinued. The Tin Mining Joint Industrial Council desided to represent their support of their for forested assistance for be discontinued. The Tin Mining Joint Industrial Council and the industry which have been submitted by the various mines to the Trade Facilities Act Advisory Committee.* On the invitation of the Association of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, two representatives of the Industrial Reconstruction Committees, two resets Engineering and Domestic Engineering Councils and Councils tives have been nominated by the Heating and Domestic Engineers Joint Industrial Council to sit on a Committee which is to undertake propaganda with a view to securing legislation that would give statutory force to wages agreements reached by Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees. The Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Industry has agreed to affiliation with the Association of Joint Industrial Councils, etc. The Match Manufacturing Joint Industrial Council has made recommendations with regard to the loss of employment by employees of a certain firm, caused by the removal of the firm's business to another town. A compensatory bonus had been paid by the firm to some of the workers concerned, and it was decided to ask the firm to subscribe to a fund for giving each of the employees who did not receive the bonus a sum of 15s. a week for four weeks. The Council has also recommended that the amount of holiday pay given in the industry for the annual week's holiday should be calculated on the average number of hours per week worked by the factory during the 12 months prior to the holiday.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND UNEM PLOYMENT INSURANCE.

FIRST AND SECOND INTERIM REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

THE first and second interim reports of the Interdepartmental Committeet appointed "to consider the relations of Health" Insurance and Unemployment Insurance, and to investigate "the possibility of reducing the total cost of administration by

"modifying the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and by manalgamating Unemployment and Health Insurance cards, records, and, as far as possible, administration," have been published as a White Paper.:

FIRST INTERIM REPORT.

The first interim report, dated the 24th February, 1922, deals solely with Section 17 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which provides for arrangements whereby the unemployment boxels of insural paragraphs. benefit of insured persons who are members of Associations (Trade Unions, etc.) may, under certain conditions, be paid to them by the Associations instead of by the Employment Exchanges. An allowance for administrative expenses is payable to these Associations at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each week's benefit paid through them, and, at the time of the Report, the maximum allowance was in force in all cases, except for juveniles,

in respect of whom 6d. was paid. On this basis it was expected that a sum exceeding £400,000 would be required for payments to Associations during the financial year 1922-23, if conditions did not materially improve, the whole of which would in effect be a charge on the Exchequer.

The Committee review the administrative procedure which has been found necessary under the Section, and state that the effect of the system is that, while the Ministry of Labour is relieved of the work of paying benefit to members of the Associations, other items of work connected with it counterbalance the saving that might be expected to result. For this reason the cost of these arrangements to the Department in present circumstances, without counting the allowance of 1s. for each week's benefit paid to the Associations, is not less than it would be if the benefit were paid out by the Employment Exchanges direct. On the other hand, the Committee point out that the system has certain advantages. It is a condition laid down by the Section that the Associations which arrange to pay out the State Unemployment Benefit must also provide additional payments by way of unemployment benefit out of their own funds, and must have a satisfactory system of obtaining from employers notification of vacancies and of giving notice thereof to their unemployed members. The interest of the Associations in safeguarding their own funds is thus enlisted to assist the Ministry in confining the payment of Unemployment Benefit to genuine cases. The system also tends to foster voluntary effort and saving, for meeting the needs of workers during

unemployment.

The Committee, accordingly, do not recommend that the system of payment of Unemployment Benefit through Associations should be discontinued; but they point out that the cost of the work devolving upon Associations does not increase in direct proportion to the number of claims paid, and accordingly recommend that the rate of payments to Associations on account of administrative expenses should be revised, and that the reduced rate should be based on a sliding scale dependent on the rate of unemployment.

Second Interim Report.

The second interim report, dated the 17th March, 1922, deals with the question of amalgamating Unemployment and Health Insurance Cards. The Committee state that, whatever may be heir ultimate recommendation, it is not possible to bring a combined card into use as soon as next July, when the Unemployment Books and the Health Insurance Cards now in use

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 25th April, 1922, the number of men in training was 21,966, and the number awaiting training 28,772. Since 1st August, 1919, 53,687 men have terminated training.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME.

Up to the 26th April, 1922, 44,651 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,805 employers, as compared with 44,645 apprentices with 17,800 employers on 29th March, 1922.

The apprentices rejected up to 26th April, 1922, numbered 2,166, compared with 2,165 on 29th March 1922. Of those accepted 38,266 terminated training and 6,385 were still in training; the corresponding numbers on 29th March, 1922, were 37,606 and 7,036 respectively.

The number of apprentices who have received institutional

training has been increased during the four weeks from 2,112 to

Up to and including the 30th April, 1922, 30,272 employers had enrolled under the National Scheme for the Employment of Disabled Ex-Service Men and their names have been added to the King's National Roll. The undertakings given by these employers cover 362,393 disabled ex-Service men.

A paper* giving a list of Local Authorities in Great Britain whose names appear on the King's National Roll has recently been presented to Parliament.

RESOLUTION TO APPOINT SELECT COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF

On the 26th April the following resolution was moved and seconded in the House of Commons:—

'That in the opinion of this House, the Government should be called upon fully and with the utmost promptitude to fulfil its obligations to the disabled ex-Service men who have been or are now being trained, and to the disabled ex-Service men now awaiting training."

The following was moved and seconded as an amendment to the original motion, and, after a discussion, agreed to without a

"That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to examine and report upon the system adopted in other countries to provide employment for disabled ex-Service men, and to recommend a system under which mer who suffered disablement in the service of the country may be secured employment.'

In the debate on the motion and the amendment many speakers referred to the large number of Local Authorities and firms that have still not qualified for enrolment on the King's National Roll by undertaking to employ disabled ex-Service men to the extent of 5 per cent. of their staff. It was urged that the time

* Cmd. No. 1646; price 3d. net.

had come to make it compulsory for employers to absorb a per-centage of disabled ex-Service men, as had been done in certain other countries. As an alternative to compulsion of employers it was urged that the State should, after training the disabled

May, 1922.

men, itself employ them until they could be absorbed by industry men, itself employ them until they could be absorbed by industry. The Minister of Labour, replying on the debate, pointed out that the number of disabled ex-Service men unemployed had not increased during the past 18 months, although the number of civilians unemployed, and the number of ex-Service men generally unemployed, had gone up considerably. This was due to the King's Netional Poll. With magazing the training the large graiting list of National Roll. With regard to training, the large waiting list of 29,000 men awaiting training was not due to any economy campaign, but to the trade depression, which had prevented the Technical Advisory Committees from accepting more men tor training in trades already suffering severely from unemployment. Furthermore, some of those on the waiting list were still receiving hospital treatment and were not yet ready for industrial training. It had not been possible to find places for all the men immediately on the completion of their training; accordingly, during the winter of 1920-21, the Government had kept the trained men, for whom employment could not be found, in the training establishments. From May to October, 1921, it had been necessary to dismiss 2,600 of these men, for whom vacancies been necessary to dismiss 2,600 of these men, for whom vacancies could not be found; but special canvassing officers, beyond the regular staff, were engaged, and, up to the end of October, it had been possible to place 1,230 of them in improverships. During the winter of 1921-22 the same course had been followed as during the previous winter; but during March of this year men who had received eight months more than the recognised course had had to go, and during April men who had had six months; and the previous ware heard support were heard supported.

had had to go, and during April men who had had six months' extension were being suspended. It was now proposed during May also to keep men until they have had six months' extension, during June until they have had four months' extension, and during July until they have had three months' extension.

The Minister quoted a Circular which he and the Minister of Pensions had recently issued jointly to local Technical Advisory Committees, asking those Committees to give specially sympathetic consideration to the cases of badly disabled men who, after treatment in the Ministry of Pensions Treatment Training treatment in the Ministry of Pensions Treatment Training Centres, were now anxious to learn a craft in lieu of the pre-war

trade which they could no longer carry on.

The Minister of Labour added that he was opposed to making it compulsory for employers to employ a percentage of disabled men, but that he would not oppose the appointment of the Select Committee proposed in the amendment to the resolution before

RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING, 1914-22.

In connection with the statistics which are published each month n this GAZETTE, dealing with the increase since 1914 in the retail in this GAZETTE, dealing with the increase since 1914 in the retail prices of the principal items of working-class expenditure, particulars are regularly collected from a large number of shopkeepers showing the changes in the prices of various articles of clothing of kinds most generally purchased by working-class families. On the basis of these particulars a calculation is made each month (see page 207 of this issue) of the average percentage increase in the prices of such articles since July, 1914. The method by which the calculation is made was explained fully on pages 178-179 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1921.

Owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before

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 the wide variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price-changes, it is impossible to make exact calculations of the average percentage increase in clothing prices generally and any single percentage increase in clothing prices generally, and any single percentage arrived at by the ordinary methods of averaging can only, at best, be regarded as affording an approximate indication of the general change in prices. The number of returns obtained, however, is very considerable, precautions are taken with a view to ensuring as far as possible, the comparability of the residual of the comparability to ensuring, as far as possible, the comparability of the prices quoted for different dates, and, subject to the general qualification referred to above, the Department has no reason to think that the results of the investigations are unrepresentative of the general course of prices of the cheaper grades of clothing.

The statistics show that there was a steady rise in the retail prices of clothing from the beginning of the war until the summer of 1917, followed by a more rapid rise until about the date of the Armistice. Thereafter prices remained stationary, on the whole, until the autumn of 1919, but subsequently rose again until the summer of 1920, when the maximum increase of about 330 per cent. above the pre-war level was recorded. October, 1920, a decline set in, and during the twelve months, 1st October, 1920, to 1st October, 1921, the increase was reduced by one-half, the average percentage increase over the pre-war level at 1st October, 1921, being about 165 per cent. ince that date reductions in prices have continued, but at a slower rate, and recently prices have been almost stationary, though their tendency has been slightly downward. At 1st April, 1922, the average increase, as compared with July, 1914, was about 140 per cent.

For each of the six groups in which the articles taken for comparison are classified the average percentage increases at 1st April, 1922, as compared with July, 1914, were as under:

		Percentage	
141	GROUP.	Increase.	
(1)	Men's Suits and Overcoats	110	-
(4)	Woollen Material for Women's Outer Com	monta 170	

⁽³⁾ Woollen Underclothing and Hosiery ... 160
(4) Cotton Material for Women's Outer Garments 230

(5) Cotton Underclothing Material and Hosiery ... 160

The materials for garments, of course, are in some cases made up at home, in which cases the increase in the cost of the material closely represents the increase in the cost of the garment, whilst in other cases they are given out to be made up by dressmakers, etc. Recent enquiries by the Department indicate that the charges for making up garments for working-class customers average about one-and-a-half times the corresponding pre-war charges, and account has been taken of this in arriving at the final percentage.

Although, as was explained in the article in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1921, to which reference has already been made, the method of calculation is that of combining the percentage changes in the prices quoted by retailers from month to month, and not that of averaging the prices quoted (the range of prices being so wide that the utilisation of average prices in this connection would be unsuitable for the purpose), it may be of interest to give an indication of the general ranges of prices which are shown by the returns on which the percentages are based.

Accordingly, the following Table has been prepared to show the general range of the price-quotations used for the purpose of the index number. The quotations for materials are "per yard," for footwear "per pair," and for other articles "each."

Article.	Representative Ranges of Retail Prices of Grades Purchased by Working-class Families.			
Supermental (notice) that the Conservation of	July, 1914.	1st April, 1922.		
Men's Suits and Overcoats: Ready-made Suits " Overcoats Bespoke Suits " Overcoats Woollen Material for Women's Outer Garments: Costume Cloth Tweed Serge Frieze Cashmere Woollen Underclothing and Hosiery: Men's Vests and Pants. " Merino Socks Women's Vests " Woollen Stockings Flannel Cotton Material for Women's Outer	21s.—30s. 21s.—30s. 30s.—42s. 30s.—42s. 30s.—55s. 1s.—2s. 1s.—2s. 1s.—6d.—5s. 1s. 6d.—2s. 2s. 6d.—2s. 11d. 6½d.—1s. 1s.—1s. 6¾d.—1s. 9¾d.—1s. 0¾d. 8¾d.—1s. 0¾d.	45s.—65s. 45s.—65s. 65s.—90s. 60s.—90s. 3s. 11d.—7s. 11d. 1s. 11d.—4s. 11d. 2s. 6d.—4s. 11d. 2s. 11d.—6s. 11d. 2s. 11d.—5s. 11d. 1s.—2s. 3d. 2s. 6d.—4s. 11d. 1s.—2s. 1d. 1s.—6d.—3s. 11d.		
Garments: Print Zephyr Sateen Drill Galatea Cotton Underclothing and Hosiery: Men's Cotton Socks Women's Cotton Stockings Calico, white Longcloth Shirting Flannelette Boots: Men's Heavy Boots ,, Light Boots Women's Boots Boys' Boots Girls' Boots	3\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d6\(\frac{2}{3}\)d6\(\frac{2}{3}\)d6\(\frac{2}{3}\)d6\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d4\(\frac{2}{3}\)d6\(\fr	$\begin{array}{c} 10\frac{1}{3}\mathrm{d}1\mathrm{s}.\ 6\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d}.\\ 1\mathrm{s}1\mathrm{s}.\ 6\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d}.\\ 1\mathrm{s}1\mathrm{s}.\ 6\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{d}.\\ 1\mathrm{s}2\mathrm{s}.\\ 1\mathrm{s}2\mathrm{s}.\\ 1\mathrm{s}2\mathrm{s}.\\ 1\mathrm{s}2\mathrm{s}.\\ 2\mathrm{s}.\\ 1\mathrm{s}2\mathrm{s}.\\ 2\mathrm{s}.\\ 2\mathrm$		

It should be observed that while the figures given include the majority of the quotations, other quotations were also important in particular cases. For example, costume cloth was very frequently purchased by working-class families at 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1914 and 2s. 11d. in April, 1922.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

PROPOSED AMENDING LEGISLATION.

THE House of Commons, on the 3rd May, agreed, without a division, to the following resolution :-

"That, in view of the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to Workmen's Compensation, and of the fact that the War Addition Acts expire at the end of this year, this House is of opinion that a Government Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, should be introduced and passed during the course of this Session."

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, in cepting the motion on behalf of the Government, referred to the general agreement of all parties that the War Addition Acts,* which made temporary increases in the amount of compensation payable, to meet the increased cost of living, and would expire at the end of this year, should not be allowed to lapse without something being put in their place; he could not, however, pledge the Government to any detail of reform that had been put forward. All were agreed that the old maximum of £1 as weekly compensation, and the maximum of £300 in the case of fatal accidents, were inadequate; but there was no unanimity of opinion as to what the new maxima should be. Other points on which opinion was divided were the question of compelling employers to insure against accidents to their workers and the question of introducing a system of State insurance for workmen's compensation. There was, however, general agreement on the two main principles, (a) that the first object should be the prevention of injury altogether, and (b) that the second object should be "the best possible means for recovering the worker and bringing him back for the use of the State and the use of industry.

• See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1917, page 313, and January, 1920,

^{*} See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1921, page 570. † See LABOUR GAZETTE; for March, 1922, page 106. ‡ Cmd. 1644. Price 3d. net.

Referring to the Report* of the Committee appointed in May, 1919, under the chairmanship of Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., M.P., to inquire into the system of compensation for injuries to workmen, the Home Secretary said that he could not pledge himself to bring in a measure dealing with every recommendation made in the Report, some of which involved highly controversial points. He proposed, however, to endeavour to get agreement between all the parties concerned by arranging for a round table conference between representatives of the workmen and represen tatives of the employers; and so, before the close of the Session, he hoped to be able to bring in a Bill, with a fair measure of agreement, which would put the whole subject of workmen's compensation upon a more satisfactory basis.

204

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT BILL.

THE Empire Settlement Bill, to make better provision for furthering British settlement in His Majesty's Oversea Dominions, was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Amery, M.P., Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, on the 7th April, and was read a second time on the 26th April.

In moving the second reading, Mr. Amery reviewed the steps which led up to the introduction of the Bill. The need for a more direct interest on the part of the Government in the movement of its citizens overseas had been strongly urged, both by the Dominions Royal Commission (appointed as the outcome of the Imperial Conference of 1911), and by the Committee under Lord Tennyson's chairmanship which in 1917 investigated the problem from the point of view of the interests of ex-service men. In accordance with the recommendations of these two bodies the Government Emigration Committee, now known as the Oversea Settlement Committee, was set up shortly after the Armistice. This Committee had administered a scheme for the oversea settlement of ex-service men and women, the principal conditions of which were that they must have assured employment in prospect, and must be, from the point of view of the Oversea Governments, desirable immigrants in every respect. The scheme was closed at the end of last year; and, when the applications still pending had been dealt with, free passages would have been granted to about 50,000 ex-service men, making, with their families, a total of 100,000 persons, at a cost of about £2,700,000.

In February, 1921, the Dominions took part in a special conference for the purpose of finding a more permanent solution of the problem; and their proposals had been formally ratified by the subsequent Conference of Prime Ministers, at which the following resolution was adopted:-

"The Conference expresses the hope that the Government of the United Kingdom will, at the earliest possible moment, secure the necessary powers to enable it to carry out its part in any scheme of co-operation which may be agreed upon, pre ferably in the form of an Act which will make it clear that the policy of co-operation now adopted is intended to be perma-

The present Bill, which is intended to give effect to that resolution, empowers the Secretary of State for the Colonies to co-operate with the Oversea Dominion Governments or with approved private organisations, in carrying out agreed schemes. An agreed scheme may be either (a) a development or land settlement scheme, or (b) a scheme of assisted migration. In either case the scheme must provide for contributions to be made by the parties to the scheme either by way of grant, or by way of loan, or otherwise. The State contribution from British funds must not in any case exceed half the expenses of the scheme, and must bear a proper relation, in the view of the Treasury, to the contribution of the other party (i.e., Dominion Government or private organisation) to the scheme. The total liability of the British Government for contributions under the Bill, which is limited to fifteen years, must not exceed £1,500,000 during the present financial year, or £3,000,000 in any subsequent year.

Referring to the suggested schemes of assisted migration, Mr. Amery stated that the Oversea Settlement Committee were now of opinion that not more than one-third of the passage money, at any rate in the case of adults, should be given as a free grant, though another one-third, or in special cases even two-thirds, might be advanced as a loan. The Committee also, he said, attached very special importance to juvenile migration, to the migration of women, to the provision of hostels for women and arrangements for reception generally, and to the preliminary testing and training, both here and overseas, of those who intend to go on the land.

Of even greater importance, however, would be the schemes for land settlement and development, as the capacity of the Dominions to absorb additional industrial and urban population, and, in fact, to deal with any immigration on a large scale, was strictly conditioned by the opening up of their agricultural resources. He estimated that of the normal annual expenditure of £3,000,000 proposed in the Bill, £2,000,000 would be available for assistance to land settlement and development schemes. The remaining £1,000,000 would, with the contributions of the other parties to the schemes, make possible an annual assisted migration of between 60,000 and 80,000 persons to begin with, and a considerably larger number eventually, if the repayment of advances is subsequently added to the fund, and so becomes available for fresh assistance.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEAD POISONING.

THE Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau has issued an analysis, with texts, of the laws and regulations made in the chief industrial countries to prevent plumbism (lead poisoning).* A general analysis of the laws and regulations is given in Part I. of the publication, where they are grouped according to the branch of

industry to which they apply, under the following headings:—
(1) Lead mining; (2) lead smelting of materials containing lead, manufacture of red lead, orange lead, or flaked litharge;
(3) white lead; (4) manufacture of paints and colours containing ing lead; (5) manufacture and decoration of pottery, and majolica painting on earthenware; (6) manufacture of electric accumulators; (7) the use of colours containing lead; (8) tinning of metal articles; (9) vitreous enamelling; (10) heading of yarn dyed by metal of a lead compound; (11) file cutting; (12) pronzing, lithographic and printing work.

An account is also given of provisions for the compensation

of workers suffering from lead poisoning.

Part II. of the publication consists of the texts of the laws and egulations on the subject in Great Britain, the British Dominions and India, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, New Jersey and Missouri, Russia and Greece. The collection is thought to be substantially complete, at least so far as the British Empire and Europe are concerned.

MINERS BLINDNESS (NYSTAGMUS).

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Medical Research Council to investigate the question of miners' nystagmus, commonly known as miners' blindness," has recently published a report on the

The findings of the Committee, which are unanimous, may be summarised as follows:—(1) The essential factor in the production of miners' nystagmus is deficient illumination; other factors, tion of miners' nystagmus is deficient illumination; other factors, such as position during work, hereditary predisposition, etc., are of secondary importance only. (2) The deficient illumination is due mainly to the low illuminating power of the safety lamps generally used by coal miners, to the distance at which these lamps have to be placed from the objects which the miner has to look at, and to the great absorption of light by the coal and the coal-dust covered surfaces; though there are other contribu tory causes, which are mentioned in the report. (3) Workers at the coal face are more affected than other underground workers; this appears to be due to the unrelieved blackness of the coal and he greater need for accurate vision. (4) Distinct signs of nystagmus are present in a large proportion of coal miners, though only in a small proportion do the symptoms ever become o severe as to cause even temporary incapacity for work

The Committee recommend an improvement of illumination which can be effected either by greatly increasing the illuminating power of safety lamps as ordinarily used, or by the use of an electric light fixed on the miner's head, belt, or other convenient position, so that the light is automatically brought nearer to the working area, and does not shine directly into the eyes. A parts of the pit other than the coal-face visibility can be increased by whitewashing, as well as by stone-dusting (already obligatory for the prevention of explosions). The Committee state that the prevailing belief that nystagmus causes permanent damage to, or even total loss of, sight is entirely erroneous.

THE AMERICAN COAL DISPUTE.‡

SINCE the 1st April coal production in the United States has been reduced by about two-thirds as the result of the stoppage of work by 600,000 miners. For the first time anthracite and pituminous miners are engaged simultaneously in a national conflict with their employers.

The anthracite or hard coal industry is much the less important branch. It is concentrated in a single field of 480 square miles in North-eastern Pennsylvania, and employs 155,000 miners. It has to provide for an average weekly consumption of not more than 1½ million tons. Work was suspended on 31st March pending the negotiation of a new agreement. The miners are demanding a 20 per cent. advance on contract (tonnage) rates, § a dollar a day advance on time rates (\$5.20 for an 8-hour day), and the establishment of the check-off system (the payment of union dues by deduction from wages). The owners are opposed to the check-off system, and propose a substantial reduction of wages Reserves of anthracite coal above ground on 1st April amounted to 8 million tons—an average of six weeks' consumption. But 55 per cent. of the output is used as household coal, for which the demand during the summer months is negligible.

The soft coal dispute is in every way more important. The coalfields extend over areas ten times as great, and employ 545,000 miners, of whom only two-thirds are trade unionists. They have to provide for a weekly consumption varying from 8 to 10 million tons, according to the state of trade. The capacity for production is much higher, and during the last 30 years the mines have been operated only about two days in three. During the dull year 1921 many mines worked only two days a week; the Mine Workers' president gives 125 days as the year's average. The

Bureau of Labour Statistics states that of all the mines reporting 33 to 50 per cent. were entirely idle during the period from 8th October, 1921, to 11th February, 1922. In spite of this the stock above ground on 1st April was about 68 million tons. This, along with the supplies still forthcoming from non-union mimes, was expected to suffice for about three or four months. The market is not likely to be seriously affected till supplies fall below 20 million tons.

The agreement of 1st April, 1920, under which the industry was working till 31st March, 1922, in the Central Competitive Field (Illinois, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio), was practically dictated by the Federal Government. It provided that before its expiration owners and workers should meet in conference to consider the terms of a new agreement. In spite of pressure from President Harding, the Ohio and Pennsylvania owners refused to take part in an inter-State conference, on the plea that as they were determined to effect separate State agreements such a conference must be futile. The owners are demanding wage reductions of 40 per cent., the abolition of the check-off, and the conclusion of separate local agreements. The miners stand for the status quo in all these particulars, and propose that employment be stabilised by instituting a regular working week of five days, each day to consist of 6 hours

On 21st March a strike call was issued, subject to ratification by a referendum; it was supported by 95 per cent. of the bituminous miners. The stoppage, however, was automatic in both branches of the industry, neither having arrived at an agreement or a modus vivendi. In British Columbia and Alberta 10,000 miners ceased work. Moral and financial support was promised to the miners by the railwaymen, by the dockers, and by the American Federation of Labour. The grant of strike pay was financially impossible, the local and central funds of the union aggregating less than 6 million dollars, but it was resolved to give the utmost assistance possible to needy workers. Much has been done in an economical fashion through co-operative stores. Both in Pennsylvania and in West Virginia-the main strategic centres of non-unionism-injunctions have been granted by the Courts against attempts to organise the workers.

The weekly production of coal in the first month of the strike averaged about $3\frac{\pi}{4}$ million tons, the weekly consumption being over 8 million tons. In the first weeks of the 1919 strike about 51 million tons were produced.* According to the Mine Workers' secretary, the number of miners on strike in the middle of April

The origin of the trouble is generally held to be the over development of the industry. There are too many mines and too many miners, and the coal industry is said to be the least economically organised industry in the United States. Consumption cannot be stabilised and storage is difficult. According to the president of the American Federation of Labour, tonnage rates in the Central Competitive Field are \$1.08. and day rates work out at 60 cents a ton, making a total labour cost at the pithead of \$1.68 a ton, at a time when the average selling price in towns is \$10 a ton. The president of District 2 of the Mine Workers states that the average net income of 32,000 miners on a tonnage basis in his district for the whole of the year 1921 was \$760 (or \$14.40 a week). The figures given by the Bureau of Labour Statistics (\$1,357), it has been pointed out, are calculated from a single fortnight at the end of October ("the peak of production"), and assume a regularity of employment which did not prevail in most fields; they covered only 200 mines, against the president's 364. The miners claim that an annual income of \$1,870 is necessary for a married man with three children.

A Bill has been approved by the Labour Committee of the House of Representatives for the establishment of—

(a) an Emergency Commission of Inquiry, and
(b) a permanent Federal fact-finding agency.

The necessity of more economical organisation and of some control of administration in the public interest has been under discussion and organisation and of some control of administration in the public interest has been under discussion and organisation. cussion not only in the Press, but also in Government circles

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE UNITED STATES.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.

A REPORT recently compiled by the United States Department of Labour† gives particulars of wages and hours of labour in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry in 1921, based on data from 34 establishments which gave employment to 32,417 workers, representing about 35 per cent. of the industry.

The highest point reached as regards wages was in 1920, but this was followed by reductions both in hourly rates and in piece rates. In 1921 the average rate of wages per hour for men, after the reduction, ranged from 33 cents (paid to cap setters in the canning department) to 1 dollar 39.6 cents (sheep and calf slaughterers). For female workers the average ranged from 25 cents (truckers in the cured meat department) to 45 cents (truckers in the canning department)

Thirty-one of the 34 establishments had adopted the basic eight-hour day in 1921—that is to say, that any work done in excess of eight hours is counted as overtime, and is paid at cne-and-a-half times the regular rate, or double on Sundays and

All establishments except seven guaranteed all workpeople 40 hours' pay per week, even though the establishments should be in operation for less than that number of hours; the seven remaining paid for the actual hours worked only.

GENERAL LOCK-OUT IN DENMARK.*

A GENERAL lock-out, which lasted for nearly two months and affected about 100,000 workers, apart from the large number already unemployed, began on 15th February. It was settled largely on the workers' terms, public opinion having been on their side throughout the dispute. The points at issue were reductions in wages and overtime rates and the eight-hour day. The eight-hour day is not regulated in Denmark by law, but by an agreement concluded on 17th May, 1919. The employers began negotiations for its abolition in November, 1921. In January, 1922, the Employers' Association demanded an immediate wage reduction of 20 per cent., with further reductions to follow in accordance with the fall in the cost of living index number, and reduced pay for overtime on the ground that the workers had forced up wages during the war out of all proportion to the cost of living.

On the rejection of these proposals by the workers a lock-out was declared in the trades in which agreements expired on 1st February, including shipbuilding, dock labour, sawmilling, brick-making and textiles. Proposals made by the Conciliation Board led only to a postponement of the notices till 15th February. In the middle of February lock-out notices were issued for trades in which the agreement expired at the end of the month. The confederation of Trade Unions on 14th March rejected a proposal to call a general strike.

On 4th April a third proposal by the Conciliation Board was accepted as a basis for peace. The main points were:—(1) General wage reduction of 15 per cent. from 10th April. (2) Wages to be wage reduction of 15 per cent. From 10th April. (2) Wages to be regulated on 1st August in accordance with the rise or fall in the cost of living index number, unless a special arrangement is arrived at for the prolongation of the existing agreement. (3) Existing rules for overtime, nightwork, etc., to remain unchanged except that for the first hour's overtime time-and-a-quarter only shall be paid and for the second time-and-a-third. (4) Eighthour day to be maintained, with special guarantee against misuse of overtime. (5) Eight-hour day principle to be discussed by a joint commission. (6) Negotiations to continue with regard to work in two or three shifts in factories where shift-work is neces-

Work was generally resumed on 10th April, but difficulties with the General Workers' Union delayed the settlement in the case of the dockers until a fortnight later.

TRADE BOARDS IN NORWAY: ACTIVITIES IN 1920—21.

In the Labour Gazette for 1918 (p. 265) a description was given of the law, dated 15th February, 1918, providing for the establishment of Trade Boards for certain industries in Norway. The Act applies to outworkers in industries engaged in the manufacture of clothing and articles of needlework generally.

The law is administered by an Outwork Board appointed by the Government, consisting of an impartial chairman and equal numbers of workpeople and employers belonging to trades

in which outworkers are employed.

The special duty of the Board is to investigate the wages paid in the industries in which minimum rates may be fixed under the law. Should the Board find, after such investigation, that wages in an industry are unsatisfactory, it may appoint a Trade Board to fix minimum wages for that industry. The members of a Trade Board are nominated by the communal authority in whose district it is to operate, regard being had to the views of the workpeople and employers in the industry affected.

The last published report‡ of the Outwork Board covers the

period from 1st March, 1920, to 1st March, 1921. The returns of outworkers employed, which have to be sent to the Outwork Board annually, show that during the twelve months 271 employers and 2,771 outworkers were subject to the supervision of the Board. Of the total number of outworkers, 1,814 were at Christiania, 162 at Fredrikstad, 157 at Trondhjem and 127 at Bergen. The Christiania Trade Board made investigations into wages in the embroidery, corset and flag-making industries, but, as the wages which were being paid were found to be sufficient, no minimum rates were prescribed. It was also found that no action was necessary with regard to the wages of persons employed in middlemen's workshops in Christiania, these workers having already obtained, through their organisations, nigher rates of pay than had been proposed by the Outwork

The report states that the Outwork Board considers it desirable, in many cases, to forgo the appointment of local Trade Boards and to fix minimum rates itself, as the expense of a Trade Board is often out of proportion to the small number of outworkers affected. The Outwork Board therefore intends to put forward an amendment to the Act, extending its powers in the direction indicated.

^{*} See LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, page 355.

^{*} Laws and Regulations relating to Lead Poisoning: by Gilbert Stone, Barrister at Law. Stationery Office. Price 5s. net.

† First Report of the Miners' Nystagmus Committee. Stationery Office.

Price 1s. 6d. net.

† Based on despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Washington, on a Report of the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, and on the American Press.

§ In 1920 the Secretary of Labour recommended an advance of 31 per cent.; but only 17 per cent. was granted.

[•] The production of soft coal for the week ending 25th March was 11.4 million tons; for the last week before the 1919 strike 13.1 million tons.

† Wages and Hours of Labour in the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry 1921. Bulletin No. 294 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

^{*} Based on despatches from H.M. Commercial Secretary at Copenhagen, dated 8th February to 24th April, and on the Scandinavian and German press.
† The total number of unemployed at that date was between 90,000 and 102,000, but not all of these belonged to the trades affected by the lock-out.
‡ Sociale Meddelelser, 192°, No. 1. Christiania.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWISS FACTORIES.

ARTICLE 41 of the Swiss Factory Act (as amended 27th June, 1919) empowers the Federal Council to authorise a weekly maximum duration of work of 52 hours if and so long as this is justified by urgent necessity, particularly if, through the application of the provisions fixing a 48-hour week, an industry runs the risk of being unable to withstand foreign competition on account of the duration of the working hours in other countries. In accordance therewith an Order has been issued,* dated 4th April, 1922, extending the weekly working hours to 52 in certain branches of industry. For wood sawing and carpentry and brick and tile making this extension will remain in force until the middle of October next, for certain specified branches of the embroidery trade until the end of the current year, for the linen trade up to the end of June, and for straw plait working up to the end of May.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN FINLAND.†

A REPORT recently forwarded by the Finnish Government to the International Labour Office gives information as to the steps taken during the last quarter of 1921 for dealing with unem-ployment relief in Finland.

Among the measures designed to reduce unemployment is a Government proposal, which has been adopted by the Diet, to place a sum of thirty million Finnish marks to a special loan fund from which loans could be granted through the Communes to farmers for the purpose of clearing new land, bringing cultivated land into a more productive condition and for erecting new agricultural buildings. It is hoped that this loan fund will have an ameliorating effect upon the unemployment which is usually rife in rural districts before the beginning of spring

In order to deal with the housing difficulty and the stagnation in the building trade, a sum of ten million Finnish marks has been voted for the current year, of which two million marks are to be used for improving the housing conditions of agricultural workers. It is provided that grants from this fund shall be made not only to communal and public utility building enterprises, but also to private persons, in order to assist them in building homes for themselves. It is proposed that loans up to 50 per cent. of the cost of building may be granted from this

A grant has also been made to cover the administrative expenses of the inter-departmental committee on unemployment, which was appointed in September last.

The committee has already decided upon various measures in

connection with the distribution of labour in the forest industry, and on the opening of relief works in Helsingfors.

A Central Bureau for Women's Work has also been established, which undertakes the formation of workrooms for unemployed women and the institution of female vocational training.

MOVEMENT OF WAGES AND PRICES IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, 1914-1922.±

A COMPARISON of the advance in wage-rates in Czecho-Slovakia with the advance in prices has been published by the Ministry for Social Welfare in that country. The figures collected relate to Prague and its environs, the period under review being 1914-

The prices have been ascertained officially. The wage-rates are those communicated by Trade Unions.

It may be inferred from the figures that wages of labour now

represent a smaller share, and profits of producers a larger share, of the selling price than in the period before the war. The following are the outstanding items:—

	Co	mmod	lity	0 4	Increase in Period 1914—1922.			
	CO	mmo	iity.		Selling Prices.	Wages of Labour.		
notes en	S S	061		U.S. 19	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Pork Potatoes				 	1,107	1,000		
Coal				 	3,060	1,055		
Wheaten	flour		-	 - N	1,556 1,640	1,250 1,208		
				300	2,000 to 3,571 {	1,088 (men) 1,000 (women)		
Iron and s	steel	1.72		000	1,020 to 2,077	1,295		
Lime				 	1,428 to 1,515	943		
Building o				(A) (1,400	781 to 1,092		
Sugar: ra	W			 40000	1,619	} 606		
" re	fined		But	 ON W	927			
Boots and			-	 97.00	1,279 to 1,724	933		
Clothing				 	666	000		
" "	vome	ens (oollen)	 	2,000	968 (general)		
,, V	OHICI	no (w	oonen,	 	over 2,000	1,100 (women's unde		

It is calculated that a joiner engaged in making deal tables would have received 28 per cent. of the selling price in the form of wages in 1914, but only 26 per cent. in 1922. Analogous figures are given for the boot and shoe industry, where the share of wages declined from 32 to 25 per cent., and in the manufacture of clothing, where it fell from 28 to 18 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN: PRINCIPLES GOVERNING RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.*

Much interest has recently been aroused in Sweden concerning the procedure to be followed with regard to the grant of unemployment donation in cases where unemployed workers refuse to accept employment in establishments to which they have been referred by an Employment Exchange, but against which a trade union has declared a boycott. The matter has led to a divergence of opinion between the Government and the State Unemployment Commission (see below), on the occasion of appeals made by certain workers against the decisions of the latter body as to the withdrawal of relief in connection with disputes at Stockholm and other towns. There exists in Sweden neither a statutory system of unemployment insurance nor a system of State subsidies to voluntary cut-of-work benefit societies. In the autumn of 1914, however, the Government set up a system of unemployment relief, involving donations and the organising of emergency works. An Unemployment Commission was at the same time appointed to administer the scheme.

This Commission submitted to the Government in March last statement, declaring that it had been compelled to adopt the following principles with regard to the grant or withdrawal of

In cases of a general† strike, whether throughout the country or in a given district, all the workers in the trade affected, whether direct participants in the strike or not, are excluded from relief.

In cases of partial strikes only the actual strikers are excluded from relief, and suitable unemployed workers, whether members or not of the organisations involved, are referred to the undertakings in question, to the extent to which the latter apply to the exchanges for labour.

Early in March the number of unemployed was estimated to exceed 160,000, of whom about 90,000 were either in receipt of the donation or engaged on relief work. The donations were obtainable only by those who were "involuntarily unemployed," among these being included persons who refused to accept work either at lower rates of wages than those laid down collective agreements or at unreasonably low rates of wages. Difficulties in determining what were "reasonable" wages were increased by the fact that the collective agreements for most trades had expired, and terms for renewal had not been settled.

In a communiqué issued in reply to the statement of the Commission, the Government dealt with the question as to whether boycotted undertakings should be regarded as presenting "suitable opportunities" for employment, the conclusion arrived at being that no general rule could be enunciated, and that each case should be judged on its monitor. case should be judged on its merits. Instructions were accordingly issued that questions involving the withdrawal of relief from unemployed persons who refuse employment in works at which disputes were in progress should be submitted to the Unemployment Commission. If that body failed to agree, the matter should be referred to a special board of three members appointed by the Government.

Employers and workers were at the same time urged to com-

pose their differences and to agree on a wages policy, which would facilitate the conclusion of collective agreements.

In a despatch dated 4th May H.M. Minister at Stockholm reported that the Unemployment Commission had decided that wages for relief work should be on a sliding-scale basis, ranging from 25 per cent. lower than wages of unskilled labour in places where these are 8 kronor a day to 15 per cent. fower where they are 3 kronor a day. This decision has resulted in a strike in various parts of the country amongst those employed on State or

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN LUXEMBOURG.

A LAW of 6th August, 1921 (supplemented by a Grand-Ducal Decree), provides that the cost of unemployment relief in Luxembourg shall be borne to the extent of one-quarter by the State, one-quarter by the Commune, and one-half by an Insurance Fund to which employers and workers will be obliged to contribute in proportions not yet fixed. The expenses will be met in the first instance by the State, which will recover later from the Communes and from the Fund. The system is to be administered locally through joint committees nominated by the Communal locally through joint committees nominated by the Communal Council, on which are represented the workers, employers and the Commune. A controlling agency and final court of appeal is provided in a Special Central Commission appointed by the Directors of Agriculture, Industry and Welfare, and of Home Affairs and Public Instructio

The maximum rates of relief are 3 francs a working day for an adult man, and one france a day for a wife, for a child under 16, or for any other unemployed dependant in the household. The total amount of relief for a family may not as a rule exceed 8 francs a day. Should it include several wage-earners without income, these may receive half their personal benefit, apart from the family maximum paid to the head of the household. maximum allowance for a worker under 18 years of age is 2½ francs a day. Benefits are payable for no more than 26 weeks in each twelve months, counting from the date of the first day of payment. The unemployed are required to report daily at the Communal office, and may even be called on to report several times a day.

* Based on Industrial and Labour Information, 7th April, 1922, and Sociala Meddelanden, No. 4, 1922; also on a despatch from H.M. Minister at Stockholm, dated 4th May.

† Disputes are regarded as general if the overwhelming majority of the workers in the industry concerned throughout the country or in the district are involved. ‡ Reichsarbeitsblatt, 31st January, 1922.

RETAIL PRICES at 1st MAY, 1922.

Summary: Average Incre	eases	since	July,	1914
All Items included			8	1%
Food only		M. 108 4	7	2%

May, 1922.

FOOD.

DURING April there was a very slight fall in the general level of retail prices of the principal articles of food, the average rise above the level of July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war workingclass dietary being about 72 per cent. at 1st May, as compared with about 73 per cent. at 1st April.

The most important change in prices between 1st April and 1st May was a fall in the price of milk, the average price of which was about 13d. per quart lower at the later date. This reduction in price was, however, to a large extent counterbalanced by upward movements in the average prices of potatoes, butter and British mutton. The only other price-movement of considerable importance was a further fall in the prices

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

Article.	Avera unless of	ge Price (1 herwise in	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st May, 1922, as compared with			
	July, 1914.	1st April, 1922.	1st May, 1922.	July, 1914.	1st April, 1922.	
	S. C.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef, British-	0 03	10	7 (1		. 0 01	
Ribs	0 93	1 6 0 11	1 6± 0 11±	+ 0 8½ + 0 4¾	$+ 0 0 \frac{1}{4}$	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	0 02	0 11	0 114	7 0 44	T 0 04	
Ribs	0 71	0 103	0 103	+ 0 31	_	
Thin Flank	0 44	0 64	0 6‡	$+ 0 1\frac{1}{2}$		
Mutton, British— Legs	0 10}	1 84	1 10	+ 0 113	+ 0 14	
Breast	0 6	1 0	1 03	+ 0 64	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Mutton, Frozen—	STORY CO.			STATE OF THE PARTY	SOUTH STATE OF	
Legs	0 63	1 0 0 5±	1 04 0 54	+ 0 51 + 0 14	+ 0 01	
Bacon (streaky)	0 111	0 5± 1 8±	0 5½ 1 9 1 6	+ 0 11/4 + 0 93	+ 0 04	
Flour per 7 lb.	0 101	1 6		+ 0 7		
Bread per 4 lb.	0 53	0 104	0 101	+ 0 41	100 to 10	
Tea	1 6½ 0 2	2 63 0 54	2 63 0 54	+ 1 01 + 0 31		
Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 31	0 71	0 5½ 0 5½	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 13	
Butter—	0 03		0 02	100	0 14	
Fresh	1 2 2	1 10	1 103	+ 0 81	+ 0 03	
Salt Cheese (Canadian or	1 2	1 84	1 94	+ 0 71	+ 0 1	
U.S.)*	0 83	1 2	1 13	+ 0 5	- 0 0}	
Margarine	0 71	0 7	0 7	- 0 01		
Eggs (fresh) each	0 14	0 2	0 13	+ 0 03	- 0 01	
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 43	0 81	0 84	+ 0 41	+ 0 03	

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

	Average I 1st May	Corre- sponding		
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	figure for 1st April, 1922.
Call discourse d	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	87 69	82 70	85 70	83 68
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	51 28	43 31	47 30	47 29
Legs	120 101	107 91	114 96	99 84
Mutton, Frozen— Legs	84 27 97 101 65 76 65 180 44	75 32 79 89 74 73 68 166 66	79 29 88 95 70 75 66 173 55	77 28 85 87 70 75 67 172
Butter— Fresh Salt Cneese (Canadian or U.S.) Margarine Eggs (Fresh) Potatoes	51 51 56 - 2 60 121	62 53 60 - 4 44 68	57 52 58 - 3 52 94	52 44 60 — 2 63 77
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	. 74	70	72	73

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

THE average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 31st March, 1922, was about 55 per cent. Since the latter date there have been reductions in rates and increases in charges for water. As a result of special enquiries which have been made by the Department, it is found that the movements in rents, following these changes, which had taken place up to 1st May were such as to lower the average increase in working-class rents (including rates and water charges) from about 55 per cent. to 53 or 54 per cent. above the pre-war

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st May the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged about the same as a month earlier and about 140 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. A special article, which appears on page 203, gives further details regarding changes in the prices of various items of clothing since 1914.

In the fuel and light group, there were reductions in the prices of coal in many districts during April, with the result that the average increase since July, 1914, in the retail prices of coal was between 105 and 110 per cent at 1st May, compared with about 115 per cent, at 1st April. For gas the increase at 1st May was about 100 per cent, for lamp oil it was 95 per cent, and for candles (cheap kinds) 75 per cent. Matches show a much greater increase. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase over the pre-war level was about 110 per cent. at 1st May, as compared with 115 per cent, a month earlier.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 95 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st May, 1922, is about 81 per cent.* over the pre-war level, as compared with 82 per cent for 1st April with 82 per cent. for 1st April.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1922 as in 1914), is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alteration in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available

SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1922.

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

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

Mouth (beginning of).	1915	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January February March April May June	10–15 15 15-20 15–20 20 25	35 35 35–40 35–40 40–45 45	65 65–70 70 70–75 75 75–80	85-90 90 90 90-95 95-100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 160	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81
July	25 25 25 30 30–35 35	45–50 45–50 50 50-55 60 65	80 80 80-85 75-80 85 85	100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	

NOTE

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

• If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st May, 1922, is about 6 per cent. less.

^{*} Feuille Fédérale, 12th April, 1922. † International Labour Office Official Bulletin, 29th March, 1922. ‡ Soziale Praxis, No. 12 of 1922.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

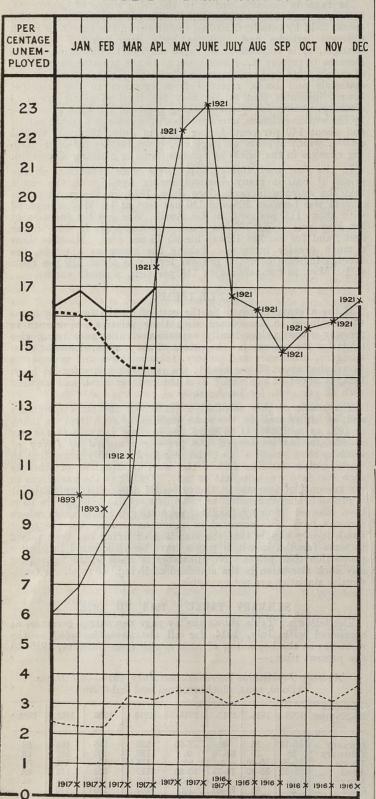
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.* -Thick Curve = 1922. -— Thin Curve = 1921

---- Thin Dotted Curve = Mean of 1912–21.

X The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1892-1921. (2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.†

Thick Dotted Curve = 1922.



EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR APRIL.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued bad, though there was an improvement in some of the industries not directly affected by the disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. Among the industries showing an improvement were coal mining, the tinplate trade, the cotton, jute, and wool textile industries, and the clothing trades.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions

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

† The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Frec State.

from which returns were received was 17.0 at the end of April, as compared with 16.3 at the end of March. Among the work-people covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act† numbering approximately 11,900,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th April was 14.4, the same percentage as at 27th March. For males alone the percentage claiming benefit was 16.8 at 24th April, as compared with 16.5 at 27th March; for females the corresponding figures were 8.6 and 9.2. March; for females the corresponding figures were 8.6 and 9.2.

May, 1922.

The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchangest at 24th April was approximately 1,699,000, of whom men numbered 1,346,000 and women 259,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 27th March was 1,690,000, of whom 1,319,000 were men and 277,000 were women. Some unemployed persons not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and the Live Register figures therefore do not indicate the total number unemployed.

In addition to those totally unemployed, large numbers of workpeople were registered as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 24th April these numbered 189,000, of whom 109,000 were men and 67,000 were women, the remainder being these and circle the control of the contro being boys and girls; the corresponding numbers on 27th March were 222,000 (125,000 men and 82,000 women).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 24th April was 18,400, of which 4,600 were for men and 11,300 for women; the corresponding number at 27th March was 17,400, of which 4,100 were for men and

Employment at coal mines continued fair generally and showed an improvement. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 29th April was 1,088,512, an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with a month ago. The average number of days worked by the pits in the week ended 29th April was 5.30, compared with 5.17 in March. At shale mines employment showed an improvement and was fairly good; at iron mines it was still bad, but showed a further improvement except in the Cleveland districts, where it declined. At lead and zinc mines employment was slack, and at the mines work was practically suspended. With quarrymen employment, though generally moderate, was fair at slate quarries and at quarries producing limestone for building and roadmaking.

Employment in the pig-iron industry continued bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of April was 112, an increase of 5 compared with a month ago. At iron and steel works employment continued to be adversely affected by the engineers' lock-out; it showed a decline as compared with the previous month and was bad generally. At tinplate and steel sheet mills employment showed a further improvement and was fair.

In the engineering trades employment remained very bad, the effect of the continued lock-out becoming more pronounced. The shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades were practically at a standstill during the month in consequence of a wages dispute. In the other metal trades employment continued bad

In the textile trades employment was bad generally, and though there was some improvement in several of the trades, much unemployment and short time working still prevailed. There was a further marked improvement in the weaving department of the cotton trade and a continued slight improvement in the woollen and worsted industry, where it was good in the wool-sorting, wool-combing and worsted-spinning sections. There was also an improvement in the jute and silk trades. In the hosiery trade employment continued fairly good; in the carpet trade it showed an improvement and continued fair.

Employment in the ready-made branch of the tailoring trade showed a seasonable improvement; in the bespoke branch it also showed an improvement, but was still moderate generally. With London dressmakers and milliners and in the wholesale mantle, costume, &c., trades employment was fair on the whole; in the corset trade it was fairly good. In the felt hat and shirt and collar trades employment was slack generally.

In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a further slight improvement; it was bad in the heavy boot section, but fair on the whole with operatives in the light boot trade. In the tanning and currying sections of the leather trades employment declined and was moderate; in the manufactured leather goods branch it continued slack.

In the building trades employment continued slack on the whole, and, though there was a slight general improvement, short time was worked in several districts; in the brick and cement trades employment continued very slack. In the woodworking and furnishing trades there was a slight improvement with coach builders and coopers, but employment continued bad on the whole. It was also bad in paper, printing and bookbinding.

In the glass and pottery trades employment showed a decline and was bad; in the food preparation trades it was moderate.

Among dock labourers employment was slack generally, but an improvement was reported at certain ports; with seamen and fishermen it was also slack. In agriculture there was some decrease in unemployment, but the supply of labour was generally in excess of the demand.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions reporting	at en	ployed ad of oril,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
entisate the certification of	at end of April, 1922.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	129,479 180,393 466,824	9,320 22,561 151,527	7:2 12:5 32:5	+ 0·1 - 0·6 + 3·0	+ 2·0 ‡ +10·9
Miscellaneous Metal	64,772	9,610	14.8	- 0.3	- 1.8
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	88,088 12,269 77,110 98,626	5,419 264 3,542 7,125	6.2§ 2.2 4.6 7.2	- 2 0 - 0.4 - 0.4	- 4·1 -13·1 - 5·5 - 4·7
Furnishing	36,338 52,239	2,476 5,232	6·8 10·0	- 0.2	- 7·1 + 1·6
Boot and Shoe. Other Clothing Leather Glass . Pottery Tobacco	77,249 54,899 9,537 1,251 33,450 4,809	3,972 1,695 1,068 65 8,900 3,532	5·1 3·1 11·2 5·2 26·6 73·4	+ 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.2 - 6.7 - 3.1	- 3·1 - 5·4 - 2·7 + 0·1 +64·3 +31·3
Total	1,387,333	236,308	17:0	+ 0.7	- 0.6

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

Detailed particulars will be found on page 219.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for April, 1922.	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	1,088,512 4,777 3,535	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.30 4.76 5.98	Days +0·13 -0·14 +0·09	Days.	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet	_	Furnaces in Blast. 112 Mills Working 457 Shifts Worked	Number. + 5 +12	Number. + 101 + 422	
Iron and Steel	57,981	(one week). 284,221	Per cent.	Per cent. + 45.6	

(b) OTHER TRADES.

	Numbe	r of Work	people.	Total wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.	Week ended 29th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1922.	Month ago.**	Year ago.**	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, etc.	79,546 15,307 28,374 29,053 12,748 16,603 4,423 16,702 23,348	Per cent. + 2·3 + 1·6 - 8·4 + 7·9 + 0·5 - 1·6 + 2·9 + 1·7	Per cent. +28.3 +14.5 +13.0 +38.5 + 4.9 +31.8 + 6.7 - 0.7 + 7.2	£ 164,901 32,387 61,689 29,099 20,558 31,481 8,347 29,961 64,045	Per cent. + 4·5 + 1·0 + 2·0 - 9·2 + 23·5 - 0·4 - 4·2 + 4·5 + 1·1	Per cent. +39·8 +30·3 +46·2 +34·6 +19·9 +52·5 +27·6 + 1.4 +19·7	
Total Textiles	218,004	+ 1.0	+19.1	442,468	+ 2.5	+32.5	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Readymade Tailoring Paper Printing and Book- binding	50,005 11,364 19,256 9,555 13,932	+ 1.8 + 0.7 + 3.3 - 1.9 + 1.5	+ 5·8 - 2·9 + 1·0 + 4·8 - 7·9	118,720 17,096 34,646 24,605 42,770	+ 3·0 - 2.6 - 1·8 - 1·7 + 0·3	+10.6 +13.1 +11.0 - 0.3 - 8.5	
Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	10,956 6,911 7,343 5,489 62,179	- 0.8 - 3.2 - 1.1 - 4.1 - 0.3	+64.8 + 6.4 + 5.8 -33.4 + 5.5	20,156 16,965 17,112 17,532 141,171	- 4.5 - 5.7 - 6.2 - 7.9 - 0.3	+39·5 -11·7 -22·5 -49·6 - 1·9	
Grand Total	414,994	+ 0.7	+11 2	891,241	+ 0.9	+12.6	

* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining tile 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.

‡ Figures not available owing to the general coal stoppage.

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

|| The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cirar makers.

e mainly cigar makers.

¶ Owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry, almost all the iron mines

were closed.

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued fair generally, and showed some improvement on the whole as compared with the previous Statistics for a year ago are not available owing to the general stoppage of work at coal mines in April, 1921.

The average number of days (5.30) worked by the pits in the week ended 29th April showed an increase of 0.13 as compared with the fortnight ended 25th March. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 29th April showed an increase of 4,039 (or 0.4 per cent.) on the number at 25th March.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.9 per cent. at 24th April, compared with 8.1 per cent. at 27th

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

		l Number of rners on Colliery Books.	Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*		
Districts.	29th April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Week ended 29th April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lanc. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop Glouc. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon. England and Wales	58,266 152,231 11,280 102,707 64,738 104,091 62,510 62,483 21,884 33,870 33,644 14,184 1,431 16,062 222,425	Per cent + 1·1 + 2·2 + 1·1 - 0·8 - 0·9 - 0·7 + 0·2 + 0·3 - 0·5 - 0·3 + 0·6 + 0·6 + 0·6 + 1·5 + 1·5 + 0·6	Days 5-02 5-23 5-66 5-54 6-37 4-66 5-25 5-02 5-58 5-09 5-79 5-06 5-47 5-46 5-85	Days - 0.28 - 0.01 + 0.16 + 0.19 + 0.50 + 0.19 + 0.35 + 0.18 + 0.36 + 0.08 + 0.14 - 0.05 + 0.21 + 0.20 + 0.16	
SCOTLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	14,891 27,378 84,437	+ 1·3 - 1·9 - 1·4	4·99 5·05 4·74	+ 0.05 - 0.23 - 0.18	
Scotland Great Britain	1,088,512	- 1·2 + 0·4	4·84 5· 3 0	+ 0.13	

The average number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the week ended 29th April was 0.43 of a day, of which 0.38 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 25th March the average time lost was 0.58 of a day, of which 0.52 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 29th April, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 18,049,500 tons, compared with 19,921,000 tons in the four weeks ended 25th March, 1922.

The exports of coal during April, 1922, amounted to 4,096,578 tons, or 1,104,657 tons less than in March, 1922. In addition 1,326,471 tons of coal was shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade in April 1922, or 217,048 tons less

gaged in the foreign trade in April, 1922, or 217,048 tons less than in March, 1922.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT at iron mines, taken as a whole, was still bad. Employment was fairly good at shale mines. At tin mines work remained practically suspended, while at lead and zinc mines employment, on the whole, was slack.

Employment at quarries was generally moderate.

MINING.

Iron.—Employment declined in the Cleveland district, but in other areas there was an improvement on March. Taken as a whole, employment was still bad, and a number of mines were again entirely idle.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to employment in the fortnight ended 29th April, in comparison with a month earlier. Comparison with April of last year is not possible owing to the fact that the majority of iron mines were closed down in that month in consequence of the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

bared: bea yll rine; shelve i skille bell orallide belle to	peopl Mine	ber of Work- e employed at s included in e Returns.	Average No. of Days* worked per week by the Mines.		
Districts.	Fort- night ended 29th April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as com- pared with a Month ago.	Fort- night ended 29th April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month age.	
Cleveland	1 966	Per cent. - 5.8	Days. 4.22	Days. - 0.07	
Cumberland and Lanca- shire	1,416 1,395	+ 11·1 + 10·3	5·24 5·03	- 0.76 + 0.25	
All Districts	4,777	+ 3.2	4.76†	- 0.14	

Shale.—Employment was fairly good and slightly better than in March, though not so good as in April, 1921. Returns received from firms employing 3,535 workpeople in the fortnight ended 29th April showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the total number employed, as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 9.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5.98, as compared with 5.89 in March, and with 6.00 in April, 1921.

Tin.-Work remained practically suspended at tin mines

Lead and Zinc.—At lead and zinc mines employment was slack on the whole, but continued fairly good in parts of the Weardale

QUARRYING.

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

			ployed	Workpeo l at Quar l in the R	ries in-		of Days* ek by the s.	
	-		Fort- night ended	Decreas	ncrease (+) or ecrease (-) as mpared with a		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
			29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt Whinstone		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3,555 958 1,625 4,428 988 314	Per cent. + 2.8 - 2.7 + 0.6 + 0.1 - 1.2 + 3.0	Per cent. + 55.7 + 18.3 + 5.3 + 6.0 - 2.3 - 4.3	Davs 4 98 4 90 4 24 5 31 5 01 5 43	Days. - 0.32 - 0.38 - 0.52 - 0.43 - 0.10 - 0.41	Days. + 0·31 - 0·54 - 1·53 - 0·58 - 0·44 + 0·33
All Quari	ying.		11,868	+ 0.7	+ 16.9	5.014	- 0.38	- 0.48

Limestone.—Employment continued fair at quarries producing limestone for building and roadmaking, and moderate at quarries supplying material for cement-making. It showed very considervariations in the case of quarries producing limestone for blast-furnaces, iron and steel works, chemical works, etc., but on the whole was a little better than in the previous month; compared with a year ago, there was a marked improvement, due, however, to the fact that in April of last year many of these quarries were shut down and others were partly idle in consequence of the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

Sandstone.—Employment showed a slight decline compared with March. It was slack at quarries producing sandstone for building purposes, and moderate at those supplying material for paving setts and flags, grindstones and pulpstones, etc.

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.).—Employment on the whole was moderate at quarries producing granite for road-making (other than setts); it was slack at quarries in the Aberdeen district producing material for monumental work and setts.

Slate.—Employment among slate quarrymen was fair, showing a decline as compared with the previous month. In a few quarries short time was worked.

Basalt and Whinstone (road materials).-At both basalt and whinstone quarries employment, taken as a whole, was fair.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of April, as shown by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 112, compared with 107 at the end of March, seven furnaces having been re-lit and two

Returns received by the Federation from 74 firms employing 16,081 workpeople at the end of April, 1922, show a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared with the number at the end of March.

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

District.	Total Number of		er of Fu last at er	Inc. (+) cr Dec. (-) in April on a		
District.	Furnaces at Apl. 1922.	April, 1922.	Mar., 1922.	April, 1921.*	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:— Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and N. Lancs.	115 46	29 12	27 12	4	+ 2	+ 25 + 12
Other parts of Lancs., and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	11	10		+ 1	+ 11
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	20	19	4	+ 1	+ 16
Lincolnshire Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick.	22 58	9 10	7 12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	+ 2 - 2	+ 9 + 7
South Wales and Mon- mouth.	33	9	8		+ 1	+ 9
Total (England and Wales)	385	100	95	11	+ 5	+ 89
SCOTLAND	102	12	12		Lucia I	+ 12
Total	487	112	107	11*	+ 5	+101

The production of pig iron in April, as returned to the Federation, amounted to 394,300 tons, as compared with 389,800 tons in March and 60,300 tons in April, 1921.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair during April, and showed a further improvement as compared with the previous month. At the end of April 457 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 445 at the end of March and 35* a year ago.

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4,918 at 24th April, as compared with 4,563 at 27th March.

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

					C. COLORS SERVICE			
	Numbe	r of Work	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
	At end		+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Apri', 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	68 14	+ 2 + 1	+ 57 + 14	344 113	+ 10 + 2	+309 +113		
TOTAL	82	+ 3	+ 71*	457	+ 12	+422*		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1922, amounted to 76,509 tons, or 12,283 tons less than in March, 1922, but 53,183 tons more than in April, 1921.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued to be adversely affected by the engineers' lock-out, and was bad generally; if showed a decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. Comparison with a year ago was affected by many works having been closed in April, 1921, on account of shortage of fuel owing to the general stoppage of work at the coal mines.

According to returns received from firms employing 57,981

workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 29th April (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on) showed a decrease of 5.6 per cent. on the previous month, but an increase of 45.6 per cent. on a year ago.

The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns :-

May, 1922.

TRADES	emple	f Workp oyed by ing retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.			
las dense amend non str <u>—</u> efficient Charte enem amin checket amende	Week ended 29th April,	Dec.	+) or (-) as pared h a	Week ended 29th April,		(-) as	
Alegoridades (1975)	1922.	Month ago.	Year. ago.	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
ppen Hearth Melting Furnaces Grucible Furnaces Gessemer Converters Colling Mills Corging and Pressing Counding Counding Counding Counding Counding Characteristics Characteristics Counding Cound	5,486 226 819 2,840 21,169 2,160 5,304 4,866 15,111	$\begin{array}{r} -15.8 \\ +1.3 \\ +1.1 \\ -3.6 \\ -6.0 \\ -12.9 \\ -6.1 \\ -27.3 \\ -2.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +133\cdot 1\\ +16\cdot 5\\ +2113\cdot 5\\ +364\cdot 1\\ +162\cdot 6\\ -5\cdot 2\\ -22\cdot 5\\ -4\cdot 9\\ +9\cdot 3\\ \end{array}$	29,930 857 3,717 11,050 94,439 9,960 26,280 26,018 81,970	-16 9 +17 4 +22 0 + 3 1 - 4 1 -14 0 - 7 4 -14 6 + 0 5	+ 17·2 + 32·9 +2329·4 + 299·1 + 172·5 - 8·8 - 29·9 - 2·8 + 15·8	
Total	57,981	- 6.8	+47.5†	284,221	- 5.6	+ 45.6†	
DISTRICTS. Forthumberland and Durham	4,259 5,960	-22·1 -15·1	+102·4 +111·2	20,468 28,747	-23·6 -25·1	+ 112·8 + 103·5	
heffield and Rother- ham weeds, Bradford, etc tumberland, Lancs. and	13,933 2,318	+ 3·2 -12·4	+ 24·1 - 15·1	67,093 11,416	+ 8.9	+ 17·8 - 21·0	
Cheshiretaffordshirether Midland Counties Vales and Monmouth	5,703 6,476 3,104 7,184	- 4.6 + 1.9 - 0.7 + 1.5	+ 56·1 + 47·3 + 14·5 +221·7	27,656 31,988 15,391 39,424	+ 7·3 - 0·6 + 6·3 + 3·0	+ 54·7 + 41·8 + 43·0 + 237·8	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	48,937 9,044	- 4·4 -18·3	+ 53·5 + 21·7	242,183 42,038	- 3·2 - 17·1	+ 53·3 + 13·2	
Total	57,981	- 6.8	+ 47.5†	284,221	- 5.6	+ 45.6†	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 404,200 tons in April, 1922, compared with 549,400 tons in March, and with 70,500 tons in April, 1921.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

THESE trades were practically at a standstill during April in

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed (excluding those disqualified for benefit on account of the dispute), according to the Unemployment Insurance records at 24th April, as compared with 27th March. Insured persons who have lost 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, therefore, included in the figures.

Division	S.			Number of Unemploy- ment Books remaining lodged at 24th April, 1922.	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 24th April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 27th Mar., 1922.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland			1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	6,808 2,393 10,378 252 39,876 21,300 37,109 7,099 10,482	41·4 21·4 23·3 29·0 44·6 44·2 42·3 41·6 29·2	+ 6·4 + 1·8 + 0·9 + 2·9 + 2·3 + 4·5 + 2·3 + 1·5
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	Nor	THER	N }	135,697	38.6	+ 2.4
Males Females				134,888 809	39·1 13·2	+ 2.4 + 1.7

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

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained very bad during April, the effect of the continued lock-out of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union by firms affiliated to the Engineering and National Employers' Federations (see page 200) becoming

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed (excluding those disqualified for benefit on account of the dispute), according to the Unemployment Insurance records at 24th April, as compared with 27th March. 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, therefore, included in the figures.

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 24th April, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 24th April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 27th March, 1922.
London	29,804 17,717 10,283 57,797 73,806 65,027 55,746 2,683 4,777	20·7 21·8 18·1 27·4 32·2 29·1 32·9 21·7 39·2	- 0·3 - 1·0 + 0·1 + 0·5 + 0·9 + 2·1 + 2·3 + 0·4 + 3·7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	317,640	27.9	+ 1.0
Males Females	307,166 10,474	29·1 12·4	+ 1:1

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad on the whole, many workpeople being unemployed and much short time being worked by those remaining in employment. There were slight improvements in some sections, but employment declined in others.

Brasswork.—Employment, though slightly better than in the previous month, was again reported as bad. At Birmingham, Sheffield and London an improvement was noted during the month, but at Manchester there was a decline compared with

Bedsteads.-Employment in the bedstead trade continued bad, although a slight improvement was reported during the month.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.-At Blackheath and Halesowen employment was reported as slack with makers of nuts, bolts, rivets and spikes; at Darlaston it remained quiet with makers of best nuts and bolts. In the shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail trades at Birmingham employment was fair, with little unemployment; several shops, however, closed down one or two days each week.

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

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

Needles, etc.—In the needle and fish-hook and fishing-tackle making trades at Redditch a further slight improvement was reported during April, although short time was still being worked; employment was fair with needle and fishing-tackle makers and fairly good with fish-hook makers.

Tubes.—Employment among tube makers at Wednesbury was again reported as quiet; at Birmingham the improvement which was noted during March was maintained during April, and the mills were fairly well employed during the month. At Landore and Newport (Mon.) employment was slack.

Chains, Anchors, Anvils, Springs, etc.—At Cradley Heath employment continued bad with anchor smiths, shackle and ship tackle makers, and was very bad, and worse than in March, with cable chain and block chain makers; a considerable amount of short time was worked in these trades, and some shops were closed altogether. Employment was slack with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and quiet with axle and spring makers at Wednes-

Sheet Metal.-Employment remained bad on the whole, and a fair amount of short time was worked. In Manchester and Leeds, and in several other districts, there was a decline during the month, chiefly attributed to the effects of the engineering and shipbuilding disputes. At Bristol and Sheffield a slight improvement was reported. At Birmingham employment among tin-plate workers was very slack and was rather worse than during March, and the numbers of totally unemployed and short time workers increased. Employment was very bad with tinplate workers at Wolverhampton.

^{*} See note * at foot of second column on page 209.

[†] Affected by holidays.

^{*} In April, 1921, the industry was disorganised by the general coal stoppage.

[†] In April, 1921, the industry was disorganised by the general coal stoppage.

Wire.—Employment, taken as a whole, was slack, but an improvement was reported in most districts, notably at Warrington, Cleckheaton, Halifax, Leeds and in South Wales. At Norwich employment continued fair.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment on the whole was bad with stove grate workers, and was worse than in the previous month. The bulk of those in employment were on short time. At Leeds and Falkirk it was reported as bad; it was very bad at Sheffield,

Jewellery, Plated-Ware, etc.—At Birmingham employment in the jewellery trade was very bad during the month; the numbers totally unemployed increased, and most of the factories worked on an average only four days per week. Employment remained bad at Sheffield and very bad in London, the majority of those in employment working short time.

Hollow-ware.—At Wolverhampton employment was quiet with tin and enamel hollow-ware makers, fair with galvanised hollowware makers, and slack with cast iron hollow-ware makers. At Birmingham employment remained good with iron plate hollow-ware workers. In the South Wales and Monmouthshire area employment with hollow-ware workers was generally slack.

Farriers.—Employment among farriers showed little change compared with the previous month, and was slack on the whole, and much short time was worked. Slight improvements were reported in North Wales and in some of the South-western counties, but in some other districts there was a decline.

COTTON TRADE.

DURING April there was little change in the spinning department, but a further marked improvement in the weaving department. In many districts there was still much short time and unemployment, and much idle machinery, but more spindles and looms were running at the end of April than during the previous month.

were running at the end of April than during the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decided improvement.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.5 at the 24th April, as compared with 15.1 at 27th March.

The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns :-

		umber		Total V	Wages p	aid to
Just to be be parallel.	Week ended 29th	Dec	(+) or .(-)	Week	on a	
some consider San	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	10,067 20,183 34,515 7,822 6,959	Per cent 1:1 - 2:3 + 5:8 + 4:3 + 2:5	Per cent. +10·1 +14·3 +48·8 +12·0 +39·0	£ 19,471 40,227 68,347 20,499 16,357	Per cent 2.8 - 1.4 +11.0 + 0.5 + 6.9	Per cent. +18.4 +31.5 +64.3 + 6.9 +61.5
Total	79,546	+ 2.3	+28.3	164,901	+ 4.3	+39.8
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and	3,743 4,766 8,336 13,153	- 6·2 - 6·6 + 0·6 - 2·3	+ 6·4 +19·6 - 0·6 +12·5	7,150 9,150 19,198 27,622	- 9.5 - 5.3 - 1.6 + 0.2	+ 0.6 +33.4 +16.7 +33.8
Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	8,408 4,609 4,492 8,934	+ 0.8 + 0.6 + 5.9 +16.3	+10·3 +26·7 +64·6 +51·5	14,779 9,253 9,167 21,143	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ +1.3 \\ +18.8 \end{array} $	+11.8 +32.1 +55.7 +63.7
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire	11,677	+ 6.9	+97.8	26,295	+ 6.5	+89.3
Towns	2,896 3,960 4,572	+13·7 - 0·7 - 0·9	+143·4 + 7·1 +22·2	5,097 7,663 8, 3 84	+19·9 2·6 0·7	+89·1 +25·8 +61·8
Total	79,546	+ 2.3	+28.3	164,901	+ 4.3	+39.8

In the week ended the 29th April about 26 per cent. of the

workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of nearly 16 hours per week on the average. In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment with spinners continued bad, and showed little change; short time was still reported, and large numbers of work-people were totally unemployed. With weavers at Oldham and at Rochdale employment continued bad. In the Bolton district employment continued bad with spinners, but was fair with cardroom workers. At Leigh employment was good; at Manchester it was fair, and better than in March.

There was a further improvement during April in many of the principal weaving districts, including Blackburn, Burnley, Preston, Chorley and Darwen. A large number of looms were still idle; but in the Blackburn and Darwen districts several mills re-opened during the month, and in the Blackburn district

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

only about 20,000 looms were idle at the end of April, as compared with twice that number at the end of March.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 94,732,200 lbs. in April, 1922, compared with 73,377,400 lbs. in the previous month, and 39,569,200 lbs. in

The exports of cotton yarn were 21,327,800 lbs. in April, 1922, compared with 18,750,700 lbs. in March, 1922, and 8,852,700 lbs. in April, 1921; the exports of cotton piece goods were 302,598,200 square yards, as compared with 303,857,500 square yards in the previous month, and with 186,760,700 square yards in April,

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

There was a further slight improvement in nearly all sections of the wool textile industry during April. Looms which had been standing idle were gradually being got back into work, and in the Huddersfield district a few more firms were partially resuming night shifts. The improvement had even affected the fine cloth men's wear trade and the Morley low woollen trade, which had been exceptionally depressed. Nevertheless, few hranches of the industry except wool sorting wool combing and branches of the industry, except wool sorting, wool combing and worsted spinning, could as yet be described as well employed.

As compared with a year ago, when employment was affected by the could dispute the control of the country of the countr

by the coal dispute, there was a great improvement.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.2 at the 24th April, as compared with 8.4 at the 27th March.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade employment continued very slack, but was slightly better than in March.

In the Huddersfield district there was little change; in the Dewsbury and Batley district there was an appreciable improve-ment, and more looms were running than in March. In both these districts, however, there was still much unemployment and short time, and much machinery standing, and employment in the blanket and rug trade remained quiet.

In Leeds and the adjacent districts there was a further slight improvement, especially with firms engaged on better-class goods; manufacturers of inferior cloths were still only partially emplored. With willowed the still only partially employed.

ployed. With willeyers and fettlers employment was reported as slack at Leeds and fair at Pudsey.

In the Stockport district employment continued good. In the Rochdale and Milnrow district it was bad, and worse than in March; most of the flannel mills in this district were running only three or four days a week at the end of the month, though

In Scotland employment, though still slack, showed some

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

In the week ended the 29th April about 35 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working the extent of about 11 hours per week on the average.

WORSTED TRADE

In this trade employment showed a further slight improvement as compared with March, and was much better than a year ago. In the Bradford district employment with wool sorters and with wool combers, especially in the fine section of the trade, continued good. Owing to the pressure on the combing

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

machinery, overtime working was still desired by the employers, but not agreed to by the wool combers, and employment in some subsequent processes was again stated to be affected by the resulting insufficiency of combed wool. Employ-ment also continued good in the worsted spinning de-partment, though operatives spinning knitting and hosiery yarns were not quite so busy as in recent months. With weavers at Bradford there was a slight improvement, but it was estimated that the output of the looms was only half of their full capacity, or rather less. In the Keighley district employment was good, and showed little change as compared with March; it was much better than a year ago. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment was better than in March, and much better

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

Total out		umber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Week	ded Dec. () on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,415 14,781 3,869 3,023 2,286	+ 1·1 + 2·0 + 1·2 + 1·3 + 0·9	+ 26·1 + 13·8 - 0·6 + 7·0 + 19·5	13,274 26,842 8,658 8,058 4,857	+ 2.7 + 1.6 + 4.7 - 2.0 + 5.0	+ 66.5 + 61.2 + 28.1 + 11.5 + 35.9	
Total	28,374	+ 1.6	+ 13.0	61,689	+ 2.0	+ 46.2	
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Hudderstield District Other parts of West Riding	13,408 4,616 3,359 2,461 2,209	+ 2.6 - 0.8 + 0.5 + 3.8 + 1.3	+ 9.8 + 12.9 + 10.7 + 50.0 + 10.5	30,896 9,626 6,885 5,344 4,360	+ 3·1 - 0·7 + 3·2 + 4·3 + 0·9	+ 45·1 + 67·2 + 50·0 + 59·2 + 44·1	
Total, West Riding Other Districts	26,053 2,321	+ 1.7 + 0.6	+ 13.4 + 8.4	57,111 4,578	+ 2.4 - 2.2	+ 50·2 + 10·0	
Total	28,374	+ 1.6	+ 13.0	61,689	+ 2.0	+ 46.2	

In the week ended 29th April about 8 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, averaging about 13 hours a week.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 14,001,700 square yards, compared with 14,930,300 square yards in March, 1922, and 10,175,300 square yards in April, 1921.

The exports of blankets were 33,874 pairs, 58,417 pairs, and 68,532 pairs in April, 1922, March, 1922, and April, 1921, respec-

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 68,164,700 lbs. in April, 1922, compared with 88,315,600 lbs. in March, 1922, and 39,611,600 lbs. in April, 1921.

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the hosiery trade during April was again fairly good, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 2.8 at 24th April, as compared with 3.0 at 27th March.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished actuars.

		umber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
District.	Week ended 29th		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	April, 1922.	Month year ago.		29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester County Dist. Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	7,940 1,778 4,662 1,888 335	Per cent. + 1:5 + 0:6 + 0:3 - 0:9 - 9:5 + 0:5	Per cent. + 52·1 + 17·7 + 12·5 + 36·3 - 1·2 + 31·8	£ 16,148 3,299 8,159 3,328 547 31,481	Per cent 1.5 - 1.7 + 1.8 - 1.4 + 12.3	Per cent. + 58.5 + 28.1 + 48.9 + 66.7 + 36.1	

Of 13,832 workpeople employed by firms making reports as to short-time working, about 12 per cent. were losing, on the average, about 10 hours a week.

In Leicestershire employment was fairly good, but little short time was reported. In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and in Scotland employment continued fair on the whole, but a number of workpeople were still on short time.

SILK TRADE.

In this trade, employment during April was slack; there was a slight improvement as compared with March, though there was still much short time reported.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, showed a further reduction, being 6-8 at 24th April, as compared with 7.0 at 27th March.

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

			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
Week ended	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week		+) or -) on a
A or 1, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.
837 1,505 1,744 1,048 395	Per cent 2:2 + 8:1 + 1:8 + 1:1 + 11:3	Per cent. +22.5 -20.5 - 3.7 + 5.1 +11.6	£ 1,101 2,728 2,830 1,922 706	Per cent 2.7 +29.0 - 0.3 + 0.1 - 3.4	Per cent. +33·6 + 1·4 + 9·8 -13·9 - 4·2
5,529	+ 3.3	- 3.7	9,287	1-+ 6.3	+ 2.5
1,641	+10.7	-18·5	3,233	+17:1	+ 1.4
1,214 1,757	- 4·5 + 4·3	+18.6	1,992 2,864	- 5.0	-10·9 +12·3
887	+ 0.5	+ 3.1	1,198	+ 6.0	+10.1
	Week ended 29th A 971, 1922.	Week ended 29th 1922. Month ago. Ref	ended 29th A 171 Month ago. Year ago. Per cent. Per cent. +22.5 1,505 + 8.1 -20.5 1,744 + 1.8 -3.7 1,641 +10.7 -18.5 1,641 +10.7 -18.5 1,214 - 4.5 -10.1 1,757 + 4.3 +18.6	Week ended 29th April, 1922. Workpeople. Early 1,505 + 8:1 -20:5 2,728 1,744 + 1:8 - 3:7 2,830 1,744 + 1:1 + 5:1 1,922 1,752 1,641 + 10:7 -18:5 3,233 1,214 - 4:5 -10:1 1,992 1,757 + 4:3 +18:6 2,864	Week ended 29th Month Year ago. Week 1922. Month Year ago. Week 29th April, 1922. Month 1922. Workpeo Month 1922. Week 29th April, 1922. Month 1922. Month 1922. Workpeo Month 1922. Workpeo Month 1922. Week 29th Month 1922. Workpeo Month 1922. Workpeo Month 1922. Workpeo Month 1922. Workpeo 1922. Work

3,621 workpeople show that 28 per cent. worked an average of about 10 hours' short time during the week ended 29th

An improvement was shown in the Lancashire and West Riding districts. In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts employment was still slack; in the Eastern Counties it continued

The imports (less re-exports) of raw silk in April, 1922, were 64,550 lbs., compared with 67,256 lbs. in March, 1922, and 9,868 lbs. in April, 1921, and those of spun silk yarn were 28,016 lbs., compared with 58,402 lbs. in March, 1922, and 13,416 lbs. in compared with 58,402 lbs. in March, 1922, and 13,416 lbs. in April, 1921. The exports of spun silk yarn of British manufacture in April, 1922, were 29,296 lbs., compared with 21,565 lbs. in March, 1922, and 15,518 lbs. in April, 1921; those of silk broadstuffs were 409,697 square yards, compared with 429,952 square yards in March, 1922, and 225,600 square yards in April, 1921.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade in both Ireland and Scotland continued bad on the whole, and showed a decline on the previous

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the flax, linen and hemp trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.4 at 24th April, as compared with 16.9 at 27th March.

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

8014 1-01 - 802 1		umber		Total all V	Total Wages paid all Workpeople.		
918+ 84- 14-8	Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 29th	Inc. (-	+) or	
ding 20th April about	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS, Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	2,708 4,978 7,274 3,943 2,050	Per cent 9.7 - 16.7 - 1.0 - 2.3 - 24.7	Per cent. +40.7 +43.4 +57.3 +13.1 +26.7	£ 3,665 5,699 10,380 6,933 2,422	Per cent 8.2 - 12.4 - 5.1 - 1.6 - 31.8	Per cent- +43:2 +45:2 +62:1 + 5:2 +13:3	
Total	20,953	- 8.4	+38.5	29,099	- 9.2	+34.6	
DISTRICTS. Belfast	8,574 6,008	- 13·4 - 8·4	+31.9	11,449 7,830	- 16·7 - 8·2	+29·4 +28·0	
Total, Ireland	14,582	- 11.4	+37.9	19.279	- 13.4	+28.8	
Fifeshire	1,613 4,758	+ 0.7 - 1.2	+12·6 +52·7	2,645 7,175	- 0.8 + 0.8	+21·4 +60·3	
Total, Scotland	6,371	- 0.8	+40.1	9,820	+ 0.6	+47.6	
Total	20,953	- 8.4	+38.5	29,099	- 9.2	+34.6	

Returns from firms employing 19,288 workpeople showed that about 41 per cent; of the workpeople were working on an average 17 hours less than full time in the week ended 29th April, 1922.

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

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

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

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Dundee and the surrounding districts during April showed a distinct improvement, but was still bad. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 142 at 24th April, as compared with 154 at 27th March.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
DEPARTMENTS.	Week anded 29th	nded Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
Preparing	3,076 3,756 3,656 2,260 12,748	Fer cent + 6.4 + 8.7 + 8.9 + 6.8	Per cent 3·3 - 0·4 + 6·0 + 29·2 + 4·9	£ 4,482 5,517 5,671 4,888 20,558	Per cent. +20.6 +23.8 +29.2 +19.7 +23.5	Per cent. + 7·3 + 13·4 + 38·3 + 22·0 + 19·9	

Returns relating to short time were received from firms employing 12,000 workpeople. Of these workpeople nearly 30 per cent. were working 18 hours less than full time in the week

LACE TRADE.

The depression in the lace trade continued during April, and, taken as a whole, employment showed but little change compared with March. Unemployment and short-time working were again prevalent in all the principal districts. The perwere again prevalent in all the principal districts. The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14·1 at 24th April, as compared with 13·6 at 27th March.

At Nottingham and Long Eaton employment was generally bad except in the curtain section, where some improvement was reported. In Scotland employment was moderate, and as compared with a year age should an improvement.

pared with a year ago showed an improvement.

The following Table summarises the information received

		l Number		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
200 12 dile lanagene si a to ason (1201 11	Week ended	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
drags or where again	29th Apr., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Apr., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Branches. Levers	714 1,592 1,477 640	Per cent 9.4 - 0.6 + 0.5 + 0.9	Per cent. +14 +21.2 - 8.8 + 7.9	£ 1,245 3,517 2,530 1,085	Per cent15.9 - 5.5 + 0.3 + 6.5	Per cent. +21.8 +45.0 +13.2 +22.0	
Total	4,423	- 1.6	+ 6.7	8,347	- 4.2	+27.6	
Districts. Nottingham City	1,575		+ 0.2	2,987	+ 1.2	+17.9	
Long Eaton and other outlying Districts & Other English Districts	1,741	- 2.4	+ 1.2	3,065	- 4.4	+29.6	
Scotland	1,107	- 2.5	+29.5	2,295	-10.1	+39.5	
Total	4,423	- 1.6	+ 6.7	8 47	- 4.2	+27.6	

Returns received from certain firms, employing about 2,400 workpeople, showed that in the week ending 29th April about 20 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, about 18 hours a week less than full time.

CARPET TRADE.

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

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the carpet and rug trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at

Employment Exchanges, was 5.8 at 24th April, as compared with

Returns received from firms employing 11,173 workpeople in the week ended 29th April, and paying £20,674 in wages, showed an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Returns covering 8,260 workpeople showed that in the week ended 29th April 5.6 per cent. were working on the average 13 hours less than full time. A little overtime was reported.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during April remained bad on the whole. There was a large amount of unemployment and short-time working in the principal districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.9 at 24th April, as compared with 11.3 at 27th March.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to number; employed

those employers who furnished returns as to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 29th April:—

Military makampatai	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
of Distriction Lines	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a	
10 (+) 30% 14.40%	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Depart-	2,150 739 12,521	Per cent. + 0.8 + 12.5 + 1.9	Per cent. +19:4 +16:2 + 5:6	£ 4,614 2,665 37,402	Per cent. + 2:4 + 8:8 - 0:1	Per cent. +19·3 +14·2 +23·4	
ments Not specified	7,542 396	+ 0.8 + 0.5	+ 5·7 +13·8	19,027 957	+ 3·4 -13·9	+13·6 +23·0	
Total	23,348	+ 1.7	+ 7.2	64,045	+ 1:1	+19.7	
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts Total	11,309 7,540 1,892 403 2,204	+ 1·3 + 3·8 - 0·4 -10·2 + 1·0 + 1·7	+ 5.5 + 6.3 +19.7 - 3.4 +12.3 + 7.2	35,248 18,602 3,970 794 5,431 64,045	- 0.6 + 7.5 - 3.9 - 4.8 - 3.4 + 1.1	+24·0 +14·1 + 9·4 - 2·9 +25·4 +19·7	

Returns received from firms employing over 17,500 workpeople showed that in the week ended 29th April about 54 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, 13 hours less than full

In Yorkshire and Lancashire employment continued slack on the whole, although it was reported as fairly good in the cotton (warp and hank) section in Lancashire. At Nottingham employ-ment with lace dyers was good. With hosiery dyers employment was good at Loughborough and Basford, but showed a decline at Leicester. With silk dyers employment was reported as fair at Congleton and Leek, and good at Macclesfield.

FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade, though it showed some im-EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade, though it showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, continued slack on the whole. Trade Unions at Denton, Stockport, Bredbury, Bury and Hyde, with a membership of 4,956, reported that 3.3 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of April, compared with 5.1 per cent. at the end of March. At Denton employment was still quiet, and 60 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be working short time. At Stockport employment continued bad, and 90 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time. In Warwickshire employment continued fairly good. fairly good.

TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—Employment during April in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was still generally moderate, but an improvement was reported upon the previous months. Returns received from firms paying £9,196 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the four weeks ended 29th April showed an increase in the amount paid of 3.7 per cent. as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 13.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.* pared with a year ago.*

Other Centres.—In most provincial centres a seasonal improvement was reported, with less unemployment and short-time working. In the northern district employment was slightly better as compared with March. At Bristol it was fair, and there was a further improvement on the previous month. In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment was quiet on the whole, while showing an improvement in some localities. In the Devon and Cornwall district a marked improvement, was reported and in Cornwall district a marked improvement was reported, and in Scotland there was also some improvement.

READY-MADE

The seasonal improvement in this branch of the tailoring trade was maintained during April. Of the employees covered by the returns relating to short time about 27 per cent. were losing, on the average, about 131 hours in the week ended 29th April.

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

May, 1922.

		oer of In		Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople.			
District.	Week ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Leeds	4,978	Per cent. + 2·1	Per cent.	£ 8,080	Per cent.	rer cent. + 22.4	
Manchester Other places in Yorks., Lancs. and Cheshire Bristol	2,287 3,206 968	+ 3·5 + 2·4 + 1·0	+ 2·5 + 4·7 - 16·4	4,312 4,946 1,587	+ 10·8 - 5·7 - 5·0	+ 13·9 + 22·8 + 29·6	
North and West Mid- land Counties (ex- cluding Bristol)	1,651	+ 4.4	+ 1.7	2,666	- 3.1	+ 19.7	
South Midland and Eastern Counties London Glasgow Other Districts	1,723 2,164 826 1,453	+ 0.9 + 6.1 + 5.5 + 7.2	- 2.5 + 0.1 + 23.7 - 14.6	2,521 4,780 1,502 2,252	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.1 \\ -0.4 \\ +4.2 \\ +17.7 \end{array} $	- 7.8 - 4.4 + 13.4 - 9.2	
Total	19,256	+ 3.3	+ 1.0	32,646	- 1.8	+ 11.0	

Employment in the northern districts was fair; some further improvement was reported at Leeds. There was a slight decline in employment at Bristol. In the North and West Midland Counties, and in the South Midland and Eastern Counties, some improvement was reported. In London employment was moderate, with very little short time. In Glasgow employment was slightly better, and in the remaining parts of the United Kingdom, while showing some improvement, it was moderate on

SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

THERE was very little change in April in the state of employment in the shirt and collar trade, which remained slack generally. Returns received for the week ended 29th April from firms employing about 10,000 workpeople indicated that nearly 35 per cent. of that number lost, on the average, 13 hours owing to short time working.

The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers

employed and wages paid :-

DRIPE LIVERS		umber o		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
District.	Week ended Dec. (-) on a 29th			Week ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
London Manchester	2,832 1,555	Per cent. + 2.6 - 1.5	Per cent 4.4 -13.2	£ 4,763 2,394	Per cent. + 0.9 - 7.6	Per cent. +19.7 +22.1
Rest of Yorks., Lancs., and Cheshire South Western Counties. Rest of England and	1,242 1,327	- 0·1 + 0·5	+32·4 -19·6	1,538 1,782	+ 2.5	+75.0 -15.4
Wales Glasgow Londonderry Belfast Rest of Ireland	795 1,978 634 477 524	- 2·1 + 0·8 + 7·6 - 3·2 - 1·7	+ 1.5 + 7.2 - 7.4 - 9.8 + 1.6	1,277 3,130 935 577 700	- 57 - 3·6 + 6·9 - 14·4 - 8·5	+30.6 +14.0 + 1.6 -23.0 -12.5
Total	11,364	+ 0.7	- 2.9	17,096	- 2.6	+13.1

Employment in London showed a slight improvement. At Manchester short time working was again very prevalent; nearly one-half of the workpeople covered by returns lost on the one-half of the workpeople covered by returns lost on the average over 17 hours through short time in the week ended 29th April. Employment in the rest of Lancashire and in Yorkshire and Cheshire was fair, and practically all the operatives reported upon worked full time; in the South-Western counties it was slack, over 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns working, on an average, nearly 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 29th April. In the rest of England and Wales employment remained quiet, and at Glasgow it was about the same as during the previous month. At Londonderry an improvement was shown, but in the rest of Ireland employment continued dull.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trade in London during April was fair generally, and showed an improvement compared with March, but some short time was reported. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,273 workpeople in the week ended 29th April showed an increase in the number employed of 2.6 per cent. compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 3.7 per cent. compared with April, 1921.

Employment with milliners in the West End showed a further improvement, but remained only fair.

WHOLESALE MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

In London, employment on the whole continued fair; some short time was still worked. Returns from firms employing 2,090 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 29th April showed no variation in the number employed in comparison with March, but a decrease of 3.6 per

cent. in comparison with a year ago.

In Manchester, employment was slightly better than in the previous month, and, generally, was fair; a little short time was again worked in the costume trade. Returns from firms employing 4,063 workpeople showed an increase in the number employed of 0.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of

20.3 per cent. as compared with April, 1921. Employment in the mantle trade in Glasgow remained moderate on the whole, but again showed an improvement, only about 17 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns received being on short time. Returns from firms employing 1,178 workpeople showed an increase in the number employed of 3-1 per cent. in comparison with March, but a decrease of 2-9 per cent. in comparison with a year ago.

CORSET TRADE.

In the corset trade employment continued fairly good, showing a slight improvement on the previous month; some short time, however, was again reported. Returns from firms employing 5,766 workpeople in the week ended 29th April showed an increase in the number employed of 1.5 per cent. on a month ago, and of 12.9 per cent. on April, 1921.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tanning and currying section was moderate on the whole, showing a slight decline compared with March. In the manufactured leather goods section it was again slack. Short time was general in most of the trades. Returns received from trade unions covering 9,537 workpeople showed that 11·2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 11·0 per cent. in March and 13·9 per cent. in April, 1921.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·8 at 24th April, as compared with 13·6 at 27th March.

With skinners, tanners and curriers employment showed a slight decline, and was only moderate generally; at some

slight decline, and was only moderate generally; at some establishments it was reported as very bad, the great majority of the workpeople being on short time. Employment with saddle, harness and horse-collar makers at Walsall continued slack, and much short time continued to be worked; at Birmingham also it was slack on the whole, short time extending to three days a week being general, but with cycle-saddle makers it was reported as fairly good. Employment with portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather workers was again bad, with a considerable amount of short time. At Birmingham it was reported as quiet, especially with trunk and suit-case makers, and half-time working was the general rule.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade there was a further slight improvement during April; employment was still bad in the heavy boot trade, but fair, on the whole, with operatives engaged in the light boot trade. As compared with a year ago there was an improvement. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.0 at the 24th April, as compared with 9.6 at the 27th March.

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

	Num	ber of W	ork-		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
emic brode to stable blog	Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended 29th	Inc. (Dec. (-			
	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
England and Wales:— London	2,263 9,110	Per cent. + 3.7 + 1.3	Per cent. + 18:0 - 1:6	£ 5,606 24,700	Per cent. + 4.4 + 3.1	Per cent. + 21.0 + 4.1		
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	2,658 6,873	+ 1.5 + 1.7	+ 12.3 + 1.9	6,247 17,117	+ 0.1 + 2.7	+ 20.0		
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	6,612 3,197 2,419 4,623	- 0.8 - 0.7 + 0.8 + 11.4	+ 3·8 + 3·7 + 3·2 + 31·3	15,091 7,987 5,992 10,322	+ 1·3 + 0·2 + 6·5 + 4·0	+ 10·0 + 5·8 + 3·3 + 32·1		
Bristol and Kingswood District Leeds and District	1,166 1,648	- 6·6 + 7·4	+ 80.5 + 2.4	2,135 3,486	- 14·0 + 16·4	+ 87·3 + 2·8		
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	3,868	+ 2.7	+ 4.7	9,388	+ 7.4	+ 28.9		
trict	984	+ 0.3	+ 8.5	2,004	+ 2.4	+ 9.5		
and Wales	2,050	- 1.3	- 7:1	3,709	+ 2.3	+ 11 3		
England and Wales	47,471	+ 1.9	+ 6.3	113,784	+ 3.0	+ 11.2		
Scotland	2,534	- 0.2	- 2.3	4,936	+ 2.4	- 2.5		
Total	50,005	+ 1.8	+ 5.8	118,720	+ 3.0	+ 10 6		

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

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

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

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

Returns received from firms employing 34,650 workpeople showed that in the week ended the 29th April 26.0 per cent. of these employees worked, on the average, 12 hours a week less than full time.

216

In London employment continued bad, but was slightly better than in March. At Leicester employment showed a further improvement, and was fairly good on the whole. At Hinckley employment continued bad, with much short time. At Northampton and at Wellingborough there was a slight improvement, but most firms were still on short time, and there was much unsufficient week forms of the still the results of the still th employment; most firms at Wellingborough closed for a full week at Easter. At Kettering employment continued bad, very few firms were on full time, the average being about three-quarter time. There was an improvement at Rushden at the end of the month, at which time most of the factories were working full time. At Higham Ferrers and Ringstead there was little change, and employment was depressed. At Stafford there was a further improvement, and short time had practically ceased.

At Norwich employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Practically all the firms were working full time, and some cases of overtime were reported. At Bristol and Kingswood and at Leeds employment was bad in the heavy boot trade, and the Easter stoppage was prolonged, sometimes to a fortnight or more, by most firms engaged in this trade. Employment with firms producing light footwear was fairly good. There was a decided improvement in the Rossendale Valley, and several of the larger firms were on full time at the end of the month.

In Scotland employment continued bad at all the principal centres, except at Edinburgh and Kilmarnock, where it was re-

The exports of boots and shoes in April, 1922, amounted to 60,675 dozen pairs, or 4,637 dozen pairs less than in March, 1922, but 20,708 dozen pairs more than in April, 1921.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade was very slack on the whole during April, but in some districts there was a slight improvement. In the South Wales and Monmouth district employment was reported as fair and improving; in Suffolk and Essex it was good; but in most other districts it was depressed.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick and tile and cement trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 24th April, was 18.2, as compared with 19.0 at 27th March.

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

	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	nded Dec. (-) on a		Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
or his tone in value of	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th April, Month 1922. ago.*	Year ago.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,725	Per cent.	Per cent. +33.4	£ 4,023	Per cent.	Per cent 7.8	
Midlands and Eastern	3,047	- 0.7	- 5.2	6,940	- 4.7	-29.9	
Counties South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,143	- 1.4	- 3·5	3,007	+ 2.4	-28.0	
Other Districts	1,428	- 1.2	+14.1	3,142	- 6.0	-13.2	
Total	7,343	- 1.1	+ 5.8	17,112	- 6.2	-22.5	

Returns from firms employing 6,385 workpeople in this trade show about 41 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time, to the extent of 13 hours on the average, during the week ended 29th April

CEMENT.

Employment during April was bad and showed a decline as compared with the previous month; it was much worse than a year ago. Returns from employers employing 5,489 workpeople in the week ended 29th April, 1922, showed a decrease of 4·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with April, 1921, there was a decrease of 38.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 49.6 per cent.* in the amount of wages paid by these firms.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades remained slack, on the whole during April. A very slight general improvement was again shown, although short time was worked in several districts and a decline reported from a few centres. There were slight decreases in the numbers registered as unemployed in all the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below.

Employment remained fairly good with plasterers and continued slack with bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers. With painters it continued to improve, but it was still bad with masons, labourers and workpeople employed on construction of works.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 24th April:-

Occupation.		Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 24th April, 1922.	Percentage of Unem- ployment at 24th April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 27th March, 1922.
Building Trade.		13,558	10.0	+* 0.3
Bricklayers	::	7,052	11.2	- 0.1
Masons		2,788	11.6	- 1.3
Plasterers		676 14,528	3·9 12·4	+ 0.5 - 4.5
Painters Plumbers	::	3,713	10.2	+ 0.3
All other occupations		88,262	23.3	- 0.5
Total		130,577	16.9	- 0.9
Construction of Works. Navvies		10,697 16,748 27,445 158,022	29·6 21·9 24·4 17·9	+ 0.8 - 0.3 + 0.1 - 0.7
Divisions.		34,874	18•5	- 1.2
South-Eastern		16,193	12.6	- 1.0
South-Western		15,915	15.2	- 0·4 - 1·1
Midlands	••	19,860 20,113	20·6 17·8	- 1·1 - 0·1
North-Western	••	24,122	20.3	- 0.7
Scotland		15,001	17.8	- 0.4
Wales		7,385	20.0	- 1.0
Northern Ireland		4,559	32.9	- 1.6
Great Britain and Northe Ireland	rn 	158,022	17:9	- 0.7
Males Females	::	157,621 401	18.0 5.4	- 0.7 - 0.5

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained bad on the whole during April, but in some districts there was a slight improvement. Returns were received from trade unions covering 88,577 workpeople, of whom 8.7 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of April (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 8.8 per cent. at the end of March and 10.7 per cent. in April, 1921.

Mill-Sawing and Machining.—In this trade employment continued bad, and much short time was worked, but in a few localities it was reported as moderate or fair. The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the mill-sawing and machine wood-working trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 24th April, was 13·1, as compared with 13·3 at 27th March.

Furnishing.—Employment in this trade was again bad on the whole, and short time was general. In a number of districts, however, employment was reported as moderate or fair.

Coach Building.—Employment in this trade was fair generally, showing an improvement on a month ago. Short time was worked in many districts.

Coopering.—In this trade employment varied considerably in the different localities, but it was better on the whole than in the previous month, except in the dry section, where a slight decline was reported at a few centres.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the brushmaking trade was fair on the whole, but was reported as slack in some localities. With basket makers it was again bad, and a considerable amount of short time was worked, particularly in Lancashire. Employment with packing-case makers also remained bad, with much short time. With wheelwrights and smiths employment continued bad, and short time was worked in some districts.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades continued bad generally during April. A good deal of short time was worked in all sections.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 7.7 at 24th April, as compared with 7.6 at 27th March.

With letterpress printers employment was generally slack in London and with some classes it was worse than in March. Overtime was worked, however, by compositors and readers in certain offices. In the provinces employment remained generally slack, but a slight improvement was reported from certain centres, including Hull, Nottingham, Derby, and Glasgow. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued bad, and much short time was worked, although in the case of lithographic artists an improvement was reported in London and at graphic artists an improvement was reported in London and at Manchester. Of over, 6,700 workpeople employed in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades covered by returns received by the Department, 30 per cent. were working short time, and losing, on an average, eight hours each per week.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad, and a decline on the previous month was reported in London.

decline on the previous month was reported in London. Of over 3,600 workpeople concerning whom returns were received, 43 per cent. were working, on an average, 9½ hours per week short of full

In the paper trade a slight improvement was reported from one or two districts, but the majority of the mills were still working intermittently. Of over 8,000 workpeople covered by returns received 23 per cent. were working, on an average, 142 hours per week short of full time.

The following Table summarises the Returns from Trade Unions relating to unemployment in April :—

	No. of Members					se(+)or ase(-)
The state of the state of the	at end of Apr., 1922.	Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Printing Bookbinding	76,735 14,711	6·5 10·4	6·0 11·4	7:5 10:3	+ 0.5	- 1·0 + 0·1

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

	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople		Wages p Workpec	
11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
	29th Apr., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th Apr., 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Paper	9,555 9,185 4,747 23,487	Per cent 1.9 - 0.2 + 5.1 + 0.1	Per cent. + 4.8 - 7.1 - 9.4 - 3.2	£ 24,605 32,208 10,562 67,375	Per cent 1.7 - 1.6 + 6.7 - 0.4	Per cent 0.3 - 9.4 - 5.9 - 5.7

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades during April was bad, and slightly worse than a month ago. Much short time continued to be worked. The earthenware section in Yorkshire showed no change, whilst in Bristol employment continued fair. In Scotland employment was bad in the stoneware section of the trade; it was moderate, however, in the white earthenware section at

Glasgow, Bo'ness and Kirkcaldy.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.0 at 24th April, as compared with 12.9 at 27th March.

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

		umber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 29th	lne. (+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (
	April, 1922.	April, Month Voor April,		Month ago.	Year ago.*		
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,601 7,834	- 2.6 - 0.0	+18·2 +114·4	2,676 14,551	-19·4 - 3·2	-11·5 +63·5	
unspecified)	1,521	- 3.1	- 7:3	2,929	+ 5.8	+15.8	
Total	10,956	- 0.8	+64.8	20,156	- 4. 5	+39.5	
DISTRICTS. Potteries	8,483 2,473	- 1·2 + 0·6	+97·0 + 5·5	14,817 5,339	- 6·3 + 0·5	+78·3 -13·1	
Total	10,956	- 0.8	+64.8	20,156	- 4.5	+39.5	

Returns received from employers relating to short time workng showed that about 57 per cent. of 9,000 workpeople covered by the returns worked, on an average, 18 hours short of full time in the week ended 29th April.

The exports of china, earthenware and pottery in April, 1922, amounted to 269,395 cwts., or 30,931 cwts. more than in March, 1922, but 114,294 cwts. less than in April, 1921.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was bad, and showed a decline during April.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the glass trades (excluding optical and scientific glassware), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22:2 at 24th April, as compared with 21:4 at 27th March. Employment in the glass bottle trade was very bad, especially at St. Helens, Leeds and Bristol. With flint glass cutters at

Birmingham there was a further decline, but at Edinburgh a slight improvement was reported. At Glasgow and Edinburgh

some sections reported employment as good.

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

		umber o		Total all V	Wages paid to Workpeople.		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (
	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	29th April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Branches. Glass, Bottle	4,528	Per cent.	Per cent. + 23.8	£ 11,419	Per cent.	Per cent.	
bottles) Other Branches	1,873 510	- 0.2 - 14.1	- 11·4 - 29·7	4,403 1,143	- 3·2 - 16·8	- 20·5 - 36·6	
Total	6,911	- 3.2	+ 6.4	16,965	- 5.7	- 11.7	
Districts. North of England	841 2,841 799	Per cent. - 5.2 - 3.3 - 12 + 6.3	Per cent 4.6 - 5.7 + 48.8	£ 1,876 7,098 1,777	Per cent 3.7 - 8.1 - 7.1	Per cent 15.2 - 26.9 + 21.7	
Scotland Other parts	824 834	+ 6.3	+ 73·8 + 15·0	1,951 2,480	+ 2.7	+62.4	
Total	6,911	— 3·2	+ 6.4	16,965	- 5.7	- 11.7	

Returns covering 5,355 workpeople showed that in the week ended 29th April 28.2 per cent. were working, on the average, 18 hours less than full time.

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate in the food preparation trades

as a whole during April.

In the sugar-refining industry employment remained fair, and the slight improvement previously reported was maintained during the month; both short time and overtime were reported. Employment was fair in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades. Of the workpeople reported upon, 13 per cent. lost about 10½ hours in short time, while 15 per cent. worked 5 hours overtime in the week ended 29th April. The state of employment varied in the biscuit and cake making trade, but was moderate on the whole; short time continued to be prevalent. valent, 31 per cent. of the workpeople for whom returns were received working 10 hours less than full time, but some overtime was also worked. Employment was moderate on the whole in the jam and marmalade trade, and 9 per cent. of the workpeople reported on lost 11 hours on the average in the week ended 29th April on account of short time. A little overtime was reported. In the bacon and preserved meats trade employment continued to be moderate, but little short time or overtime was reported. It was also moderate in the pickle and sauce making trades; of the workpeople covered by the returns in these trades 22 per cent. worked 11 hours short time, on the average, in the week

ended 29th April.

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

		Number orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Trade.	Week ended 29th	Inc. (+)		Week ended 29th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Sugar Refining, etc Cocoa, Chocolate and	7,201	Per cent. + 3·2	Per cent. +13.2	£ 24,493	Per cent. + 4.0	Per cent. + 4.4	
Sugar Confectionery Biscuits and Cakes Jams and Marmalade	29,950 14,713 6,884	- 0.7 - 0.6 - 1.5	+ 6.9 + 2.4 + 1.4	63,543 31,554 14,379	- 3·7 + 4·1 - 0·6	- 4·7 + 2·2 - 3·9	
Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces	1,917 1,514	- 2·0 - 0·2	- 5·6 + 8·0	4,410 2,792	- 0·1 - 2·0	-13·3 - 2·5	
Total	62,179	- 0.3	+ 5.5	141,171	- 0.3	- 1.9	

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

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

AGRICULTURE.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE supply of labour exceeded requirements in practically all parts of the country. Unemployment was to some extent reduced by the demand for labour for potato planting, but the extra workers required for this purpose were readily obtainable, and in many districts this work was stopped by wet weather towards the end of the month.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued moderate, and showed little change on the whole from the previous month.

The number of fishermen whose unemployment books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 24th April was 3,024, as compared with 3,019 at 27th March.

East, South and West Coasts.- Employment at Hull was fair in all branches. At Grimsby it was fairly good. At Yarmouth it declined to slack with fishermen and fish dock labourers, but fish curers were again fairly well employed. At Lowestoft employment improved to fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and to moderate with fish curers. On the Devon and Cornwall coasts it was slack, operations being restricted by boisterous weather. At Cardiff, Swansea and Milford Haven also it con-

Scotland.—Employment at Aberdeen showed an improvement in comparison with the previous month, and was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers and good with fish curers. At men and fish dock labourers and good with fish curers. At Peterhead, although a slight improvement was reported, it remained moderate with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Macduff it was again fair with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh employment continued to improve with fishermen, but was still only moderate, while with fish dock labourers and fish curers it remained bad.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in April, 1922, as compared with April, 1921:—

100 11 1 100 1		y of fish ded.	Value.			
four add at tall the segment set in	April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with April, 1921.	April, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with April, 1921.		
mich (athor though all) of	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£		
Fish (other than shell):— England and Wales Scotland Ireland	849,548 289,715 21,495	+167 622 + 28,206 - 4,388	1,171,365 275,572 19,212	-234,888 -102,649 - 6,188		
Total	1,160,758	+191,440	1,466,149 53,212	-343,725 - 15,841		
Total		Total Edition	1,519,361	-359,566		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during April continued slack generally. At certain ports an improvement was reported, more especially in the coal shipping section. The percentage of work-people unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 24th April, was 22.2, as compared with 21.8 at 27th March.

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

he post, at no cla men. Me select, as	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
ge, in the meck	In	Docks.	Jires.	ASST LES						
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— 1st April, 1922 8th " 15th " 22nd "	5,043 5,077 5,134 5,137 5,515	2,770 3,402 2,628 2,866 3,157	7,813 8,479 7,762 8,003 8,672	8,501 8,599 8,572 8,718 8,652	16,314 17,078 16,334 16,721 17,324					
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th April, 1922	} 5,184	2,980	8,164	8,606	16,770					
Average for Mar., 1922	5,389	2,727	8,116	8,474	16,590					
Average for April, 1921	6,203	2,543	8,746	8,291	17,037					

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in April was 1,179, as compared with 1,208 in the previous month and with 1,519 in April, 1921.

East Coast.—On the Type and Wear employment was fair, and better than in March, with trimmers and teemers: with other classes of dock labour there was an improvement to fairly good on the Tyne, while at Blyth it continued fair. At Hartlepools employment was rather slack, though better than in March; while at Middlesbrough it was reported fairly brisk at the docks, but slack at riverside wharves. Improvements in employment were reported from Hull and Ipswich, but at Goole, and at Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment was still slack.

Southern and Western Ports.-At Plymouth and Falmouth employment remained slack. It was also slack at the Bristol Channel ports, except in the case of Swansea, where the improvement noted last month was maintained, and at Avenmouth, where it was reported fairly good and better than in March. At Liverpool employment remained fairly good with dockers, and bad with coal trimmers and heavers. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 1st May was 14,222, compared with 14,578 in the four weeks ended 27th March, and 13,996 in the corresponding period of last year. At Manchester employment continued slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued dull at Glasgow and Leith, and fair at Dundee. At Belfast it improved to good; at Londonderry it was fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during April among seamen continued slack on the whole. At most of the ports considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements. Towards the end of the month, however, the demand for men increased at the majority of the ports.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.7 at 24th April, as compared with 20.7 at 27th March.

On the Thames the demand, which was small in the early part of the month, improved considerably, being reported as fairly good at the end of April. Employment on the Tyne was moderate. On the Wear the demand remained very quiet. The demand on the Tees was quiet, but improved slightly at the end demand on the Tees was quiet, but improved slightly at the end of the month. At Hull employment was moderate and not so good as in the previous month. Employment was very poor at Goole and Grimsby.

At Southampton employment was fairly good, and better than

in March. The demand at Bristol and Cardiff was quiet, but some improvement was noticeable in the last week of April. Employment at Avonmouth improved, particularly in the latter part of the month. The demand for men at Newport was very poor. Employment at Swansea was fair, and showed a gradual improvement in the course of the month. The demand in the foreign-going trade on the Mersey was moderate, but revived considerably at the close of the month; a large number of men, however, were unable to secure employment.

Employment on the Clyde remained moderate and declined at Leith, where it was described as very poor at the end of the month. The demand for men was fair at Aberdeen and quiet

At Belfast the demand was very quiet, becoming negligible in the last week of the month.

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

	N	Number of Seamen* shipped in						
Principal Ports.	April,	Inc. ((+) or -) on	Four months ended.				
having at malastoka	1922.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April, 1922.	April, 1921.			
ENGLAND & WALES: East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull. Grimsby	1,433 127 333 1,181 30	- 397 - 25 + 27 - 769 + 28	+ 744 + 77 + 108 + 773 + 29	6,357 716 1,242 5,069 57	4,822 477 1,376 3,839 26			
Bristol Channel— Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff‡ Swansea	962 642 2,702 580	- 116 - 366 + 37 + 60	+ 258 + 439 + 2,055 + 68	3,775 4,132 11,576 2,293	2,748 1,910 6,515 1,340			
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	10,087 5,827 8,712	- 539 - 1,869 + 1,982	+ 1,537 + 951 + 2,533	38,781 28,110 26,899	39,151 25.203 21,849			
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	214 284 1,373	- 233 + 75 - 819	- 41 + 282 - 1,009	1,155 841 6,743	1,166 237 7,333			
RELAND: Dublin	98 236	+ 4 - 33	+ 14 + 104	252 1,138	329 701			
Total	34,821	- 2,953	+ 8,922	139,133	119,022			

[•] It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead

Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.*

Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, substantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in 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 two periods of unemployment of not less than two days each, separated by a period of

May, 1922.

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

	No. of Contract of	diw.			TOTAL	UNEMPLOY	MENT.	LUE		1 70 SI	SYSTEMA	TIC SHOP	RT TIM	E.
to a second seco	II ESTE	nated N of Insur Vorkpeo	red	Unemp	Number of ployment dining lo th April	Books		centa		Work Und Insura	er of Sho cers clai employn ince Ben April, 1	ming nent efit at	Sys	entage of tematic rt Time.
Industry.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	To-	Dec.	r.,	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	To-tal.	or Dec. (-as com pared with 27t Mar., 1922.
Building and Construction of Works: Construction of Works other than Building.	765,690 111,550	6,380 1,050	772,070 112,600	130,244 27,377	3 33 68	130 577 27,445	16·9 24·4	-+	0.9	2,466 1,212	3 8	2,469 1,220	0.3	- 0: - 0:
nipbullding	345,080 1,055,300 181,420 179,040 176,990	6,150 84,340 30,890 41.210 69,340	351,230 1,139,640 212,310 220,250 246,330	134,888 307,166 34,083 24,991 25,172	809 10,474 4 329 3,971 5,818	135,697 317,640 38,412 28,962 30,990	38·6 27·9 18·1 13·1 12·6	+++	2·4 1·0 0·7 0·2 0·4	3,147 30,074 1,302 1,683 3,690	149 1,609 276 502 851	3,296 31,683 1,578 2,185 4,541	0.9 2.8 0.7 1.0 1.3	- 0· - 0· - 0·
lron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture. Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture Electrical and Surgical Instruments,	286,730 49,250 68,490	17,080 13,060 40,250	303,810 62,310 108,740	99,409 13,342 11,503	2,397 2,713 5,122	101,806 16,055 16,625	33·5 25·8 15·3	+ +-	2·2 0·5 0·3	8,623 883 1,534	142 136 1,192	8,765 1,019 2,726	2·9 1·6 2·5	- 0·
etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc. Wire and Wire Goods	20,100 5,630 21,140	8,650 9,530 6.470	28,750 15,160 27,610	7,785 794 4,895	1,788 1,535	9,573 2,329	33·3 15·4	-+	0.7	939 152	433 671	1,372 823	4·8 5·4	+ 0:
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc. Hardware and Hollow-ware Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including	21,130 55,870 29,620	15,880 50,230 18,720 18,360	37,010 106,100 48,340 54,070	6,063 10 101 4,837 5,001	944 4,230 10,235 2,761 2,557	5,839 10,293 20,336 7,598 7,558	21·1 27·8 19·2 15·7 14·0	+	0·8 0·6 0·8 0·2 0·1	704 466 938 1,103 206	147 352 960 631 387	851 818 1,898 1,734 593	3·1 2·2 1·8 3·6 1·1	- 0· - 0· - 0·
Musical Instruments).	35,280 48,010	31,110 21,790	66,390 69,800	5,637 6,784	4,125 2,850	9,762	14.7	-51	0.1	617	935	1,552	2.3	- 1-
icks, Tiles, etc. ttery, Earthenware, etc. ass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.) tel, College, Club, etc. Service	67,690 33,450 34,240 98,310	10,560 36,610 9,300	78,250 70,060 43,540	12,590 5,114 8,510	1,623 5,360 1,170	14,213 10,474 9,680	18·2 15·0 22·2	+-++	0·8 2·1 0·8	635 648 645 2,232	110 969 126	875 758 1,614 2,358	1·3 1·0 2·3 5·4	0 + 0
undry Service	16,420 120,410	231,280 89,590 98,580	329,590 106,010 218,990	12,161 1.259 9,286	15,879 5.014 3,281	28,040 6,273 12,567	8·5 5·9 5·7	- + + +	0·7 0·1 0·1	75 27 65	137 100 59	212 127 124	0·1 0·1 0·1	0-
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service. Other Road Transport Seamen Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc.	281,690 87,540 153,080 113,740 191,450 34,390	16,820 5,530 3 660 1,510 3,450 6,120	298,510 93,070 156,740 115,250 194,900 40,510	25,619 3,818 27,896 22,598 42,823 7,910	950 171 151 112 396 747	26,569 3,989 28,047 22,710 43,219 8,657	8·9 4·3 17·9 19·7 22·2	- + - + +	0·3 0·5 1·0 0·4	887 106 440 126 385	27 3 1 4 2	914 109 441 130 387	0·3 0·1 0·3 0·1 0·2	- 0 - 0
Ining Industry:— Coal Mining Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying Other Mining Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging	1,157.750 24,440 9,200 58,430		1,167,610 24,560 9,480 59,230	91,496 9,292 3,127 6,488	674 16 38 74	92,170 9,308 3,165 6,562	7·9 37·9 33·4 11·1	+ 1111	0·8 0·2 2·7 3·4 1·0	1,075 245 43 624	86 3 1 6 4	1,078 246 49 628	0·7 0·1 1·0 0·5 1·1	- 0 + 0 - 0 - 0
rinting and Paper Trades: Paper making and Staining Manufactured Stationery Print ng, Publishing and Bookbinding xtile Trades: Cotton Trade	41,320 21,070 137,850	18,060 47,740 75,770	59,380 68,810 213,620	4 623 1,963 10,941	1,789 3,933 5,579	6,412 5,896 16,520	10·8 8·6 7·7	+ -+	0·2 0·3 0·1	2,499 500 1,104	947 2,826 1,183	3,446 3,326 2,287	5·8 4·8 1·1	- 0 - 0 - 0
Woollen and Worsted Trades Silk Trade Flax, Linen, and Hemp Trades Jute Trade Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manufacture.	196,620 109,760 11,820 28,320 14,350 7,000	376,460 154,680 21,960 61,670 33,620 14,650	573 080 264,440 33,780 89,990 47,970 21,650	27,887 10,341 1,036 5:524 1,756 949	49,194 8,571 1,277 13,693 5,042 2,440	77,081 18,912 2,313 19,217 6,798 3,389	13·5 7·2 6·8 21·4 14·2 15·7	+-+	1.6 1.2 0.2 4.5 1.2 1.3	15,632 2,204 127 3,252 740 72	27,256 2,064 366 9,814 1,422 583	42,888 4,268 493 13,066 2,162 655	7:5 1:6 1:5 14:5 4:5 3:0	- 0 - 0 - 1 - 2 - 13
Hosiery Trade Lace Trade Carpet and Rug Manufacture Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Other Textiles.	19,040 11,120 9,690 74,200 13,460	63,320 16,830 12,860 26,120 31,940	82,360 27,950 22,550 100,320 45,400	839 2,507 635 9,389 1,591	1,506 1,436 682 2,593 3,777	2,345 3,943 1,317 11,982 5,368	2·8 14·1 5·8 11·9 11·8	1+1+1	0·2 0·5 0·7 0·6 0·1	88 535 44 4,357 388	362 1,054 264 1,571 841	450 1,589 308 5,928 1,229	0·5 5·7 1·4 5·9 2·7	- 0 + 0 - 0 - 1 + 0
Tailoring Trades Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc. Hats, Caps and Bonnets	68,950 23,220 13,040	141,380 212,230 20,800	210,330 235,450 33,840	5,729 1,705 1,528	7,023 13,613 1,136	12,752 15,318 2,664	6·1 6·5 7·9		1.9 1.1 1.0	484 114 721	1,962 3,606 469	2,446 3,720 1,190	1·2 1·6 3·5	- 0· - 0·
Other Clothing od, Drink and Tobacco: Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco. Cigar and Cigarette Manu-	1,860 94,190 18,940 265,560	12,070 52,560 22,790 174,260	13,930 146,750 41,730 439,820	99 11,548 2,260 25,535	3,173 1,575 17,694	551 14,721 3,835 43,229	4·0 10·0 9·2 9·8	++	0·5 0·4 0·4 0·1	1,318 308 1,030	22 632 398 3,194	29 1,950 706 4,224	0·2 1·3 1·7	- 0 - 0 - 0
Racture. Seellaneous Trades and Services: Public I tility - ervice Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades	13,620 222,930 10,380 549,880	18,350 3,720 446,280	241,280 14,100 996,160	1,593 17,753 840 44,286	881 173 23,899	18,634 1,013 68,185	7·7 7·2 6·8	+ -	0.3	1,551 34 1,757	561 34 29 1,501	1,585 63 3,258	0·7 0·4 0·3	_
National and Local Government Service. Professional Service Other Industries and Services	69,220 164,630	122,880 113,970 77,070	394,950 183,190 241,700	31,140 4,070 41,198	6,054 2,359 8,591	6,429 49,789	9·4 3·5 20·6	+ ++	0·5 0·1 0·3	2,424 44 4,342	134 39 330	2,558 2,558 83 4,672	0.6	- 0 - 0
TOTAL	8.458.370	3,422,280	11,880 650	1,419,324	295,644	1,714,968	14.4			113,913	74,726	188,639	1.6	- 0.

[•] The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administration of Unemployment Insurance in the Irish Free State having been transferred to the Provisional Government as from 1st April (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1922, page 159). The percentages for March have been re-calculated on the new basis.

^{*} Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

THE number of persons remaining on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at 24th April was 1,699,251, as compared with 1,689,734 at 27th March. The men's Live Register increased by 27,423, while in the women's and juveniles departments there were decreases of 17,253 and 653 respectively.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges

* 1	17	0	1	1 1	OALL	A	1000.
mino	The	TOIL	Weeks	engeg	24111	ADIII.	1944
ruiling	OHIC	Tour	WCCED	CIICCC	m . CAL	P,	1922:-

220

- 2 rd 8 rd management			Applications outstanding at end of week.		
Week ended	Applica- tions by Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers.	
27th March, 1922	18,421	16,435	1,689,734	17,402	
3rd April, 1922	19,184 18,446 12,126 17,131	16,681 15,512 10,409 13,583	1,693,788 1,669,646 1,690,872 1,699,251	17,477 17,600 17,255 18,359	
Total (4 weeks)	66,887	56,185	_		

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 24th April, 1,346,044 were men, 54,442 were boys, 259,436 were women, and 39,329 were girls. Of the 18,359 vacancies unfilled, 4,637 were for men, 11,287 were for women, and 2,435 for juveniles.

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the five weeks ended 10th April are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (23,772) during the five weeks ended 10th April, 1922, showed a decrease of 1,306, or 5.2 per cent., compared with the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 16,713, women for 5,027, and juveniles for 2,032—decreases of 2.1 per cent. in the case of men, 12.5 per cent. in the case of women, and 10.2 per cent. in the case of

Slight increases occurred in the number of applications from men in engineering and ironfounding, construction of vehicles miscellaneous metal trades, commercial and clerical occupations and general labourers. There were decreases in dress, including

boots and shoes, (22.4 per cent.), the textile trades (19.2 per cent.), building and construction of works (10.7 per cent.), and the transport trades (3.3 per cent.).

In the case of women there were slight increases in the number of applications in the food, tobacco, drink and lodgings group of trades, and in engineering and ironfounding. In all other occurrent, the process of pations, however, there were considerable decreases, the principal being dress, including boots and shoes, (31.7 per cent.), the textile trades (14.7 per cent.), and domestic service (9.5 per

Of the total applications from men, 23·3 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 14·1 per cent. in building and construction of works, 9·7 per cent. in the transport trades, 8·9 per cent. in shipbuilding, and 7·9 per cent. as general labourers. Of the total applications from women, 37·5 per cent. were in the textile trades, while domestic service accounted for 20·5 per cent.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the five weeks ended 10th April was 3,178, as compared with 3,296 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,795 were for men, 956 were for women, and 427 were for juveniles—decreases of 0.4 per cent. in the case of men, 7.9 per cent. in the case of women, and 6.0 per cent. in the case of juveniles. Increases occurred in the number of vacancies notified for men in building and construction of works, commercial and clerical occupations, and dress (including boots and shoes); while there were slight decreases in engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding, miscellaneous metal trades, the trans-

port trades and general labourers.

Of the total vacancies notified for men, 51.5 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 4.6 per cent. in shipbuilding and 17.7 per cent. for general labourers.

The only exceptions to the general decrease in the number of vacancies notified for women were the textile trades, engineering

and ironfounding, and dress (including boots and shoes) Of the total vacancies notified for women, 18,564, or 64.7 per

cent., were in domestic service. Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 10th April was 2,680, as compared with 2,815 during the previous period. Compared with the previous month, the average daily number of vacancies filled by men, women, and juveniles decreased by 1.4 per cent., 11.8 per cent., and 7.0 per cent. respectively.

cent., and 7.0 per cent. respectively.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 84.3 per cent., as compared with 85.4 per cent. during the previous period. Of the total vacancies filled by men 52.6 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 4.9 per cent. in shipbuilding, and 18.4 per cent. as general labourers.

In the men's department there were increases in the number of vacancies filled in building and construction of works, commercial and clerical occupations and dress (including boots and shoes), while decreases occurred in engineering and ironfounding, shipbuilding, miscellaneous metal trades, the transport trades, agriculture and general labourers. In the women's department there was a decrease in the number of vacancies filled in most of the principal trade groups, the most important being a decrease of 13·1 per cent. in the number of women placed in domestic service.

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 31,432 applications were received from boys and 5,450 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified 4,838, or 88.8 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by boys 32.5 per cent. were in the transport trades, 13.2 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding and 8.8 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations.

The number of applications received from girls was 29,535. The number of vacancies notified was 7,333, of which 6,051, or 82.5 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 33.1 per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 16.1 per cent., and commercial and clerical occupations for 3.2 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trade groups was greatest in building and construction of works (95.5 per cent.), engineering and ironfounding (93.0 per cent.), the transport trades (91.3 per cent.), and commercial and clerical occupations (88.4 per cent.). In the case of girls the percentages were: Food, tobacco, drink and the control of the control lodgings occupations (96.4), commercial and clerical occupations (89.2), the transport trades (87.5), and dress (including boots and shoes) (86.7).

Of the total vacancies (10,889) filled by juveniles, 1,690, or 15.5 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Table shows, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the number of applications from men and women, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 10th April, and the number remaining on the Live Registers. It should be noted that the number on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges does not include persons on short time :-

	1001-110	M	en.	alphings
Group of Trades.†	Applica- tions from Work- people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building	62,102 8,838	118,664 19,236	7,786 19,950	6,864 19,782
founding Shipbuilding Construction of Vehicles Miscellaueous Metal Trades Domestic Service Commercial and Clerical	116,754 44,493 3,201 40,478 5,463 10,478	342,220 114,704 8,050 109,228 15,475 26,690	2,149 2,483 238 280 589 2,136	1,826 2,468 168 217 426 1,855
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages Agriculture	48,735 2,220 29,391	126,215 4,725 50,372	1,689 1,137 333	1,416 1,083 283
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	6,441	18,430	583	458
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings	5,753 39,639 77,411	15,057 106,167 212,094	180 9,513 4,821	129 9,334 4,344
Total	501,397	1,287,327	53,867	50,653
		Wo	men.	AT 1 OCH
Engineering and Iron- founding	3,606 5,505	15,944 14,362	299 185	267 149
Resident domestic ser-	6,732	4,178	8,084	3,335
Non-resident domestic servants	9,011	9,853	3,506	2,480
Other domestic offices and services	15,189 7,681	20 653 17,805	6,974 813	5,731 657
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages Agriculture	3,954 184 56,603	9,663 429 81,567	345 92 2,085	320 83 1,648
Dress (including Boots and Shoes)	10,219	20,845	4,132	2,496
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings	6,692 3,182 22,262	13,528 5,615 46,294	262 183 1,723	193 159 1,335
Total	150,820	260,736	28,683	18,853
	The state of the s	Entertain the	Committee Committee	Section 1

† Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this table, and from all other figures above except those in the first three paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of five weeks ended 10th April was 1930.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

May, 1922.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 38, as compared with 48 in the previous month, and 44 in April, 1921. In these new disputes about 11,000 workpeople were directly involved and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). The stoppages which began in March in the engineering and shipbuilding trades continued throughout April, and are estimated to have involved about 240,000 workpeople. Details of these disputes will be found on pages 106 and 156 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for March and April respectively, and on page 200 of the current issue. In addition, about 15,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 56 smaller disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in April was thus 96, involving about 267,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during April of nearly 5,800.000 working days.

The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:—

Groups of Trades.		er of Disp gress in	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
	Started before 1st April.	Started in April.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in April.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in April.
Building	8 14 19	3 9 15	11 23 34	500 17,000 244,000	7,000 154,000 5,573,000
Textile & Clothing Transport Other Trades Employees of Public Authorities	4 3 7 3	3 3 2 3	7 6 9 6	1,000 1,000 2.500 1,000	13,000 9,000 18,000 17,000
Total, April, 1922	58	38	96	267,000	5,791,000
Total, Mar., 1922	53	48	101	277,000	3,517,000
Total, April, 1921	54	14/4	98	1,191,000†‡	23,802,000†1

Approxima e

Causes.—Of the 38 disputes beginning in April, 16, directly involving about 2,800 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8, directly involving about 3,700 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 4, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During April settlements were effected in the case of 11 new disputes, directly involving about 4,600 workpeople, and 23 old disputes, directly involving about 9,900 workpeople. Of these disputes 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 5,600 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 8,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving about 1,600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Disputes in First Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in first Four Months of 1921 and 1922 for the settled in

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

		Jan. to Ar	ril, 1921.	J	an. to Apri	11, 1922.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress
Building Mining and Quarrying	40 20	7,000 1,161,000‡	230,000 23,134,000‡	29 54	3,000 36,000	59,000 511,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	27	30,000†	2,220,000†	28	245,000	8,539,000
Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport. Agriculture Fishing	25 8 9 8 9	8,000 2,000 1,500 3,000 3,000	197,000 59,000 21,000 22,000 21,000	24 5 12 32 3	7,000 3,000 2,000 6,000 3,000	172,000 44,000 35,000 77,000 66,000
Woodworking and Furnishing	17	4,000	93,000	8	1,000	29,000
Other Trades Employees of Public Authorities	2 41 9	500 6,000 2,000	6,000 124,000 30,000	9 22 19	2,000 3,000 4,000	39,000 70,000 56,000
Total	215	1,228,000	26,157,000	245	315,000	9,697,000

INCIPAL TRADE	DIODITOR						á
INCIPAL TRADE	DISPUTES	IN	PROGRESS	IN	APRIL.	1922	ĺ

Occupations and Locality.	Number of Work- people Involved.		Date wh	en Dispute		The least the same of the		
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	Began.	Ended.	Cause or Object.	Result.		
Building Trades:— French polishers (employed by master builders and shop- fitters), carpenters and joiners.— London.	300	100¶	1922. 28 Jan.	10 April	Against application to french polishers of building trade conditions as to travelling allow-	Work resumed on employers'		
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal miners, etc. — Sunderland (near).	1,	558	1921. 3 Oct.		place of those observed in the cabinet trade. Men demanded reinstatement of two putters, dismissed for alleged malingering under the protection of the Minimus	No settlement reported.		
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BULDING TRADES:— Engineers, etc. (members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union) and other workpeople ** in the employment of firms affiliated to the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations.—United Kingdom.	160,	000††	1922. 13 Mar.	ETALAN	Ware Act. Subsequently men desired to resume work, but employers demanded abolition of certain collery customs. (See Special Articles on pages 106 and 156 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for March and April respectively, and page 200 of the current issue.)	TREASURE TO LA CONTROL OF THE CONTRO		
Shipyard workers — Federated districts and certain other districts.	80,	.000††	29 Mar.	6 May §§	Against proposed reduction of war bonus by 10s. 6d. a week	Reductions accepted of 10s, 6d, a		
OTHER TRADES:— Workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture—Chesham. Marine wireless telegraph operators.—Loidon, Liverpool and other ports.	and 500 18 Mar For rate of wages prescribed by National Agreement. 3 April 22 April Dispute arising out of proposed new conditions of apples.		week as from 29th March, followed by 3s. on 17th May and 3s. on 7th June (see page 200). No settlement reported. Work resumed pending negotiations.					
Chemical workers and electri- cians—South Wales.	472	46	27 Feb.	12 April	ment, involving liabil ty to other than telegraphic duties. Against proposed reduction in wages.	Agreement effected providing		
Teachers (elementary schools)— Southampton. * Disputes involving less than 10 workduration (i.e., number of workness)	464		3 April	•	drawn) to reduce existing -cale of salaries, the teachers claim-	posed minimum rates, subject to negotiations with individual firms as regards workpeople claiming to be graded above the minimum. No settlement reported.		

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

A general dispute in the coal mining industry was in progress in April, 1921. n making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures ha

n making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople din more than one dispute are counted more than one in the totals. The extent of such duplication is very slight except in the mining and quarrying group the occupation is printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, the inserting that these workpeople were idle for a short period only.

On 3rd May the lock-out, previously confined to members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, was extended to members of other Trade Unions in the

it Estimated number involved up to the end of April, exclusive of workpeople unemployed when the stoppage began. Exact figures are not available.

‡‡ The districts involved included the Clyde, East Scotland, North-East Coast, Hull, Barrow, Liverpool, Birkenhead, London, Southampton, and Portsmouth

As a limit of the latest and the latest and the Mersey.

No agreement has yet been reported with Ship Repairing players in London and on the Mersey.

^{*} The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administration of Employment Exchanges in the Irish Free State having been transferred to the Provisional Government (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1922, page 159).

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see note in next column) the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April resulted in a reduction of over £700,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 3,200,000 workpeople and in an increase of about £7,000 in the wages of 155,000

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

Group of Trades.	Number	ximate of Work- fected by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
Avii or to enperon t	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building Mining and Quarrying Mining and Steel Fron and Steel Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Clothing	155,000	463,000 518,000 144,000 132,000 757,000 259,000 533,000	£ 7,000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	35,700 223,700 92,500
Transport Chemical, Brick, Pottery etc. Public Utility Services Other	=	172 000 150,000 62,000	Ξ	42,500 23,400 8,200
Total	155,000	3,220,000	7,000	712,900

Building trade operatives sustained a reduction of 2d. per hour under a general agreement, which affected all the principal towns in Great Britain except Liverpool and Birkenhead. There was also a general reduction of ½d. per hour in the case of men

also a general reduction of ½d. per hour in the case of men engaged on civil engineering work.

In the mining group the workpeople affected by increases were coal miners in Northumberland, Radstock, Bristol and Scotland, the amount of increase varying from about 1 to 2¾ per cent. on current rates. In the case of Northumberland the subsistence wage was slightly reduced for the lower-paid datal workers, and there was also a reduction in the subsistence wage paid in Durham. There were small decreases (varying from under 1 to about 2 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of coal miners in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire, and the Forest of Dean.

Reductions occurred in April in the wages of blastfurnace workers in nearly all the principal districts, varying from about 1 per cent. on current rates in Cleveland to over 15 per cent. in South Staffordshire and the West of Scotland. Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands sustained a decrease of over 14 per cent. on current rates, and steel sheet millmen a

and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands sustained a decrease of over 14 per cent. on current rates, and steel sheet millmen a decrease of nearly 8½ per cent.

Engineers and shipbuilders at Belfast had their wages reduced by 10s. 6d. per week. In the Birmingham district men employed in the brass trade sustained a decrease of ½d. per hour.

The principal reductions in the textile group affected workpeople in the cotton, woollen and worsted and bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries. In the case of cotton operatives the reduction amounted to 40 per cent. on the standard lists, equivalent to about 16½ per cent. on current rates. Woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire had their cost of living wage reduced

Total ... 22,300 6,800,000 3,320 1,921,400

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in April. [Note.—The above statistics exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, farm labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics.]

by 10 per cent. on basis rates (about 5 per cent. on current rates) in the case of timeworkers, with proportionate reductions in the

case of pieceworkers. In the clothing group the principal decreases resulted from Orders under the Trade Boards Acts and affected all classes of workpeople in the ready-made tailoring and wholesale mantle and costume trades and females employed in the dressmaking and women's light electring trades.

In the railway service men employed in the traffic grades sustained a reduction of 2s. per week under the "cost of living" sliding scale, and, in addition, 2s. was withdrawn from the special advances granted in June, 1920. Chemical workers had their wages reduced by 1d. per hour. Men employed in the soap and candle trade sustained a decrease of 5s. per week, and those in the brickmaking trade a decrease of 6s. per week.

In the public utility services, under "cost of living" sliding scales, gasworkers sustained a decrease of ½d. per hour, men employed in electricity supply undertakings a decrease of 1d. per hour, and those in waterworks undertakings decreases varying from 2s. to 6s. per week. women's light clothing trades.

Of the changes taking effect in April, 6, affecting over 9,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 6, affecting nearly 4,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 136, affecting 1,885,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the from 2s. to 6s. per week. remaining 154, affecting nearly 1,477,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 16 cases, involving over 5,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary of Changes in January-April, 1922.

Group of Trades.	Approx Number peo affected	of Work- ple Change in Weekly Wa		ange
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases
Building Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel	100 22,000	498,000 1,075,000 234,000	£ 20 3,250 —	£ 2?2,200 246,700 155,700
Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	= 200 =	1,302,000 317 000 922,000 488,000 932.000	= 50	205,700 86,800 297,600 92,200 337,300
Paper, Printing, &c. Furniture and Wood- working Chemical, Glass, Brick,	- 50	104,000	_	15,200 23,300
Pottery, &c	=	249,000 166,000 323,000 106,000	=	79,600 32,300 102,300 24,500
Total	22,300	6,800,000	3,320	1,921,400

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1922.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	BUI	LDING AN	D ALLIED TRADES (including C	onstruction of Works).
Building	London and Districts within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross; also Grays and Purfleet, Epsom and Watford		Bricklayers, masons and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, plasterers, painters, electric and steam derrick drivers, travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers (steam or electric), portable and stationary engine drivers boiler attendants and crane signalmen, scaffolders, timbermen and labourers	Decrease of 2d. per hour.* Rates after change: masons (fixers), granite masons, and spindle and fourcutter machinists, 1s. 11d.; plumbers, 1s. 10d.; painter 1s. 9d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; electric derrick drivers, 1s. 9d.; steam derrick drivers, 1s. 8d.; marble polishers, 1s. 8d.; crane and traveller drivers, 1s. 7d. scaffolders and timbermen, and engine drivers, 1s. 6d. labourers, boiler attendants and crane signalmen 1s. 5d.
	Other Principal towns in Great Britain (except Liverpool and Birkenhead)*		Building trade operatives (except plumbers in certain towns (See p. 223) and painters in Scotland)	Decrease of 2d. per hour.*

^{*} The change took effect under a resolution of the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry. Full particulars as to the rates previous paid and the localities affected were given on p. 144 of the March GAZETTE. In the case of bricklayers, masons and labourers employed by members of the Scott Building Contractors' Association in the Glasgow and West of Scotland district (whose wages were not generally reduced in February), the rates were reduced is. 10d. for tradesmen and is. 5d. for labourers as from 1st April.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	BUILDING	G AND. AI	LIED TRADES (including Const	ruction of Works)—(continued).
	Various towns* Macclesfield Preston Leek and Newark Stoke and New- castle-under-Lyme District	April* 24 April 15 April 1 April 1 April	Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 1s. 11d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 0½d. to 1s. 10½d.).
all no re- long alt to	Chard East Grinstead Lingfield		Building trade operatives Building trade operatives Building trade operatives	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painter 1s. 3d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 11d. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: trade men, 1s. 4½d.; scaffolders, 1s. 1½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d. Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: trade
Building	Salisbury (certain firms) Sidmouth	29 April { 1 April	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers and labourers Painters and grainers Building trade operatives	men, 1s. 4½d.; scaffolders, 1s. 1½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½ Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: trademen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: skille painters and grainers, 1s. 4d.; rough painters, 1s. 3d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painter.
(continued)	Wadebridge Llandrindod Wells	1 April	Building trade operatives Building trade operatives	1s. 3½d.; other tradesmen, is. 4½d.; labourers, is. 1½d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: trades men, is. 4d.; labourers, is. Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: trades men, is. 7d.; labourers, is. 3d. Decrease of 3d. per hour (is. 10½d. to is. 7½d.). Decrease of id. per hour (is. 10½d. to is. 7½d.).
Aproblem of	Aberdeen Dumfries and Galloway	8 April	Masons Joiners and plasterers Plumbers Masons and joiners	Decrease of 32d. per hour (1s. 112d. to 1s. 8d.).
101 & 12 sh	Belfast	11 April { 1 April	Plasterers	Decrease of 5d. per hour. Rates after change: masons 1s. 62d.; joiners, 1s. 6d. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
	Ramsey (Isle of Man) and District	day in April	Masons, joiners, plumbers, painters, and masons' labourers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: trades men, 1s. 2d.; masons' labourers, 11d.
Construction of Works	Great Britain London (Metropolitan Police Area)	1st pay after 18 April 1st pay in April	Men employed on civil engineer- ing constructional works Men employed by public works contractors	Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 4d. other centres, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3½d. Decrease† of 1d. per hour. [For particulars of rate previously paid see p. 79 of February GAZETTE.]
	London	1 April	Asphalte workers	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rates after change spreaders, 1s. 6d.: notmen and labourers 1s. 73
Allied	Manchester, Sal- ford and Bolton Scotland	1 April 1 April	Concretors and asphalters Asphalte workers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
Building Trades.	London District (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	10 April	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: spreaders 1s. 6½d.; potmen (common asphalte), 1s. 5½d.; labourers, 1s. 5d. Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d.).‡
	Glasgow	3 April 1 April	Monumental masons Decorative glassworkers	Decrease of 4d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 8d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 8½d.).
	manonester		MINING AND QUARRYIN	
	Northumberland	1 April	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 5:15 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, making wages 85:15 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid datal workers receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 9½d. per day (compared with 6s. 10d. during March).
. Will to	Durham Yorkshire and East Midland Area§	1 April	Adult day wage workers employed in or about coal mines	Subsistence wage of 6s. 10d. per day, previously paid, reduced to 6s. 8½d. per day. Decrease of 0.86 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 90.37 per cent. above the standard of 1911.
	Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire		Separate Sep	Decrease of 3 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages 54 per cent. above the standard of 1911.
Coal Mining.	Forest of Dean Radstock¶		Workpeople (both under- ground and surface) em-	Decrease of 1:15 per cent. on standard base rates of 1919, leaving wages at the minimum of 62 per cent. above the standard of 1919. Increase of 3:62 per cent. on standard base rates of 1918, making wages 594 per cent.
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Bristol	1 April	ployed in or about coal	1918, making wages 594 per cent, above the standard of 1918. Increase of 2:39 per cent, on standard base rates of 1917 for hewers and of 2:06 per cent, for other workers, making wages 27:3 and 28:97 per cent, respectively above the standard of 1917, subject to lower paid married men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 6d. per day for underground workers and 6s. for surface workers, provided that necessary additions do not exceed 6d. per day for underground workers, and 9d. per day for
Fireclay	Scotland	1 April]	Portage Dierasse	Increase of 3.73 per cent. on standard base rates of 1888, making wages 113.73 per cent. above the standard of 1888, subject to a subsistence wage for lower paid day wage surface workers t
Mining	South Stafford- shire and East Worcestershire	April	Miners and surface workers em- ployed in fireclay mines	Decrease of 6d. per shift for those 18 years of age and over, and of 3d. per shift for those under 18.
* The date of	change and the districts a	footed and a	- 6-11	

The date of change and the districts affected are as follows:—1st April—North Eastern Area: Including Blaydon, Blyth, Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, epools, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Thornaby, and Wallsend; North East Lancashre: ester Area: Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Cheadle, Disley, Dukinfield, Eccles, Edenfield, Farnworth, Glossop, Old, Hyde, Leigh, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Oldham, Openshaw, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rochdale, Sale, Salford, Stalybridge, Stockport, Whitefield and Wilmslow; Brighouse; Belper, Derby, Ilkeston, Leicester, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton; and Stafford, Id, Morley, Normanton. Otley, Rotherham, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell, and Yeadon; Chesterfield. 14th April—This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages directed in

Ingham and Sutton Coldifield.

This decrease took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c. In addition to the above reduction in wages, the hours of labour were decreased from 47 to 44 per week.

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

In the case of West Yorkshire, the surface workers' percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st April was 88-71 for the Eastern Area and 85-37 for the

In this coalfield the change took effect from 30th March for those paid weekly.

The percentages quoted apply to the North Side of Bristol; on the South Side the percentage increase was 1.72 (hewers) and 1.39 (other workers), making the tentage above the standard 30.64 for hewers and 32.30 for other workers.

For particulars of subsistence wage in operation see p. 80 of the February Labour Gazette. In the case of surface and other workers for whom there are no fined basis rates the April wages are calculated by deducting 14.5 per cent. from the rates in operation in March, 1921, after deducting from the latter the flat rate vances in operation at that date; an advance of is. 8d. per shift given to winding enginemen in December, 1920, is not subject to the reduction of 14.5 per cent.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
1			MINING AND QUARRYING—(c	ontinued).
	Cleveland S. and W. Durham	}24 April {	Ironstone miners, etc.* } Limestone quarrymen } Iron ore miners	Decrease of 13.9* per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 90 per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (10s. 2d. to 10s.), and of 2d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.). Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½d. per shift (8s. 10¼d.)
The state of the s	Cumberland	8 April	Winding enginemen Other underground and surface	to 8s. 83d.). Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1d. per shift for men
Iron Mining, etc.	Furness	9 April	workers Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fit- ters)	to 8s. 8d.) in the bargain price for miners; of 1½d. per shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 1½d.) in the minimum wage; of shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 1½d.) in the minimum wage; of
	Northampton, Banbury and Dis-	19 April 26 April	Ironstone miners and quarry-	1½d. per shift for surfacement, of 4d. per cent. on Decrease, under sliding scale, of 22½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 38½ per cent. above the standard. Decrease of 8½† per cent. on standard rates, leaving
	trict Leicestershire and Lincolnshire West Cumberland	25 April 8 April	Ironstone quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	wages 23 per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½d. per shift for men, and of ¾d. for boys under 16.
T-WORLD CO	Yorkshire	31 Mar.	Freestone quarrymen and	Decrease of 1d. per nour.
	Buxton and Dis- trict	5 April	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 2d. per hour for timeworkers, 1½d. per ton for stone fillers, and 12½ per cent. for other pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: quarrymen, 1s. 5½d.; labourers' minimum, 1s. 1d. per hour. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 22½ per cent. on Decrease, under sliding scale, of 22½ per cent. on
Colongan (s)	Northampton	19 April	Limestone quarrymen Limestone quarrymen	standard rates, leaving wayes 304 per contract standard.
	Matlock	A THE LES	sett-	1s. 0½d.), and a proportionate decrease for per workers. Decrease under "cost of living" sliding scale of 5 per
Quarrying	Clee Hill District		bourers, etc.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s.).
Edwing.	Devon North Wales	(1 April	Granite quarry masons and out- ters Granite quarrymen, etc	Decrease of 10 per cent., subject to a minimum rate for
	East of Scotland (including Fife and the Lothians) West of Scotland	1 April	Quarrymen, settmakers, kerb dressers, luggers, breakers, cutters and labourers	Decrease of about 12 per cent. Decrease of from 10 to 15 per cent. Rates after change for timeworkers: settmakers and kerb dressers, blacksmiths and quarrymen, 1s. 6d.; luggers, 1s. 4d.;
		IRO	N AND STEEL SMELTING AND	labourers, 1s. 2d. MANUFACTURE.
	Cleveland and Durham Tees-side	2 April	Blastfurnacemen Cokemen and by-product	Decrease of 1½ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, leaving wages 3½ per cent. above the standard (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus).
	West Cumberland and North Lan cashire		workers Workpeople at blastfurnaces (except bricklayers and joiners but including engineers and electricians)	standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus, an subject to a minimum wage of 39s. per week for adul
	North Stafford	- 1st make- up day in April		Decrease, under sliding scale, of 19 per cent. On standar rates, leaving wages 68½ per cent. above the standar plus a flat rate make-up payment for keepers, helper and slaggers (varying according to the tonnage ou put), and a war bonus of from 3d. to 7d. per shift for
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Stafford	pay alvei		Decrease, under sliding scale, of 23 per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 30 per cent. above
	Nottinghamshi r	e 25 April		Decrease of 81† per cent. on the standard of leaving wages 23 per cent, above the standard.
	byshire Northamptonshir	e 19 April	Biastitificome	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 22½ per cent. on the standard of 1920, leaving wages 38½ per cent. about the standard. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: brick the standard of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: brick the standard of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: brick the standard of 2d. per hour.
	North Lincol		ployed in iron and steel work	"dirty money" for bricklayers.
	West of Scotland	(9 April	Bricklayers' and joiner labourers Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 28 per cent. on the standard of 1921, leaving wages 33 per cent. above the
The later than the second		3 April	Steel sheet millmen	standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 14 per cent. on standar of 1891, leaving wages 51 per cent. above the standar of 1891, leaving wages of the under sliding scale.
	England an Wales Various Distric in England an Scotland¶	ts 9 April	Semi-skilled workers, labourer and certain other classes i steel works	Third instalment of decrease that what strains
	Midlands (inclu		10.49/07/21/21	Decrease, under stating scale, of 27½ per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 27½ per cent. Standard of 1908, leaving wages 62½ per cent. above the
fron and Steel Manufacture	South Yorkshi and South Lanc		The state of the s	war bonuses reduced by 3s. per week for men, by 1s. 6 for youths 18 to 21 years, and by 9d. per week f
	Consett, Jarro and Newburn	w, 1 April	Steel millmen	Decrease, under stand state, by standard at Co standard rates, leaving wages above standard at Co sett. 522 per cent.; Jarrow, 472 per cent.; Newbur
	Sheffield	1 April	labourers employed in ste works	per hour for bricklayers on hot or dirty work connection with certain specified repairs.
	and a superpart to the superstance of	tod	in 1919 to compensate underground pi	eceworkers for the reduced hours of labour was also withdrawn fr

The additional 8 per cent. which was granted in 1919 to compensate underground pieceworkers for the reduced hours of labour was also withdrawn from 24th April.

† The percentage reduction due under the sliding scale amounted to 16½ per cent., but it was agreed to carry forward 8 per cent. for consideration at the next ascertainment.

‡ The reduction took effect under an agreement made between the West of Scotland Quarrymasters' Association and the trade union concerned.

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‡ The reduction took effect from the pay period beginning nearest 1st May; in most cases this was 30th April.

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

				DOMING APRIL, 1922—(continued).			
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople,	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)			
		IR ON AND	S TEEL SMELTING AND MANUI	EACTION ()			
	+	(2 April	Maintenance men (engineen				
Iron and Steel	South-West Wale	es 1 April	smiths, etc.) employed in Siemens steel works	(88s. to 83s.). Der week for fully skilled craftsmen			
Manufactur (continued)	West of Scotlan	1	Bricklayers in iron and stee works Bricklayers and joiners in iron and steel works	Decrease of 2d man hour (28. to 18. 10d.).			
				per nour; bricklayers, 28 1d new hours, 18, 10d.			
		- 1 April	NGINEERING AND SHIPBUILI	DING TRADES.			
	Sheffield	10 Mar.	Building trade operatives (ex cept plumbers) employed in engineering shops Plumbers employed in engineering shops	men, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.			
	Swansea, Llanelly	Z. 2 April	Males 21 years of ogo and	25. 12d. to 28. 1d.).			
	Neath and Mid Glamorgan Barry, Cardiff		employed in engineering and foundry shops Fitters, turners, blacksmiths	83s.)*, and proportionate decreases for other workers			
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repair- ing, etc., Trades	Newport, Pen arth, Port Tal bot, Swansea and Sharpness	beginning	brassfounders and finishers, sheet metal workers, plumbers, painters, joiners, woodcutting machinists, electrical workers (craftsmen), platers' helpers, smiths' hammermen, riggers, chippers and painters, cranemen, furnacemen	change: fitters, turners, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, patternmakers, brassfounders and finishers, sheet metal workers, plumbers, painters, joiners, woodand platers' helpers, 65s.; riggers, 58s.; chippers and painters, 52s.; smiths' hammermen, 50s.; fitters' a war wage of 17s. 6d. per week.			
			and enginemen, fitters' helpers and general labourers (time- workers) employed in the ship	SOUTH RESIDENCE TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE			
	Cardiff and Barry	18 April	Fitters, turners smiths notten	Decrease of 7s mon			
90 0 0000 90 38 390 2 3		20 500	makers, ironmoulders, core- makers, brassfounders, smiths' strikers, dressers, cupola men and labourers	turners, smiths, moulders and coremakers 80g. haras			
	Belfast (non-fed- erated firms)	13 April	Workpeople employed in the engineering, shipbuilding etc.	Decrease of 10s. 6d. per week for timeworkers and piece- workers.			
		OTHER METAL TRADE'S.					
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	2 April	Maintenance craftsmen employed in the tinplate indus-	Decrease of 5s now apply to 1			
Galvanising	England and Wales (certain firms)	3 April	Workpeople employed in gal- vanising departments (evolud	and proportionate decreases for other workers, Decrease, under sliding scale, of 14 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 51 per cent. above the			
Tube Manufacture	Glasgow, Airdrie, and Coatbridge	3 April	Workpeople (except fitters, turners, bricklayers and joiners)	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 6s. per week for			
Electric Cable Making	Great Britain (excluding Greater London Area)	1 April	Plumber jointers, jointers, and jointers' mates employed in the electric cable making in-	and youths under 21 years of age. Decrease‡ of 1d. per hour.			
	Rotherham, Shef- field, Doncaster, Halifax, Brig- house and Dews- bury Districts	Pay day in week following 20 April	dustry Males employed in the brass- founding and finishing trades	Decreases in bonust of 1s. 11½d. per week for adult dayworkers and pieceworkers, and of ½d. per hour for leaving bonus 28s. 0½d. for adult dayworkers, 24s. 0½d. apprentices.			
Brass Trades	Birmingham and District	Pay day in week following 20 April		apprentices. Decreaset of id. per hour or 1s. 11id. per week (27s. 5d. to 25s. 5id.) in bonus. Rates after change: dressers—Grade C, 34s.; Grade D, 41s.; Grade E, 46s.; polishers—principal hands 54.			
Bedstead	Birmingham Dis-	The state of the s	Youths 18 years to 21 years of age	Decreaset of 4d. per hour.			
Mount and Hearth Furni- ture Making	trict (including Dudley)	in week following 20 April	Males employed in the bedstead mount and hearth furniture trades	Decreasest of 2d. per hour for men 21 years of age and over, and of 2d. per hour for youths 18 years to 21			
ma :	England and Wales	pay in April	Workpeople employed in the bobbin making industry; also shuttlemakers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn	Decreases of 3s. per week (79s. 6d. to 76s. 6d.) for higher skilled men; of 3s. per week (70s. to 67s.) for lesser skilled men; of 2s. per week (59s. to 57s.) for lesser of 1s. per week (32s. to 31s.) for women; and of amounts varying up to 1s. 3d. per week for boys and girls.			
Textile Machinery Fittings Manufacture	Lancashire	1st pay day in Jan. 1st pay	Shuttlemakers (excluding certain firms at Garston and Blackburn)	Percentage addition of 110 per cent., previously paid, reduced to 89 per cent.			
- staracture	E. 1 - DEATH AND AND	day in April lst pay day in		Percentage addition of 89 per cent. previously paid, reduced to 71 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 71 per cent. Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 8d.).			
	Yorkshire	Jan. 1st pay day in	huttlemakers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.).			
Wire Manufacture	Chom-13	27 Mar.	iron and steel wire manu-	Decrease of 8s. 6d. per week.			
Hosiery Needle	Lough borough and Ilkeston	7 April Pay day A	Il classes of workness.	Decrease of 8s. per week.			
6		ending 29 April	making trade	Decrease; of 1d. in the 1s. off base rates.			
Cutlery	Sheffield	o mpri	blades for shut up and fast handle work, marking, and hardening, etc.)	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.). Revised list of piece prices adopted, resulting in a reduction in earnings for certain classes of work.			
* Including fitters, turners, smiths, ironmoulders, brassmoulders and marking to the							

* Including fitters, turners, smiths, ironmoulders, brassmoulders and machinists; patternmakers receive a slightly higher rate.

† Belonging to the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

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

† Including spinners and straighteners, cutters up, polishers, testers, picklers, cleaners, warehouse and yard labourers, and furnacemen engaged on hardening, tening, patenting and galvanising.

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

	A SECTION OF STREET	Date from which change	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Trade.	Locality.	took effect.		1.00
	mentant to the		OTHER METAL TRADES—(c	ontinued).
months and	e gray not dance	7 Mar. I	Temales employed in the nut and bolt trade	Decreases of 2s. per week for those 18 years of age and over and of 1s. per week for those under 18 years. Weekly rates after change (timeworkers): 12s. at 14 years, increasing with each year of age to 23s. at 18 years and to 29s. for those 21 years and over.
Nut, Bolt and Screw	Birmingham and Darlaston		Adult males employed in the nut and bolt trade	years and to 29s. for those 21 years and addition Decrease of 6s. per week for timeworkers, and addition of 85 per cent. previously paid on base piece rates fixed in 1915, reduced to 71 per cent. Decrease of 6s. per week.
Manufacture	Birmingham and District	after 8 April	Adult male workers in the screw making trade	STATE OF THE PARTY
astory copular	Great Britain*	17 April	Males employed in the railway wagon building and repairing trades	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Railway Wagon Building and Repairing	Lancashire	3 April	Railway wagon repairers: Pieceworkers	Decrease of 20 per cent. on piece price list of September, 1920, leaving wages 10 per cent. above the list, plus a bonus of 26s. 6d. per week. Decrease to a weekly rate of 77s. 8d. Decrease to a weekly rate of 77s. 8d.
	London (Grade A) Certain specified districts (Grades	1 April	Timeworkers Heating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters)	Decrease to a weekly rate of ris. Decreaset of 1d. per hour (1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 9\frac{3}{4}d.). Decreaset of 1\frac{1}{4}d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d.) for Oracle B districts and of 1\frac{1}{4}d. per hour (1s. 9\frac{1}{4}d. to 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.) Decreaset of 1d. per hour (1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. to 1s. 7\frac{1}{4}d.).
Heating and Domestic Engineering	B and C)‡ All other districts (Grade D)		Assistants and mates to heating	Decreaset of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d.).
Compared to the se	London District	day in April 1st pay	and domestic engineers (21 years of age and over) Farriers	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: firemen, 66s.; doormen, 62s.
Farriery	Brighton	day in April 1st full	Laminated spring fitters and	Decreaset of 1s. per week in bonus (19s. to 18s.).
Spring Manufacture	Sheffield	pay atter 18 April	vicemen, smiths and strikers Males	Decreaset of 2s. 3d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and one-third of the present bonus paid to
Needle and Fishing	Redditch and Dis-	1st pay day in Mar.	Females	those under 21 years, week for those 18 years of age Decreaset of 1s. 6d. per week for those 16 years to 18 and over, and of 1s. per week for those 16 years to 18 years.
Tackle Makin Harness Furniture Making	Walsall District	1 April	Workpeople employed in the harness furniture making trade	to 1s. 1d. per hour, plus 25 per cent.; females, 4\d. to 6d. to 1s. 1d. per hour, plus 25 per cent. Pieceworkers: Percentages per hour, plus 20 per cent. Pieceworkers: Percentages above price lists: bit, spur and stirrup forgers and filers, general filers, electro-plate burnishers, bobbers filers, general filers, electro-plate burnishers, bobbers and moppers, 55 per cent.: brass dressers. 45 per cent.; brass dressers. 82\delta electro-plate burnishers.
			atool stami	per cent.; name platers, 75 per cent.
Miscellaneous	Sheffield Birmingham and	1 -0 1 1	Mark makers and steel stam; cutters Males employed in miscelland	t C- man ancol
Metal Trades	Wolverhamptor Districts		ous metal tradess TEXTILE TRADES	
Cotton Industry	Lancashire. Che shire, Derbyshire and West Ridin of Yorkshire	· Indiana	Workpeople employed in the cotton industry (including enginemen, firemen, etc., and all employed in the manufacture of velvet, fustian, har waste goods, towels, quilt sheetings, and cotton blankets)	not governed by a standard list letting spinners' per cent. above the Bolton and Oldham Sninners' per cent. above the Bolton and Oldham Sninners' per cent. above the Towel Weaving Lists, the Uniform Weaving List, the Towel Weaving Lists, the Uniform Weaving List for Cards and Frames List and the Universal List for Cards and Exist 102½ per cent. above the Hard Waste List for weaving, 102½ per cent. and 107½ per cent. for weaving, 102½ per cent. and 107½ per cent. Above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes above the Colne Lists for cards and Frames List for C
			a nown	List. Rates after change: male adult clothlookers; 50s. 3d.; male adult general warehousemen and others employed in warehouse, etc., 45s. 3d.
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	Pay pre-	All classes of workpeople en ployed in the woollen ar worsted industry (excluding mechanics, enginemen, fir men, etc.)	from 95 per cent. to 85 per cent. on current basic rates, and for pieceworkers in the woollen and worsted spin- and for pieceworkers in the woollen and worsted spin- and for pieceworkers in the woollen and worsted spin- and manufacturing sections from 77.72 to 69.54 ning and manufacturing sections from 77.72 to 69.54 ning and manufacturing sections from 77.72 to 69.54 per cent. for males, from 82.045 to 73.409 per cent. for pressers and females, from 60.45 to 54.09 per cent. from 59.25 to blanket raisers, and for woolsorters from 59.25 to blanket raisers, and from 75.175 to 67.81 per cent. on 52.56 per cent., and from 75.175 to 67.81 per cent. on 52.56 per cent., and from 75.175 to 67.81 per cent. on 52.56
Woollen an Worsted Industry	Lancashire	lst pay day in May	Enginemen, firemen a	wool respectively. Methods overlookers, certain classes: woolsorters, 73s. 1d.; overlookers, 2s. 4d. Manufacturing Section: Men 21 years and over, scheduled 58s. 10d.; unscheduled, 56s. 6d.; women, 18 years and over, 34s. 7½d. Warehousemen; Yarn 18 years and over, 34s. 7½d. Warehousemen, 58s. 9d. or 58s. 10d.; those employed by warehousemen, 58s. 9d. or 58s. 10d.; those employed by topmakers, wool and noil merchants, woolcombers and carbonisers, 59s. 8d. or 59s. 9d.** Cost of living wage reduced from 33s. 3d. to
	West Riding Yorkshire	of 1 April	greasers masons carpent	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change. men, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
	A 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			1 2 mions concerned.

• The change took effect under an agreement made between the Joint Wages Board of Railway Wagon Builders and Repairers and the trade unions concerned.

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

† The grades are as follow:—Grade B.—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Walsall and all towns between; together with the Potteries District The grades are as follow:—Grade B.—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Walsall and all towns between; together with the Potteries District The grades are as follow:—Grade B.—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Walsall and all towns between; together with the Potteries District This decrease of the Potteries of the Grade C.—Parts of Warwickshire and Cheshire; Newcastle-on-Tyne and Scarborough. Grade C.—Parts of Warwickshire and Cheshire, and Worcestershire not included above; and Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff and Bristol.

Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tamworth and Burton-on-Trent; Lancashire and Cheshire; Newcastle-on-Tyne and Scarborough. Grade C.—Parts of Warwickshire and Worcestershire not included above; and Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff and Bristol.

Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tamworth and Event The Leads and Worcestershire not included above; and Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff and Bristol.

Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tamworth and Scarborough. Grade C.—Parts of Warwickshire and Bristol.

The Leads and Worcestershire not included above; and Leeds, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff and Bristol.

The allower parts and Starborough and Scarborough. Grade C.—Parts of Warwickshire and Cheshire, Leads and Cheshire, Leads and Cheshire, Leads and Scarborough. Grade C.—Parts of Warwickshire and Cheshire, Leads and Cheshire, Leads and Cheshire, Leads and C

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	n	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Rope-making	The state of the s	- lst full pay in April	TEXTILE TRADES—(com Men 21 years and over Youths under 21 years Women 18 years and over Girls under 18 years	Decrease of 3s. per week, and bonus of 64 per cent. on total earnings, previously paid, withdrawn. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week, subject to the resultant rates being not less than those fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.
Silk Spinnin	g Brighouse	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May	Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry	"Cost of living" wage reduced* from 95 per cent. to 85 per cent. on current basic rates.† Inclusive rates after change: males—1st framers, 66s. 6d.; warehousemen, 58s.; boilermen and machinemen, 60s.; females—gassers, 38s. 3d.; warpers, 35s.; reelers, 30s. 1d.; winders, 29s. 32d.
	Great Britain	5 April	Learners employed in the machine-made lace and net finishing trade	New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of 2s., 3s., or 4s. per week. (See also p. 191 of April GAZETTE.)
	Bradford	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in May	Workpeople employed in the grey room and stock, pattern, making-up and finishing de- partments	"Cost of living" wage reduced* from 95 per cent. to 85
70 70 18 10	Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge Districts§)	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in May	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades	"Cost of living" wage reduced* from 93½ per cent. on basic rates to 84½ per cent. for timeworkers, from 74½ per cent. to 67½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 56 per cent. to 51 per cent. for hand pressers.
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc., Trades	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland	Pay preceding lst pay day in May	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, emmachine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant)	MALES . " Cook of Their "
Property of the second	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Scotland Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland, and Belfast	Pay preceding lst pay day in May Pay preceding lst pay day in	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works:— Engravers Turners, polishers and varnishers Engravers, etc., employed in engraving works	"Cost of living" wage reduced* from 37s. 7d. to 34s. 7d. per week. "Cost of living" wage reduced* from 28s. 2d. to 25s. 8d. per week. "Cost of living" wage reduced* from 34s. 7d. to 31s. 7d. per week for men, and from 19s. 9d. to 18s. 3d. per week for women.
	London	May 1st pay day after 29 April	Workpeople employed in the clothworking trade Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry	Decreases* of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. per week. Decreases* of 3s. 7d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and of 1s. 9½d. per week for women 18 years of age and over.
9624 - 1917 man (1918)	Mari phining sines of the control of		CLOTHING TRADES.	
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain	18 April	Certain classes¶ of male apprentices	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 1s. 6d. during 1st year of apprenticeship, and increasing by 1s. after each year to 5s. 6d. during 6th year. (See also p. 190 of LABOUR GAZETTE for April.)
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	England and Scotland	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade	Decreases* of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 6d. to 2s. per week for youths under 21 years, and of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for women and girls.
Felt Hat Making	Parisworth, and	st pay	Property of the second	Bonus of 60 per cent., previously paid, reduced* to 55 per cent. Rate after change for men, 104d. per hour, plus 55 per cent. Bonus of 65 per cent., previously paid, reduced* to 60 per cent.
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade	Great Britain 17	April {	All classes of males, 22 years of age and over, except warehousemen, packers and porters Warehousemen, packers and porters Males under 22 years If e males (other than learners)	Decreases in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— Decrease of 2d. per hour for special classes, such as cutters, knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists, passers, etc., and 1½d. per hour for all other workers (time rate 1s. 1½d. to 1s.).** Decrease of 1½d. per hour, except for warehousemen of 24 years and over, with not less than 2 years' experience after 22, for whom the decrease was 2d.** Decrease of ½d. to 1½d. per hour in minimum time rate and 1½d. in piecework basis time rate.** Decrease of 1d. per hour. General minimum time rate after change for women other than cutters, trimmers and fitters-up, 7½d.** Decrease of ½d. to 1d. per hour in minimum time rates.**

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

† See note || on p. 226.

§ In the case of workers employed in the fustian dyeing, finishing, and cutting trades at Hebden Bridge the reductions for timeworkers were similar to those length. Cheshire, and Derbyshire (see above). For pieceworkers, however, the "cost of living" wage was reduced from 80 to 72½ per cent. for netherwood || The rates after change may be calculated by deducting 12s. 8d. and 6s. 4½d. for men and women respectively from the rates shown on p. 429 of LABOUR GAZETTE |

§ Viz., those who are approximated to be a large with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices &c.

Viz., those who are apprenticed to hand sewn making or to hand sewn making and repairing (if not less than one-third of time is spent in hand sewn making) dwho, in both cases, are employed under Indentures containing provision that they shall be provided by their employers with sufficient meat, drink, washing, dieticle, medical attendance, clothing, lodging, and all other necessaries during the period of their apprenticeship, and who commence their apprenticeship on or See also p. 238.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			CLOTHING TRADES—(conti	nued).
ntimer sil	Adentify the State of the State	Tom and	Females employed in the whole- sale manufacturing branch or in any branch of the trade other than retail bespoke dressmaking	Decrease in the minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act of 1d. per hour, and new scales of minimum weekly rates fixed for learners, starting at 5s. and 6s. per week during 1st six months' employment for those of 14 and under 16 years, and 16 years and over respectively, and increasing to 27s. during 8th six month and 4th six months respectively. Minimum rates after change (other than learners): time rate, 7½d. piecework basis time rate, 8½d.*
er de Yya per perton da perterora da tam la dala	England and Wales	10 April	Females employed in the retail bespoke dressmaking branch: Bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands (20 years of age and over)	New minimum hourly time rates and piecework bas time rates respectively fixed under the Trade Board Acts at 8½d., 9½d. for Area A†, 9½d., 10¼d. for Area B and 9¾d., 10¾d. for Area C†*. New minimum hourly time rates and piecework bas New minimum hourly time rates are the Trade Board
Dressmaking and Women's Light Cloth ing Trade	or hard room and a control of the co	onae Vo	All others (except learners) Learners	New minimum hourly time time rates respectively fixed under the Trade Board Acts at 7d., 8d. for Area A†, 7½d., 8½d. for Area Band 8d., 9d. for Area C†*. New scales of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 5s., 6s. and 7s. during 1st year for Areast A, B, and C respectively, and increasing to 22s., 25s. and 27s. respectively during 4st year.*
	London‡	1st pay day after 24 April	Certain classes of females employed in the retail bespoke dressmaking trade (new entrants only)	Minimum hourly time rates adopted as follows: General junior hands, 83d.; senior hands, 10d alteration hands, 83d. or 9½d.; power machinists, 83d treadle machinists, 9½d.; cornely beading and oth embroidery machinists, 9d. to 11½d.; hand and francembroideresses and art needleworkers, 83d. or 10d 20s. per week to be deducted from these rates if boa and lodging provided, and 10s. per week if dinn and tea.
	Bradford	Last pay day in April	Tailors:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers (o ther than "log" workers) Workpeople employed in the be-	
TA RES OF ME	Liverpool	April	spoke tailoring trade: Male timeworkers Pieceworkers	Decreases in minimum rates of 9s., 8s. and 8s. per we
Tailoring (Great Britain	17 April	Workpeople employed in the ready made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade: Cutters, fitters-up, tailors pressers, etc. Under pressers and plair machinists Warehousemen, packers and porters Other male workers Females (other than learners) Female learners	worker. Decreases in the minimum time and piecework be time rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts of following amounts for the classes named respectively:— Decrease of 1\frac{1}{2}d. or 2d. per hour.\(\Pi\) Decrease of 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour.\(\Pi\) Decrease of 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour.\(\Pi\) Decrease of 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour for workers 22 years of and over, and of amounts varying from \(\frac{1}{2}d\). to 1\(\frac{1}{2}d\). hour for workers 22 years and over, and of amounts varying from \(\Pi\). The second of 1\(\Pi\) or hour. General minimum time is the forward of the per hour. General minimum time is the second over.
	CA MANAGEMENT AND ALES	CATTAL T	TRANSPORT TRADE	S. The state of th
hen son to the control of the contro	president of seconds. A president of seconds. A president of seconds. A president of seconds.	10 at 01 at 10 at	Traffic grades:— Males 20 years of age and ove	Decrease** of 2s. per week, and special advances gran in June, 1920, also reduced by 2s., making a to decrease of 4s. per week, subject to the provision to wages should not be reduced below the agreed standard base rates.† Decrease** of 2s. per week for women and 1s. per upon girls.
Railway Service	Great Britain	1 April	station masters, goods agen and assistants, passenger ar parcel agents, inspectors, for men and other male super visory staffs, traffic contracts	in receipt of a rate of sus, per week of the per annum, or 4s. per week, adults, and of £5 per annum, or 2s. per week, junior clerks. \$\$
			Women and girl clerks	and of 13. 6d. per week for those under 18 year age.

Area B.—All areas other than A and C.

Area B.—All areas other than A and C.

Area C.—The area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

Area C.—The area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

† The change took effect under an agreement made between the London Employers' Association, Ltd., and the Metropolitan Needlework Section of the Shop

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The log rates for special garments, e.g., have the interest of the special garments, e.g., have the latter was less than the amounts stated, the whole of the bonus was withdrawn.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	n	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
AN STANK ADDR	No tells a ten all		TRANSPORT TRADES-(cont	nued).
Railway Service (continued).	England and Wales Scotland	1 April	Juniors under 18 years of age (except engine cleaners) Engine cleaners under 20 years of age Engine cleaners between ages of	Decreases to the following scale:—16s. per week at 15 years or under, 20s. at 16 years, 25s. at 17 years, and 30s. at 18 years.* Decreases to the following scale:—4s. per day at 16 years or under, 5s. at 17 years, and 6s. at 18 and 19 years; the last-named rate to apply to new entrants only, those between 18 and 20 years of age already in
14 (17 (2002) 42) 1424 1 - 12 (40)	Great Britain	. 1 April	Workpeople employed in elec- tricity generating stations	[For particulars of this decrease see under Paible
Riverside, etc Labour	o., Wear	. 4 Feb.	Skippers, engineers, firemen, mates, etc., on tugboats	Decrease of 10s. per week for skippers and engineers, 7s. 6d. for firemen and mates, and 2s. 6d. per week
Furniture Warehousing and Removing	Great Britain	7 April	Workpeople employed in the furniture warehousing and removing industry	for boys. Rates after change: skippers, 92s. 6d.; engineers, 80s.; firemen and mates, 67s. 6d. Decreaset of 2s. per week. Rates after change: ware-housemen, London, 65s. 6d.; industrial area, 60s. 6d.; other areas, 57s. 6d.; porters, London, 55s. 6d.; industrial area, 51s. 6d.; other areas, 48s. 6d.
To bits at	Sheffield	3 April	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	Decreaset of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 56s.: two-horse carters, 59s. etam
Road Transport	Cardiff	17 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	wagon drivers, 66s.; steerers, 56s.; petrol wagon drivers (over 2 tons) 66s., (under 2 tons) 60s. Decrease of 3s. per week for horse drivers and 6s. per week for motor drivers. Rates after change: horse drivers, 57s. per week; motor drivers (over 2 tons), 70s. per week.
Industry	Scotland	1 April	Carters employed by railway contractors	Decreaset of 4s. per week for men, and of 2s. per week for juniors under 20. Rate after change for one-horse carters, 62s. per week. Decreaset of 4s. per week for men, and of 2s. per week for juniors under 20. Rate after change for one-horse carters.
tall Mixed DO	Forfarshire	`15 April	Road transport workers AGRICULTURE.	horse carters, 58s. per week. Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: Dundee, one-horse carters, 55s.; two-horse carters, 57s. per week.
	Lancashire (except Furness District)	1 April	Male agricultural labourers	Rates adopted up to 30 Septembers for the usual hours (not exceeding 60 per week) of 45s. per week in the Eastern area, of 42s. 6d. in the Northern area, and in the Southern area of 42s. 6d. for teamsmen and stockmen, with proportionate rates for datallers and
	Derbyshire Leicester and District Lough borough	1 April 2 April 10 April	labourers Able-bodied adult male agricultural labourers Adult male agricultural	youths!! Decrease of ½d. per hour (8d. to 7½d.) to operate up to 30 June.!! Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted for a guaranteed week of 54 hours.!! Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted for a week of 54 hours.!!
Agriculture	and District Market Bosworth, Ashby, Hinckley and Atherstone Districts	28 April	labourers Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 34s. adopted for adults for a week of 54 hours up to 30 September, with proportionate rates for those under 21.
Agriculture	Melton Mowbray and Belvoir Dis- tricts Rutland	3 Apri 4 April	Able-bodied male agricultural labourers Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 32s. adopted for adults for a week of 53 hours up to 30 September, with proportionate rates for those between 17 and 21 years. Decrease; of 1s. per week (32s. to 31s.).
	Staffordshire Hampshire	30 April	Able-bodied adult male agricul- tural labourers Able-bodied adult male agricul-	Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted up to 60 hours per week, with a guaranteed minimum week of 50 hours up to 30 September.
	Denbigh and Flint	2 April	tural labourers Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted for a guaranteed week of 50 hours up to 11 October. Minimum rates adopted for adults of 31s. 3d. for a week of 50 hours for daymen and of 38s. 1½d. for a week of 61 hours for stockmen and waggoners up to 30 September, with proportionate rates for those under 21.
Doob	London	THE PARTY OF THE P	PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIE	D TRADES.
Book Publication	London	3 April	o, soon publishers	Decrease of 5s. per week for men, and of proportionate amounts for women and juniors. Rates after change: packers, 74s. 6d.; porters, lookers-out, messengers and liftmen, 71s. 6d.
700	Newcastle, North	F	URNITURE AND WOODWORKIN	
W 4880 W40	and South Shields, Sunder- land and Gates	1st full pay week in April	French polishers and uphol-	Decreaset of 1d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 9d., plus ½d. "tool" money. Decreaset of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).
2 22 Jacks	head Barrow-in-Furness	Working week nearest to 1 April	Upholstresses and carpet sewers Cabinet makers, turners, machinemen, upholsterers and french polishers	Decrease; of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9d.). Decrease; of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).
Furniture	Warrington Harrogate	1 April	and riench ponsiers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
Manufacture	Private Land Continue (Links	1st full week in April	and Hench polishers	Decreaset of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $9d$.).
	Sheffield Wakefield	1 April 1 April	Furniture trade operatives (males)	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet and lino fitters, 1s. 8d.; others, 1s. 10d. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
-	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 29 April	Women timeworkers (skilled)	Decreaset of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: those engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 6½d.; windsor, cane and cheap rush-bottom chairmakers, packers, markersout and benders, 1s. 6d. Decreaset of ½d. per hour (11d. to 10½d.).
* The above de	creases applied to juniors	who were in	the railway service praying to October 1	Decreasest of from 3d. to 10d. per week.

* The above decreases applied to juniors who were in the railway service previous to October, 1921. The reduced rates have already been made applicable to new provision was made for further reductions as in the case of other youths (see note ‡‡ on p. 228).

This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index numbers of retail prices, etc.

The new rates of wages and working hours shown are those which have been agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production (Repeal) Act, 1921.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
er ra-same i	Ipswich Leicester Stoke and New- castle-under-	FURNI 1 April 1 April 1 April	Furniture trade operatives, in- cluding unskilled men	ADES—(continued). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 6d.; unskilled, 1s. 1½d. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.).
Of the series of the country of the	Lyme Peterborough	1 April	Cabinet makers, carvers, ma- chinicts, upholsterers and french polishers	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 2s.; others, 1s. 81d.
Transport	Reading	1 April	Cabinet makers, carvers, uphol- sterers and french polishers	Decrease of 2d. per hour for men, and of 1d. per hour for women. Rates after change: carvers, 1s. 9d.; other men, 1s. 6d.
Furniture Manufacture (continued)	Beith, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Kirk- caldy, Lochwin- noch and Renfrew	Beginning of 1st full pay week in April	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, french polishers, machinemen, upholsterers, upholstery sewers, and sand paperers	other men, 18. da. Decreases* for timeworkers of 1d. per hour for men and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for women, and of 5 per cent. on rates fixed in January, 1922, for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers for men and women respectively: Beith and Lochwinnoch, 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d\$. \$\frac{3}{2}d\$.; Dundee and Kirkcaldy, 1s. 6d., 9d.; Glasgow, 1s. 7d., 9\frac{1}{2}d\$.
			Cabinet makers, carvers, and machinists Unholsterers and french.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 10d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 9½d.).
	Edinburgh	1 April	polishers Female polishers and sewers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (113d. to 103d.).
charge sure	Glasgow, Edin- burgh, Dundee and Aberdeen	3rd pay week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in bed- ding manufacture	** d. per hour for women, and of 5 per cent. for process workers. Decrease* of **d. per hour for timeworkers and of 2.
	Glasgow	1st full pay week in April	Rocking and baby chair makers	per cent. for pieceworkers.
	North-east Coastt	1 April	Woodcutting machinists Woodcutting machinists and	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change
	Certain towns in West Riding of Yorkshire;	1 April	sawyers	for "foreign" section, 18. ou.
Mill Sawing	Sheffield and Rotherham	Pay day in week ending 8 April	Machinists, sawyers, etc	and moulding machinists, saw sharpeners and about turners, 1s. 7d.; band and circular sawyers, 1s. 6½d. horizontal sawyers, 1s. 6d.; deal frame sawyers
	Grimsby	9 Mar.	Deal carriers employed in tim- ber yards	Payment made in accordance with the 1920 tariff, les 25 per cent. off base rates. Decrease of 11d. per hour. Rates after change the change and the change are the change and the change are the change a
	Plymouth and District	5 Feb.	Woodcutting and boxmaking machinists and sawyers, semi-skilled men and	labourers, 1s. 1½d.
Vehicle Building	Aberdeen	1 April	labourers Bodymakers, cartwrights, carriage makers, wheelers, finishers, sawyers, machinists, painters, trimmers and brush	out of their time, is. ia.; other classes, 25. 53.
	or an animalism	(hands Fully qualified male adults	printers and outers, and of 20. per mou.
Packing Case	London	1st pay i y after 19 April	Labourers Apprentices and improvers	The second of 1d man hour for those to LO 11, 10 to
Making	Bradford and Dis	7 April	Rolling board and packing case makers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for men (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.), and
Picture Frame Making	trict Nottingham	. 24 April	Picture frame makers	
Same Sussess	/ England	1 Amail	CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY Workpeople employed in the	Y. ETC., TRADES. Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers, and propertionate decreases for nieceworkers. Minimum rate
Chamiaal	South Wales	. April [manufacture of heavy chemicals (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease of 1a. per hour for the theorem and tionate decreases for pieceworkers. Minimum rat after change: day labourers, 1s.; shiftworkers, 1s. 2d Decreases to a minimum rate of 1s. per hour for alabourers, and of 1s. 2d. per hour for shift workers labourers, and of 1s. 2d. per hour for shift workers.
Chemical Manu- facture	Huddersfield, Run corn, Widnes Manchester and	1,	Plumbers employed in chemi-	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: Mo chester and Huddersfield, 1s. 11d.; Runcorn, Widnard Swansea, 1s. 10d.
	Swansea Birmingham	. 14 April		Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 1s. 11d.). Decreases of 5s. and 3s. 6d. per week for male a
Soap and Candle Manu- facture	de de Gratian Charle	day in April	soap and candle trade (exceptions whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	t female timeworkers respectively, over 18 years of (provided that the minimum rate for females does not be a fell below 700) and proportionate decreases for pie
	. (at at hot at) "	10.1) Director with	Decrease from a rate of 2s. 1d., less 7½ per cent.,
Glass Working	London	. 10 April	Siders and fitters	Decrease from a rate of 2s. per hour, less 72 per to 1s. 83d. per hour. Decrease of 124 per cent. on list prices of April, 192
	Glasgow and Di	of the same in	fret lead glaziers	d Decrease of 1d. per hour (28. 1d. to 28.).
	England an Wales (exception Nottingham and	ot	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of common an facing bricks, glazed brick	d those 21 years and over and of 4s. per week for the under 21 years, and equivalent decrease for pu
Brick, etc. Making	certain other	er	and terra cotta roofing tile drain and conduit pipes, fir bricks, silica bricks, an enamelled sanitary firecla	FEMALES: Decreases for timeworkers of 4s. per week those 18 years and over, and of 3s. per week for the under 18 years; and equivalent decreases for pi workers. †
usada sana Tisan nada	Nottingham	1st full pay wee		Description of the man around the

* This decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
† Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees, and Hartlepools district.
† Including Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, and Leeds. At the smaller centres the rates are less than that quoted above.
† It has been reported that in the case of one firm a reduction of \{\frac{1}{2}}\dark \text{ per hour only was put into operation as regards men in Grade A occupations.}

| The change took effect from the date of resumption of work following a dispute (generally 17th April or later).
| At Port Sunlight a rate of 32s. 6d. is paid after one year's service.
| The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries. It does not apply to be reffield and Peterborough.

Sheffield and Peterborough.

† Further decreases took effect from 1st May as follows: 4s. per week for male timeworkers 18 years of age and over (provided that in no cases were the advances to the pre-war rates for males 21 years and over to be reduced below 26s. per week), 2s. per week for male timeworkers under 18 years, 4s. per week for female timeworkers 18 years and over (except in certain districts where the full war advances had not been given, in which case the reduction was not to operate in full), and 2s. per week for female timeworkers under 18 years, and proportionate amounts for pieceworkers.

‡‡ A further reduction of 3s. per week took effect in the first full pay in May, and a further reduction of 3s. is to take effect in the first full pay in June.

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

Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	CI	HEMICAL,	GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC	, TRADES—(continued).
Cement Manu- facture	United Kingdom*	Last pay day in Mar. Last pay day in	Workpeople employed in the cement trade (except brisk)	Decreases for dayworkers of 3d. per hour for men 18 years of age and over, of 3d. per hour for youths under 18 and for women, and proportionate decreases for piece and shift workers.
Marl Industry	North Stafford- shire	1 April	Workpeople employed in the white marl industry	Further decreases similar to the above. Decrease of 6s. per week for men 21 years and over. of 4s. per week for boys and youths under 21 and for women 18 years and over, and of 3s. per week for girls under 18.
Stoneware Pottery Manu-	Derbyshire District, London, Liverpool, Tam- worth, Bristol, etc.	Pay day nearest 8 April	Males Females	Decrease of 4s. per week for those 21 years and over of 3s. per week for those 18 to 21 years, and of 2s. per week for those 16 to 18 years of age,† Decrease of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over and of 1s. 6d. per week for those 16 to 18 years of
facture	Glasgow, Mussel- burgh, Porto- bello and Rutherglen	1st pay day after 14 April	Women employed in stoneware pottery manufacture FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	War bonus of ½d. per hour, previously paid, with TRADES.
	Northumberland and Durham, also Middlesbrough	4 April	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease [‡] of 1s. per week for men and 6d. per week for women. Rates [§] after change, 75s.
Baking and Confec-	and Carlisle Certain towns in Yorkshire¶	Pay day in week beginning	Adult males employed in the baking and confectionery trades by private traders	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 66s.
tionery	Cornwall** Newport (Mon.) Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley	17 April 1 April 28 Mar. Last pay day in	Adult males	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (62s. 6d. to 60s.). Decrease of 5s. per week (70s. to 65s.). Decrease‡ of 2s. 6d. per week (70s. to 67s. 6d.).
	Swansea	April 29 April	Adult males	Decrease of 5s. per week (70s. to 65s.).
	London (certain firms)	Last pay day in April	Brewery workers: Men 21 years of age and over Women 18 years of age and	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: horse draymen, 72s.; mechanical drivers, 75s.; inside workers, 65s. Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 35s. 6d.
Brewing	Accrington, Barrow, Black- burn, Burnley,		over girl packers, etc. Juveniles	New scales of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases varying from 6d. to 2s. per week for males, and from 6d. to 1s. per week for females. Decrease of 3s. per week for men, and of proportionate amounts for women and executive.
	Chorley and Preston Districts	or 15 April	Males	100 men 15 years and over, 608.
	Burton-on-Trent	day in April	ACCURATE AND ACCUR	Decreaset of 2s. per week for adults and from 6d. to 1s. 10d. per week for those under 21. Standard rates after change for adults: labourers, 59s.; lorry drivers, 69s.††; carters, 1-horse, 59s. Decreasest of from 4d. to 9d. ner week Standard rate
	Monmouthshire and East Glamor- gan	April	in breweries	Decreasest of from 4d. to 9d. per week. Standard rate after change for those 21 and over, 35s. 9d. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 65s.).
Aerated Water Manufacture.	Scotland	3 April	Formal and	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1½d. per hour for those 21 years of age and over (1s. 3d. to 1s. 1½d.), and of ½d. or 1d. for those under 21 years. ‡‡ (See p. 190 of April GAZETTE.) Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. or 1d. per hour. ‡‡ Minimum rate after change for those 18 and over, 7d. (See p. 190 of April GAZETTE.)
Leather	Vonlahim	124	MISCELLANEOUS TRADE	
Tanning	Yorkshire	April	Men employed in the tanning, currying, etc., trades	Decreases of 1d. per hour for skilled men (1s. 53d. to 1s. 43d.), of 3d. per hour for semi-skilled (1s. 3dd. to 1s. 23d.), and of 3d. per hour for unskilled (1s. 12d. to 1s. 1d.); and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers.
Made-up Leather	301 302 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 6		Males Females (except learners) I	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour (7½d. to 7d.). New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 7s. 6d. during first six months at 14 years, and increasing to 20s. at 18 to 19 years, and to 28s. at 20 years of age.
Goods	Birmingham and Walsall	I April (Males	Decrease of 5 per cent. on shop rates and of 7½ per cent. on Bridle and Dog Collar list and on Harness list, making a total reduction of 12½ per cent. on shop rates, and of 15 per cent. on other lists. Decrease of 7½ per cent. on shop rates and on Case
		week in April	asket, skip and hamper I	Collar list and on Harness list, making a total reduc- tion of 22½ per cent. on shop rates and on Case Stitch- ing list, and of 15 per cent. on other lists. Decreaset of 10 per cent. on Yorkshire list prices, leav- ing wages 78 and 93 ner cent.
Making			Orkpeople employed in the basket, hamper and cane and wicker furniture making (including a certain section of market and gardeners' basket making)	workers and timeworkers respectively. IMEWORKERS: Decreaset of 3d. per hour (1s. 6td. to 1s. 5td.). PIECEWORKERS: Bonuses previously granted on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto) reducedt by 7th per cent., leaving total bonuses of 55 per cent. to nell for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.

For workers under 16 years the reductions were to be arranged by individual manufacturers subject to a maximum reduction of 1s. a week.

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

The rate quoted is for workpeople employed by private traders. The rate for those employed by Co-operative Societies is 2s. per week higher.

Including Bradford, Barnsley, Bridlington, Doncaster, Dewsburv, Hull, Halifax, Huddersfield, Harrogate, Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, and York.

The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Bakery Conciliation Board. The principal towns in which it has been reported that the change if With addition of 1s. 6d. per day when lorries are working away from home.

The Orkney and Shetland Islands the decrease was 1d. per hour more in each case: the minimum rates in this locality are therefore 1d. per hour less than those quoted above.

232

May, 1922.

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

Trade	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(con t	inued).
	London bes	1st pay day after		Decreases* of from 2s. 5d. to 3s. 4d. per week.
Ware- housing	Liverpool	Week ending	Casual warehousemen (cotton, rubber, etc.) Permanent warehousemen (except those employed in the	Decrease of 1s. per day (of 8 hours) or 6d. per half-day. Minimum rate after change, 12s. per day. Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 66s.
eto.	Manchester	14 April (April	canned goods section) Workpeople employed in whole-	Decreases* of amounts varying from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week for males and from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per week for
Patent	Cardiff, Newport	24 April	millinery, cotton, etc.) Patent fuel workers	females. Decrease of 5 per cent.
Fuel	and Port Talbot Swansea	3 April	Patent fuel workers Males	Decrease of 5 per cent. New scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of from \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change at 21 and over,
Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade	Great Britain	1 April	Females	1s. 1d. (See also p. 191 of April LABOUR GAZETTE.) New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from ½d. to ½d. per hour in England and Wales, and from ½d. to ½d. per hour in Scotland. Minimum rates after change at 18 and over: 7½d. in England and Wales, and 7½d. in Scotland. (See also p. 191 of April
	on and analysis		Males 21 years of age and over (certain classes)† All other male workers Females 18 years of age and	LABOUR GAZETTE.) Minimum time rate of 1s. 4½d. per hour fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See also p. 238.) Scale of minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3½d. at under 15 years, increasing to 1s. 1½d. at 21 years and over. (See p. 238.) Minimum time rate of 8d per hour fixed under the Trade
Sack and Bag Making	Great Britain	24 April	over (certain classes)‡ All other female workers	Boards Acts, and piecework basis time fixed at 3d. per hour. (See also p. 238.) Scale of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards
	- 100 St. St. O. Ton		All workers	oreasing each year to 7d. at 18 years and over; piece work basis time rate fixed at 8d. (See also p. 238.) Overtime rate fixed for all hours worked in excess of 48 per week 9 hours on any day (other than Saturday),
			Cutters, framemakers, repairers, and finishers	and 5 hours on Saturday. (See also p. 238.) Decreases in minimum rates of 2d. to 2d. per hour. Minimum rate ater change, after seven years, experience, 1s. 5d.
w builts and	Salmakar (surv. rs)	Tet new	Machinists and tippers	Decrease in minimum time rates of ½d. per hour for those in the fourth year (7d. to 6½d.), and of ½d. per hour after four years' experience (9d. to 7½d.)
Umbrella and Sunshade Manufacture	London, Manches- ter and Glasgow Districts	1st pay day after (27 Mar.	Boxers, ironers and tassellers	piecework basis time rate reduced from 10d. to 62d. Decrease of 2d. per hour in minimum rates for those in the third year and after. Minimum rate after change after four years' experience, 72d.
			Packers and porters	Decreases in minimum rates of 1d. or 1d. per hour Minimum rate after change at 21 years and over 1s. 1d.
Marin Arrival	London and Bir- mingham	1st full week in Feb.	Artificial limb makers	Decrease* of ½d. per hour for those receiving the minimum rate or over for skilled men, and proportionate decrease for those receiving less than the minimum rate. Minimum rates after change for skilled men in the minimum rates described by the sections and match or leather sections are stilled.
	London	I April	Workpeople employed in the	Percentage payable on basic rates emodated in Agree
	London	Week ending 7 April	Gravediggers, gardeners, etc., employed in certain non-muni- cipal cemeteries	Decreases* of 6s. per week for gravediggers (70s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.), and assistant gravediggers (63s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.) 3s. per week for qualified gardeners (61s. 6d. to 58s. 6d.) and 4s. per week for gardeners' and general labourer (57s. to 53s.)
Other Miscellaneous	Northumberland Durham. Cumber land and Middles			Decrease of 3s. per week for those employed in Class in halls (66s. to 63s.), and of 2s. per week for those in B halls (56s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.) and C halls (48s. to 46s.)
Trades	brough Certain towns in Durham, North umberland, Cum berland, Norti Riding of York shire and part o Westmorland	n.	Co-operative employees (distri- butive departments)	Decreases of 7s. per week for adult males, of 4s. 6d per week for adult females, of 3s. 6d. per week for juniors of 18 to 20, and of 2s. 6d. per week for thos 17 years and under. Minimum rates after change Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 districts, men—skilled, 21 year 60s.; 24 years, 66s.; unskilled, 21 years, 58s.; 24 year 64s.; skilled women, 37s.; No. 3 district, men—skilled, 21 years, 57s.; 24 years, 63s.; unskilled, 21 years, 57s. skilled women, 35s. 10d.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	d Week ending 8 April	Assistants employed in retail boot shops: Males	Decreases* of 1s. to 2s. per week.
	to an or gode to		PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	
	Great Britain .	·· 1 April	Workpeople employed at elec- tricity supply undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribu- tion of electrical energy and	Decrease* of 1d. per hour.
Electricity Undertakings	South Wales and Monmouthshire	pay day after	on the maintenance of plants, cables, etc. (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other	skilled men, and of its per deen jet
C Inter-building		12 April	trades) § Workpeople employed by rai	1- Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for London: switchboard attendants, 1s. 84d. (up to 50)

way companies, engaged solely in electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high tension cables be-tween generating station and sub-stations¶

Workpeople employed by rail-way companies, engaged solely

Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for London: switchboard attendants, 1s. 84d. (up to 5,00 K.W.) and 1s. 113d. (5,000 K.W. and over); turbin mechanics, 1s. 8½d.; drivers, 1s. 7d.; leading stokers, 1s. 8d.; stokers, 1s. 6½d.; trimmers, 1s. 42d. (plus in each case 1d. per hour for all time worked on shifts)

* The decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
† Viz., superintendents of packing presses (hand or machine) or press foremen (hand or machine) and setters up and operators of branding machines.
† Viz., those employed as examiners of mended work, allocators, forewomen, hand sewers on heavy twill sacks and bags of 10 porter and upwards, selectors or graders of mixed loads, and setters up on branding machines.

§ The principal exceptions are engineers, and also electrical fitters and wiremen in certain districts, variations in the wages of the latter being usually regulated by those agreed upon by electrical contractors in the following areas:—London, Yorkshire, East and West Midlands, West of England, Devon and Cornwall, South Wales and Monmouthshire.

¶ This decrease is the first instalment of a decrease of 5s. per week for skilled and semi-skilled men and of 3s. per week for unskilled men, taking effect under an Arbitration Award. Further decreases of 2s. and 1s. for skilled and 1s. and 1s. for unskilled men are to take effect in June and July respectively. Arbitration Award. Further decreases of 2s. and 1s. for skilled and 1s. and 1s. for unskilled men are to take effect in June and July respectively. These decreases are in addition to those under the National sliding scale.

¶ Excluding electrical fitters, armature winders, plumber jointers, etc., engaged on the installation of new plant and other similar work ordinarily done by electrical contractors, and excluding other workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
NAROL TO W	miss the state of the	1	DIDLIC HAM AND CHOUSE	
Electricity	West Midlands	Jan.	PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(co	
Undertakings (contd.) Gas Under-	Area		Youths and apprentices employed in electricity supply undertakings	years of age, and of 1d. per hour for those under
takings	dieas Britain	. 1 April	Men, 18 years of age and over,	Decreases* of 2d. per hour or 4d. per shift.+
	Northern Counties Yorkshire and the Midlands	April	Workpeople employed at water- works undertakings	Decrease* of 1d. per hour.
	Lancashire and Cheshire	1 April	Workpeople employed at water- works undertakings	Decrease* of 1½d. per hour.
in the same	South Midlands	lst full pay in April	Able - bodied male manual workers employed at water- works undertakings	Decrease* of 4s. per week for Grade D areas, of 3s. 8d for Grade C areas, of 3s. 4d. for Grade B areas, and of 3s. for Grade A areas Minimum arealists areas, and
Waterworks	London	Com- mence-	Metropolitan Water Board employees:-	labourers after change for Grades D, C, B and A areas respectively, 54s. 3d., 53s. 2d., 51s. 4d. and 44s. 6d
Undertakings'	Chainicale, etc., ifood sod limits.	ment of 1st pay week on or after 1 April	Men 18 years of age and over (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease* of 3s. 11d. per week, leaving the "cost of living" bonus at 29s. 4½d. per week for men over 2 years, at 23s. 4½d. for youths 18 to 21 years doing full men's work, and at 17s. 7½d. for other youths 18 to 21 years of age.
	aplenti estipitis		Youths under 18 years	Decrease in bonus of 5s. per week for those under 16 years of age (10s. to 5s.), and of 2s. 6d. per week for those 16 to 17 years (10s. to 5s.)
	Home Counties	1st full	Able - bodied male manual	years the honus remains the same (10s)
Omnibus		pay in April	works undertakings	labourers after change for Areas D. C. B. and A.
Undertakings	London	4 April	Drivers and conductors and garage inside staff	spectively, 59s. 6d., 56s. 3d., 51s. and 47s. 9d.† War advances previously granted reduced* by 2½d. per hour (or 9s. per week) for drivers; by 1½d. (or 4s. 6d. per week) for conductors; by 1½d. per hour (or 4s. 5d. per week) for garage inside staff (except washers), and by 9d.
	Sunderland	1st full pay in	Corporation employees in High-	and by 9d. per night (or 4s. 6d. per week) for washers. Decrease* of 3s. per week. Rates after change: road-
	West Hartlepool	April	ways and Cleansing Departments Corporation employees	per week.
	There's street and		againmand a larget	Decrease of \$d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, is. 23d.; labourers on roads, is. 33d. per
The Assessment	West Midlands (Shropshire, Wor- cestershire, Staf-	dayin	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in mon-	Decrease* in minimum rates of 72 101d 72 04 72 63
- 3000	fordshire, War- wickshire and Herefordshire) \$ South Midlands	April 1st pay	authorities (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	3s. 3d., 3s., 2s. 9d., and 2s. 6d. per week for Zones A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, C1 and C2 authorities respectively, leaving the minimum rates of wages 55s. 6d., 54s., 51s., 48s., 45s., 41s. and 37s. per week respectively.
	(Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire,	day after 1 April	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trad- ing departments of local	Decrease* of 35 ths of the minimum basic rates pre- viously recommended by the Provincial Joint Indus- trial Council Minimum basic rates pre-
	shire, and the	51,08/A	whose wages are regulated by	after change: Grade A1 areas 400 2d. A2 A72 64
Local Authority	Isle of Wight) Reading	1st pay aay in	Manual workers employed in	B1, 45s. 10d.; B2, 41s. 8d.; C1, 40s.; C2, 38s. 4d. Decrease* of 5s. per week. Rates after change:
Services		April	Drainage, Highways, and Parks Departments Able bodied manual workers em- ployed in non-trading depart- ments of local authorities:—	labourers, scavengers and carters, 1s. 2d.; roadmen and tar paviors' labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour.
	The trace of the same and the			Decrease* of 2s. per week for Grade III areas and of 4s.
	Kent, Surrey, East	1st pay	esten premi tingt (1.55 p)	per week for other areas. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade V areas, 59s.; IV, 56s. 6d.; IIIA, 52s. 7d.; III, 50s. 8d.; II, 46s. 9d.; I, 40s. 11d.¶ Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for Grade III.
	and West Sussex	following 1 April	Skilled males (excluding those whose wages are	58. per week for the other cross Minimum and of
	mil on supplied		regulated by movements in other trades) Females	
	Oktori	- Liberus La	Temales	65s. 1d.; III, 63s. 8d.; II, 59s. 9d.; I, 54s. 5d.¶ Minimum rates of wages fixed and a sliding scale adopted whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the
TORY OF THE	Comment		beld to gastlenge . The said	Minimum hourly rates as recommended Grade W.
	Cornwall, Devon and Dorsettt	payin	ble - bodied male manual workers employed in non-trad-	areas, 8d.; IV and IIIA, 73d.; III and II, 7d.; I, 6d.** Decrease* of 4s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A areas, 57s.; B, 49s.; C, 42s.; D, 37s.
	Belfast	April 1 April (authorities of local	
	The state of the s			Decrease of 2s. per week (61s. to 59s.).

* This decrease took effect under an agreement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. 1 Under the cost of living sliding scale a decrease of 1d. per hour became due, but it was agreed that the reduction should be made in two stages, the second to years of age and over, when such bonuses have previously been paid.

1 Under the cost of living sliding scale a decrease of 4s. per week became due, but it was agreed that the reduction should be made in two stages, the second to take effect from second pay week in May.

3 The authorities! reported as affected are as follows:—Zone A1, Birmingham; Zone A2, Burton-on Trent, Coventry (partly), Smethwick, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wollescote, Oswestry R.D.C. (partly), Rugby; Zone B2, Andlev, Brierley Hill. Brownhills, Leek, Lve and Rugby; Zone C2, North Bromsgrove U.D.C., Shifnal R.D.C.

4 The authorities reported as affected are as follows:—Grade A1, Bournemouth, Oxford, Southampton; Grade B1, Farnborough, Slough, Winchester; Grade B2,

4 The authorities reported as affected are as follows:—Grade C2, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire County Councils, Easthampstead R.D.C.

1 The authorities reported as affected are as follows:—Grade C2, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire County Councils, Easthampstead R.D.C.

2 The authorities reported as affected are as follows:—Grade V., Croydon; Grade IV., Barnes, Beckenham, Carshalton, Chislehurst, Epsom, Foots Cray, Margate, Weybridge, Woking; Grade III., Epsom R.D.C., Frimley, Leatheread; Grade III., Ashford, Bexhill, Dartford R.D.C. (partly), Gravesend, Maldstone,

3 These are the rates recommended by the Southern Home Counties District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-trading Services. The following fit The authorities reported as affected are as follows:—Grade V., Croydon; Grade III. A, Brighton, Eastbourne.

4 These are the rates recommended by the Southern Home Counties District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-trading Services. The follo

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN MAY, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions in wages reported as having been agreed to take effect in May: pal miners in certain districts; steel melters; shipbuilders; boot and shoe operatives; seamen; carters and furniture trade peratives in London; vehicle builders; coopers; paint, colour and varnish workers; brickmakers; flour millers; cocoa and chocolate orkers; employees of tramway and gas undertakings. Particulars will be given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

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 April, 1922, in the thirty-one selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 616 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 67 per 10,000 on the previous month and of 396 per 10,000 on a year ago. Compared with March, 1922, the total number relieved increased by 116,595 (or 12·2 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 1,424 (or 1·1 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 118,019 (or 14·2 per cent.). One district showed no change, three showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest inand every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Newcastle district (263 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (191 per 10,000), and in the Manahasten district (197 per 10,000) chester district (187 per 10,000).

Compared with April, 1921, the total number relieved increased by 677,265 (or 172.6 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 6,676 (or 5.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 670,589 (or 243.2 per cent.). Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (1,046 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (976 per 10,000), in the Birmingham district (860 per 10,000), and in the Sheffield district (842 per 10,000). Fifteen districts showed increases ranging from 213 to 764, and twelve districts showed increases ranging from 7 to 163.

Number of persons in receipt Increase (+) or

A MAIL OF These 17 to the	of poor	law rel	Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor.	Out-	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Populat compo	ion as ared
		door.	**************************************	mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†	STATE .		1.00			3
Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	9,351 10,269 2,755 9,914 19,314	15,417 29,125 3,812 52,910 97,696	24,768 39,394 6,567 62,824 117,010	305 392 494 991 616	+ 6 + 6 + 87 + 32	+ 150 + 157 + 133 + 442 + 352
TOTAL, Metropolis _	51,603	198,960	250,563	559	+ 28	+ 277
West Ham	4,140	65,534	69,674	946	+ 97	+ 579
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,564	40,684	43,248	889	+263	+ 717
Stockton and Tees District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	1,142 3,794 1,757 8,751 9,945 1,702	34,918 7,842 18,025 55,760 89,502 7,229	36,060 11,636 19,782 64,511 99,447 8,931	1,371 149 456 638 841 243	+191 + 22 + 50 +187 +114 - 12	+ 976 + 72 + 302 + 441 + 646 + 125
Halifax and Hudders- field Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District; Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District	1,152 2,465 929 2,713 1,853 1,864 2,095 1,163	5,819 10,838 10,425 59,122 14,846 7,899 9,999 4,446	6,971 13,303 11,354 61,835 16,699 9,763 12,094 5,609	185 277 363 1,228 539 241 265 240	+ 7 + 52 + 40 +109 + 23 + 14 + 33 + 29	+ 96 + 153 + 213 + 842 + 250 + 70 + 136 + 124
Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,112 6,813 2,584 2,352	44,455 87,026 13,449 15,611	47,567 93,839 16,033 17,963	678 1,020 396 389	+ 96 +162 + 20 - 11	+ 476 + 860 + 260 + 7
TOTAL "Other Districts"	58,750	537,895	596,645	591	+ 88	+ 404
SCOTLAND.†§ Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	1,586 707 524	12,925 15,102 5,687 5,801	16,688 6,394 6,325	1,001 716 397 310 398 1,257	+ 36 + 82 + 13 + 121 + 13 - 6	+ 764 + 567 + 246 + 163 + 255 + 1046
TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts	8,886	143,932	152,81	8 747	+ 41	+ 554
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in April, 1922	123,379	946,321	1,069,70	616	+ 67	+ 396

• 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 numbers included for the Middlesbrough and Sheffield Unions do not cover changes in numbers which have taken place since the 22nd April, 1922, and the 1st April, 1922, respectively.

|| The numbers given for these districts relate to the Unions comprised therein as constituted on the 1st April, 1922, after alteration of the areas of certain of the Unions.

§ The figures for Scotland include able-bodied unemployed in receipt

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. *

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during April, 1922, was 170, as compared with 214 in the previous month and 132 a year ago.

The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various

RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakesmen and Goods Guards	trades is as follows.—			
Guards	RAILWAY SERVICE.			S-
Guards	Brakesmen and Goods	Man	(continued):	
Engine Drivers		1	Engineering Machine	
Firemen tional Engineering 1 Guards (Passenger) Locomotives, Railway & Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft 1 Porters 4 Motors, Aircraft 1 Shunters 2 Motors, Aircraft 1 Mechanics 2 Shipbuilding 4 Mechanics 2 Shipbuilding Mechanics 2 Labourers 2 Labourers Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants		1	Making	3
Guards (Passenger)			Boiler Making, Construc-	7
Permanent Way Men 12 Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft 1 Shunters 1 Shunters 1 Mechanics 2 Labourers 2 Labourers 2 Miscellaneous 8 Contractors' Servants 1 2 Miscellaneous 8 Electric Generating Stations Contractors' Servants 1 Chemicals, etc. MINES. Chemicals, etc. Underground 79 Rubber Trades Surface 88 Total, MINES Total, MINES 88 Total For Factories QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3 Total For Factories And Workshops Cotton <td></td> <td>BEST</td> <td></td> <td>1</td>		BEST		1
Notice of Accidents Act, 1		101000	Locomotives, Railway &	
Shunters 1 Other Metal Trades 1 Mechanics 2 Shipbuilding 4 Labourers 1 Gas 2 Miscellaneous 8 Electric Generating Stations 2 Contractors' Servants 1 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. 4 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 31 Chemicals, etc. 4 MINES. Chemicals, etc. 4 Food and Drink 3 Paper, Printing, etc. 2 Tanning, Currying, etc. 2 Rubber Trades 6 Total, MINES 88 Total for Factories 6 QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3 Total for Factories 6 And Workshops 4 4 Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104 1 8 Buildings, s. 105 3 1 Total for Factories Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 4 Hetal Conversion, inclu 4 4		1.00	Tramway Carriages,	,
Shipbuilding 4 Mechanics 2 Labourers 1 Miscellaneous 8 Contractors' Servants 1 — Electric Generating Stations — Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. — Chemicals, etc. — Chemicals, etc. — 4 Food and Drink 3 Paper, Printing, etc. 2 Tanning, Currying, etc. 3 Cher Non-Textile Industries 5 Total, MINES 5 Wolar Mines 6 Wolar Mines 79 Rubber Trades 6 Other Non-Textile Industries 7 Total For Factories 7 And Workshops 4 Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104 1 Buildings, s. 105 3 Total 8 Total 4 Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, Metal Conversion, inclu 1	Porters	- 100000	Other Metal Trades	
Mechanics 2 Labourers 1 Miscellaneous 8 Contractors' Servants 1 Electric Generating Stations TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 31 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. MINES. Chemicals, etc. Vunderground 79 Surface 9 TOTAL, MINES 88 TOTAL, MINES 88 QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3 TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton Wood FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 3 Other Textiles Total Buildings, s. 105 Total Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, Metal Conversion, inclu 2	Shunters	To be a line of		
Labourers	Mechanics	2		
Miscellaneous 8 Contractors' Servants 1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 31 MINES. Underground 79 Surface 9 TOTAL, MINES 9 TOTAL, MINES 88 Guarries over 20 feet deep 3 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 3 Other Textiles Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Metal Conversion, inclu- Bilectric Generating Stations 4 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 4 Food and Drink 3 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc Other Non-Textile Industries 1 TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS 44 Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104 1 Buildings, s. 105 3 Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	Labourers	1	Gog	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 31		8	Electric Generating Sta-	
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc		1		4
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 31 MINES. Underground 79 Surface 9 TOTAL, MINES 88 QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 3 Other Textiles Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Metal Conversion, inclu- Chemicals, etc 4 Food and Drink 3 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Total For Factories 1 TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS 44 Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104 1 Buildings, s. 105 3 Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	Contractors Servanes			
Food and Drink 3 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc Rubber Trades Other Non-Textile Industries Other Non-Textile Industries 1 TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS 44 Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104 1 Buildings, s. 105 3 TOTAL 48t Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894		21		
MINES. Underground 79 Surface 9 TOTAL, MINES 9 TOTAL, MINES 98 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	91		
Underground 79 Surface 9 TOTAL, MINES 88 QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton	MINEC	-12		
Surface 9 TOTAL, MINES 88 QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton		79		Z
TOTAL, MINES 88 QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton		1 19000		
TOTAL, MINES	Surface		Rubber Trades	***
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton	MODAL MINES	88	Other Non-Textile Indus-	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 3 Other Textiles Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Metal Conversion, inclu- TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS 44 Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104 1 Buildings, s. 105 3 TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS 44 Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	TOTAL, MINES		tries	1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 3 Other Textiles Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Metal Conversion, inclu- AND WORKSHOPS 44 Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104 1 Buildings, s. 105 3 TOTAL 48t Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	OHARRIES over 20 feet deep	3	TA CHOPIES	
Cotton		_	TOTAL FOR FACTORIES	11
Cotton	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	S.	AND WORKSHOPS	44
Other Textiles Buildings, s. 105 3 Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 48t Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Metal Conversion, inclu- Buildings, s. 105 48t TOTAL 48t Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894			Docks, Wharves, ware-	1
Other Textiles Buildings, s. 100	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	3		
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Metal Conversion, inclu- TOTAL 48t Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894			Buildings, s. 105	3
ing and Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Metal Conversion, inclu- Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894			Moment	184
Metal Extracting and Refining 2 Metal Conversion, inclu- Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894			TOTAL	401
Refining 2 Notice of Accidents Act, Metal Conversion, inclu- 1894			Assidents reported under	
Metal Conversion, inclu- 1894		2	Notice of Accidents Act.	
	Metal Conversion inclu-			
	ding Rolling Mills and		1001	-
Tube Making 6 Total (excluding Sea-		6	Total (excluding Sea-	
Metal Founding 5 men 170			men)	170
Metal Pounding		A LOCAL CO.		anort
Based on Home Office, Mines Department and Ministry of Transport	Based on Home Office, Min	ies D	epartment and Ministry of Ital	mhore

† Includes 3 females; one each in the wool industry, other metal, and paper inting, &c., trades.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during April, 1922, was 17. Two deaths due to lead poisoning in the pottery industry were reported. Four cases of lead poisoning (three fatal) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. cases is not obligatory.

The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below :-

The cases of poisoning and a	ULLUL	Train and and
(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING	J.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.
Among Operatives engaged in-	-	
		Mercurial Poisoning
Di line and Coldering	100	Barometer and Ther-
I lamoing and		mometer Making
I IIII UIII O		Other Industries
File Cutting and		Phosphorus Poisoning
		Arsenic Poisoning
Tinning of Metals		Toxic Jaundice—
Other Contact with	1	Arseniuretted Hydrogen
Molten Lead		Gas
White and Red Lead	Marie S	Other
White and Red Lead	1	Epitheliomatous Ulcera-
Works	100	tion—
+Pottery	1	Paraffin
1 202 00 000	•••	Pitch
Electric Accumulator		Tar
Works	3	Chrome Ulceration
Paint and Colour Works		at a management sufficient to
Indiarubber Works		TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF
	Series Lateral	POISONING
Coach and Car Painting		
Shipbuilding	1	(c) Cases of Anthrax—
Paint used in other In-		Wool
dustries	2	Handling of Horsehair
Other Industries	1	Handling and Sorting
	_	of Hides and Skins
mamar on a power	9	(Tanners, Fellmongers,
TOTAL OF ABOVE		&c.)
amount of the second section in the second s	0-248	Other Industries
HOUSE PAINTING AND	4	expenses district of a second
PLUMBING	4	TOTAL ANTHRAX
- 0 1 1 1 -11 -44 - also nonent	ad +	o the Home Office during the month a

 Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month am not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months.
 Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (a) cases) in previous returns or not. †The person affected in the Pottery industry was a male.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

May, 1922.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

	Per	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July,	Lates	t figures			
anunitate genda	1010.		1000.	1021.	Rise.	Date.			
JNITED KINGDOM	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Mon 200			
OREIGN COUNTRIES. Austria (Vienna) Belgium‡ Czechoslovakia§ Denmark Finland France (Paris)§ ,, (other Towns)§ Germany Holland (The Hague) ,, (Amsterdam) Italy (Rome) ,, (Milan) ,, (Florence) Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden § Switzerland United States	87 106 144 76 103 225 198 179 168 64	112 161 188 110 106 210 178 189 210 129 86	359 153 882 273 288 1,056 143 117 218 345 313 219 197 135 115	9,320† 310 1,246 136 1,178 206 250 1,174 113 85 302 406 350 195 45,555 132 113 45	104200 299 1,444 1,015 204 223 3,052 90 48 355 425 390 138 73,531 82 73 36	May '22 Apl. '22 Feb. '22 Dec. '21 Jan. '22 Feb. '22 Apl. '22 Mar. '22 Apl. '22 Apl. '22 Apl. '22 Apl. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '22			
South Atrica	31 75 39 34	47 86 44 39	94 127 88 67 97	61 48 74 64 39	41 38 61 44 19	Mar. '22 Apl. '22 Mar. '22 Apl. '22 Mar. '22			

exceptions to this are: Belgium, in which comparison is with April, 1914; ce (other Towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; Germany, average, 1913-14; The 1e, January to July, 1914; Rome, Milan, Florence, January to June, 1914; zerland, June, 1914; South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. † The eases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in February the ease for all working-class families ranged from 292 to 299 per cent. § Fuel lighting are also included in these figures. | Figure for 3rd Quarter.

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

A, B, C, D, E A, B, C, D, E Belgium A, B, C, D, E Commany A, B	Country.	Items on	Percentage increase as compared with July, 1914.†							
NITED KINGDOM CREIGN COUNTRIES A, B, C, D, E Cent. 100 105 119 81 May '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '22 Mar. '23 May '24 May '25 May '26 May '27 Mar. '25 May '27 Mar. '25 May '27 May		Computa- tion is	July,			July, 1921.	Lates	t figures		
Normay N. A, B, C, D, E Cent. Cent.	and the state of		10.74				Rise.	Date.		
India (Bombay) A, B, C, D 89 77 65 Mar 200	OREIGN COUNTRIES AUSTRIA (Vienna) Belgium Deumark Finland France (Paris) Germany Italy (Rome) " (Milan) Norway Poland Sweden Switzerland United States EREEAS DOMINIONS	A, B, C, D, E A, C, D A, B, C, D, E A, B, C, D, E	cent. 100 -105 82 97 186 158 119 	cent. 105 -110 111 105 180 180 157 138 77\$	363 162 811 263‡ 742 213 341 202§ 170 145 117§	cent. 119 9,700\$ 279 137 1,039 195\$; 863 287 394 202\$ 25,609 136 114 80	cent. 81 87,100 271 112 1,002 197 2,202 320 403 157 46,783 95 77 67	Mar, '22 Jan, '22 Feb, '22 4thQr '21 Mar, '22 Apl, '22 Mar, '22 Jan, '22 Apl, '22 Mar, '22 Mar, '22		

Fload; B=House-Rent; C=Clothing; D=Fuel and Light; E=Other or llaneous Items. † Exceptions to this are: France, Australia and South, in which comparison is with the average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Milan and New Zealand, January to June, 1914; Germany, average 1913-Poland, January, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; United States, 1913. The for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. ¶ Figure for May.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[Note.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 208-209 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv—xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July-August, 1921, issued by the International Labour Office.]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in April.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 29th April, was 13,558 (9,928 men and 3,630 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 8,279 (4,072 for men and 4,207 for women). During the week under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 23,226 persons (18,211 men and 5,015 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 2,349 foreign immigrants.

Out-of-Work Benefit in April.—According to the latest returns, 5 departmental and 68 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 5th May, the total number

returns, 5 departmental and 68 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 5th May, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 6,354, as compared with 7,915 in the preceding month and 84,896 in the corresponding period of 1921. Of this total, 4,107 were resident in the Seine Department, including 2,447 in Paris. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment. Where unemployment funds are in operation particulars are not complete, while in localities where no fund exists the numbers out of work are not recorded. Further, the figures do not indicate the number of recorded. Further, the figures do not indicate the number of persons on short time.

GERMANY.

Unemployment in March.—The issue for 6th May of the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, in its summary concerning conditions prevailing in March, states that reports received from various sources agree in giving a favourable impression of the condition of the labour market in that month. This was largely due to the of the labour market in that month. This was largely due to the revival which regularly occurs at this season of the year. In so far as one may judge from the available figures, it was in agriculture rather than in industrial trades that an increased demand for labour showed itself in conjunction with spring orders. There was a better demand also in the building trades, where business increased as the result of the gradual amendment in rent restriction regulations, and also from the unavoidable necessity, after a long spell of inactivity, of carrying on repairs and renewal work.

Returns from trade unions show that out of a total membership of 6,284,233 in the organisations supplying particulars, 71,004, or 1.1 per cent., were out of work on the last day of March. The corresponding percentage for the end of February was 2.7, and for March, 1921, 3.6.

The statistics of the sickness insurance societies for the month and provious show that the number of powers under obligation

under review show that the number of persons under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) in the 6,457 societies making returns, rose from 14,186,447 on 1st March, to

societies making returns, rose from 14,186,447 on 1st March, to 14,477,717 on 1st April, or by 2·1 per cent.

Statistics based on the returns from the Employment Exchanges show a considerable increase (34·6 per cent.) in the number of situations offered by employers during March, but only a slight increase (5·1 per cent.) in the number of applications for employment. The total number of applications for employment was 911,649 (as against 879,313 in February), and that of vacancies notified by employers 807,243 (599,755 in February). For each 100 situations offered there were thus in March only 113 applications (as against 145 in February).

BELGIUM.+

BELGIUM.†

Unemployment in February and March.—Returns relating to February were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,786 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 739,711. On the last working day of the month 42,749, or 58 cent. were totally unemployed, and 32,100 partially so. The proportion totally unemployed for the previous month was 6.4 per cent. The aggregate days of unemployment in February numbered 1,415,795, as compared with 1,719,144 in January. During March 17,619 applications for employment were received by the Employment Exchanges, as compared with 15,843 in February. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 12,429 (9,056 in February). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 142 applications, as compared with 175 for February.

for February.

SWITZERLAND.

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

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail (No. 225), May, 1922. Paris † Revue du Travail, April, 1922. Brussels. ‡ Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 13th April, 1922. Berne.

236

the Exchanges on 31st March was 89,099. Of these 27,343 were employed on relief works, leaving 61,756 entirely without work. At the end of February the corresponding total was 99,541, and at the end of March, 1921, 43,282. The applicants for employment included 17,888 persons normally engaged in the watch, clock and jewellery trades, 13,833 in the building trades, 12,146 in the metal engineering and electrical trades, and 6,250 watch, clock and jewellery trades, 15,835 in the building trades, 12,146 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 6,250 in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely unemployed, 40,315 persons were reported as only partially employed, including 13,231 in the metal and engineering trades, 13,005 in the textile trades, and 5,040 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades. The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled on the same date numbered 1,475.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

During the month of March on an average 585 applications were made for each 100 vacancies reported for men, and 342 for each 100 for women. In February the figures were 897 and 465 respectively.

NORWAY.*

Trade Union Unemployment in February.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of February in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 21.3, as compared with 20.4 at the end of the preceding month and 13.1 in February, 1921.

to the street with	Me	embersh	nip.	Percentage Unemployed.			
Unions.	Feb. 28,	Jan. 31,	Feb. 28,	Feb. 28,	Jan. 31,	Feb. 28,	
	1922.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1922.	1921.	
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Parpenters Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania)	929	931	923	12·1	10·2	9·8	
	920	892	1,287	34·8	35·1	28·0	
	625	611	549	24·5	29·3	23·5	
	6,599	6,791	10,010	24·7	23·2	11·3	
	809	821	1,013	12·4	11·1	21·1	
	2,467	2,365	2,619	13·3	10·8	7·5	
	744	742	883	22·8	24·4	15·9	
	589	589	601	27·0	26·3	17·3	
	510	500	590	9·8	11·0	7·3	
Total	14,192	14,242	18,475	21.3	20.4	13.1	

SWEDEN.+

Unemployment in February and March.-According to a return made by the State Unemployment Commission of Sweden 149,300 persons were out of work on 31st March. The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions on the same date was 32·1. Full particulars are, however, not available for that date, and the following Table relates to the end of February :-

and a system was made only	Membership	Percentage Unemployed.				
Unions.	reporting on 28th Feb. 1922.	28th Feb., 1922.	31st Jan., 1922.	28th Feb., 1921.		
All Unions making Returns	137,279	32.1	34.8	20.7		
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Iron and Steel workers Foundrymen, etc Engineering workers Electrical workers Clothing workers Boot, shoe and leather workers Brewery workers Food trade workers Tobacco workers Wood workers Municipal workers Municipal workers General and factory workers (trades not specified) Commercial employees	3,118 9,188 7,960 5,774 12,919	38·7 48·9 39·7 26·7 5·0 15·5 20·8 9·0 9.5 2·5 41·3 53·6 6·0 41·0	32·4 80·5 41·8 24·4 6·7 18·1 17·7 9·3 11.2 1·5 57·8 54·3 6·0 44·5	25·1 20·2 22·6 21·0 12·7 29·5 12·6 3·0 — 0·6 21·5 34·7 3 00 30·1		

DENMARK.

Unemployment in March.—Out of a total of 278,105 workpeople covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, 27.9 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of March, as compared with 33.1 per cent. at the end of February and 23.6 per cent. on 1st April, 1921.

vertically of the BIV. Roll for one of from beauty change	Number of Workpeople	Percent	age Unen	ployed.
PETER BANGET BANGETON DE LE PROPERTIE DE LE PR	included in Returns for 31st March, 1922.	31st Mar., 1922.	24th Feb., 1922.	1st April, 1921.
Copenhagen Provinces	113,792 164,313	26·2 29·1	29·6 35·6	22.9
Total	278,105	27.9	33.1	23.6

Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau

CANADA.*

CANADA.*

Employment in February.—For the fortnight ended 28th February returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 6,086 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 673,348 persons, of whom 661,765 were actually working on that date. In the preceding fortnight the same firms reported 660,088 employed, the increase in staff employed at the later date thus being 1,677. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index of employment for the period under review is 81.9, as compared with 81.6 for the fortnight ended 14th February, 1922. The corresponding figure for the fortnight ended 28th February, 1921, was 88.0.

Unemployment among Trade Union Members.—Returns relat-

Unemployment among Trade Union Members.—Returns relating to unemployment at the end of February were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,528 labour organisations with a total membership of 163,033. For all trades reporting 10.6 per cent. of the members were unemployed, as compared with 13.8 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 16.1 with 13.8 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 16.1 per cent. in February, 1921.

UNITED STATES.+

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

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

100 Teles	Num- ber of		umber orkpeop	Earnings.‡			
Industry.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Feb., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-)	1922	Mar., 1922.	or Dec.(-
Coal mining (bituminous) Iron and steel Railway and tram-	85 1 09	23,604 117,193	23,085 119,914	Per cent 2.2 + 2.3		Dollars 1,682,262 5,313,992	+ 6"
car building and repairing Automobiles	62 49	54,504 94,196	57,007 96,269	+ 4.6 + 2.2	3,183,436 2,538,006	3,301,886 2,722,175	+ 3 + 7
Cotton manufac- turing Cotton finishing	59 17	59,905 12,164	42,828 12,441	-28·5 + 2·3	1.007,793 234,596		
Hosiery and underwear Silk	44	33,321 17,817	33,238 17,783	- 0.2 - 0.2	557,297 747,648		+ 1 - 5
Men's ready-made clothing Boots and shoes	48 82 56 36	30,509 68,999 15,506 13,644 24,957	31,545 67,144 15,837 13,149 24,832	+ 3.6	840,913 1,558,928 258,450 298,824 592,893	1,459,893 275,667 277,724	$\begin{array}{c c} -6 \\ +6 \\ -7 \end{array}$

The above figures show that in March there were increases in the number of persons employed in six industries and decreases in seven. The largest increases were in railway and tramway car building and repairing (4.6 per cent.) and men's ready-made clothing (3.4 per cent.). A decrease of 28.5 per cent. occurred in cotton manufacturing.

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

ESTER GAL T	Num- ber of		umber o		Earnings.‡			
Industry.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)	Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	Inc.(+)	
Coal mining (bi-	90	24,368	24,221	Per cent.	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent. + 180	
tuminous) Iron and steel Railway and tram-	113	134,421	120,663	- 10.2	8,185,422	5,341,971	- 34.7	
car building and repairing Automobiles Cotton manufac-	62 50	55,587 80,679	57,007 97,493	+ 2.6 + 20.8	3,750,721 2,126,182	2,758,907	+ 29.8	
Cotton manufac- turing Cotton finishing Hosiery and	61 17	58,590 11,905	43,366 12,441	- 26·0 + 4·5	1,010,521 263,292	246,008	- 6.6	
underwear Silk	45	23,121 17,179	33,153 17,935	+ 43.4	381,316 783,672	717,023	8.0	
clothing Boots and shoes	83 52	26,195 55,424 15,163	31,353 67,780 15,225	+ 19·7 + 22·3 + 0·4	291,517	264,696	+ 85	
Leather	50	11,343 28,116	13,149 25,732	+ 15.9	697,90			

A comparison of the figures for March, 1922, with those f March, 1921, shows that there were increases in the number of persons employed in nine industries, the most important (43.4 per cent., 22.3 per cent. and 20.8 per cent.) being in hosiery and underwear, boots and shoes and automobile respectively. Iron and steel showed a decrease of 10.2 per cent and paper making one of 8.5 per cent.

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

LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FAILS.—COMPANY PREJUDICED THROUGH LACK OF NOTICE.—ONUS OF PROOF.

Section 2 of the above Act provides as follows:-

May, 1922.

"1. Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and where the desire for comparation is the desire for comparation which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in case of death, within six months of the time of death, provided always that

(a) the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not, or would not, if a notice or an amended notice were then given and the beauty restread by president in his and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect, or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect, or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other

It has been held where a man does not give notice of the accident because he believes his injuries not to be serious that he comes within the meaning of the word "mistake" supra. (Rankine v. Alloa Coal Co. (1904) 41 Sc. L.R. 306). Much depends on the state of knowledge of the person on whom it is incumbent to give the notice. He cannot be expected to give notice until he realises that his condition is due to accidental njury entitling him to compensation under the Act (White v. Ford Motor Co., Ltd. (England), Ltd. (1917) 10 BWCC. 334). The onus of proving that the employer has not been prejudiced lies, in the first instance, on the workman (Hughes v. Coed Talon Colliery Co., Ltd. (1909) 1 K.B. 957).

An unsuccessful claim for compensation was made by a fireman through an accident alleged to have taken place on board ship in 1915. The fireman, who was working on a steamer assisting the second engineer in effecting repairs in the engine room, was holding a spanner which the engineer was striking, when a 14-lb. hammer slipped and struck him on the elbow. At the time of the injury it was considered slight, and he continued working until 1919, when he began to suffer from his elbow and could not make use of his left arm. No report of the accident was sent to the employers, and it was not until he went into hospital for treatment that the company were notified of the accident which reatment that the company were notified of the accident which occurred six years ago. The second engineer gave evidence upon the occurrence of the accident. He admitted that it was his duty the occurrence of the accident. He admitted that it was his duty to report the accident, but putting it down as a minor injury did not do so. Medical evidence in support of the claim showed that the injury to the elbow probably resulted from a blow, and that it would have been quite possible for the man to go on working for several years after receiving such a blow; but in cross-examination it was admitted that it was possible that the plaintiff was suffering from comething deep results and the sum of laintiff was suffering from something else instead of a blow. For the defence it was urged that the defendant company had been prejudiced by the lapse of time. For the plaintiff it was contended that the workman had discharged the slight onus of

proof that the employers were not prejudiced.

His Honour Judge J. J. Shortt, in giving judgment for the defendant, with costs, said that the plaintiff had not discharged the onus of proving that the employers had not been prejudiced

(2) Trade Union Act, 1871.

TRADE UNION SUED BY MEMBER.—UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.— STATUTORY DEFENCE.

At Lincoln County Court, on the 2nd May, 1922, the local branch of the National Union of Foundry Workers had a claim brought against them by one of their members for unemployment benefit amounting to £3 8s. 4d.

The plaintiff, who conducted his own case, stated that he had been paying contributions to the Union for some time, and that on becoming unemployed in February of this year he made a claim on the Union for the full benefit of 10s. a week. The Union, claiming that their funds had been seriously depleted by the number of strikes in recent years, refused to pay him this amount, and, after deducting the club money, offered him the sum of 3s. 4d. per week. The plaintiff contended that, before a reduction in benefit was resolved upon, the rules of the society required that a ballot should be taken and a two-thirds majority obtained. This was not done. He further contended that if he was to be put on half benefit the officials of the Union ought to

e put on a 50 per cent. reduction.
For the Union it was submitted that they were not in a posiion to pay the full benefit and that the Society relied upon the defence filed in the case and provided for by section 4 of the Trade Union Act, 1871. This section reads as follows:—

"(a) Nothing in this Act shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any of the following agreements, namely . . .

(iii) any agreement for the application of the funds of a Trade Union—

(a) to provide benefits to members."

The Judge gave it as his opinion that this was a very serious matter, and he did not think it desirable for the Society to make use of the drastic defence which had been set up; in fact, he was of opinion that it was liable to do the Society a great deal of harm. Counsel for the Society explained that the Union had done their best to meet the situation by offering the man half benefit, which had, in other cases, been accepted, and that his instructions were to rely on the section of the Act quoted above. His Honour gave judgment for the defendants, costs not being

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR—SHOREHAM-BY-SEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council.—Under decision No. 559 of the Industrial Court, Mr. A. W. Nye, who holds the joint offices of surveyor and sanitary inspector to the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, was granted a bonus of 68 per cent. on a salary of £276 per annum, such bonus being subject to variation according to the changes in the cost of living index figure. The association contend that as the percentage on the basic salary of £100 attaching to his office of surveyor amounts to less than the full salary of that office, namely £175, he should be paid the full salary and the bonus should lapse, but that he should still receive the bonus on the basic salary of £176 as sanitary inspector. Decision.—The Court find against this contention. So long as the two offices are held jointly the salaries cannot be separated for the purpose of calculating war bonus. Issued 29th April, 1922. (722.)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY EMPLOYEES.—NEW CUMNOCK.—National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers v. New Cumnock Cooperative Society Limited.—The wages of Scottish co-operative employees were determined by an agreement between the Scottish Co-operative Wages Board and the National Union of Distri-butive and Allied Workers, which became operative as from 2nd January, 1922. The New Cumnock Co-operative Society propose rates of wages generally lower than those set out in the agreement, and also a different method of regulation of the sliding scale. The union, on the other hand, contend that the provisions of the agreement are reasonable. Decision.—The Court decide that for every variation of 10 points in the cost of living index number above or below 100 the rates of wages to be paid shall be varied, in the case of male assistants, by from 1s. 8d. to 3s. a week, and in the case of female assistants by from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. a week, with correspondingly lower variations for juniors. The claim of the society that tailors and dressmakers should be paid the rates of wages laid down by the Trade Boards is referred back to the parties. Issued 29th April, 1922 (723).

CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER THE CONCILIA-TION ACT, 1896, AND THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

GAS PRODUCER FIREMEN: NORTH-EAST COAST.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation v. Steel Ingot Makers' Association. Differ-ference—Claim by the Confederation that the above Association were not carrying out an award made by an ad hoc Board of Arbitration on 20th August, 1920, affecting gas producer firemen employed on open hearth steel plants of associated members on the North-East Coast (excepting Consett and Newburn works), inasmuch as the tonnage bonus in the Memorandum of Settlement made between the above parties and the workmen on 28th April, 1920, referred to in Clause 4 of the award, was being paid on t the shop o Board of Arbitratio Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. M. L. Simpson (Employers' Representative) and Mr. W. Dodgson (Workpeople's Representative). Award—The Board decided that, under the terms of the Memorandum of Settlement above referred to, the tonnage bonus should be paid on the total output of the shop, and found against the claim of the Confederation that the bonus should be reckoned on the basis of the output of each furnace. Issued 25th April, 1922 (I.R. 576/2/1922).

of Statistics.

† Based on a despatch from H.M. Minister at Stockholm; also on information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Department for Social Affairs, and Sociala Meddelanden, No. 5, 1921. Stockholm.

‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 25th April, 1922. Copenhagen.

[•] Employment, 1st April, 1922. Ottawa.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissione
Labour Statistics, Washington.

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

238

ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES: LLANDUDNO AND COLWYN BAY.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Llandudno and Colwyn Bay Electric Railway Company. Difference—As to the Company's intention to reduce wages by 3s. per week, subsequently amended to 2s. 6d. per week, as from 17th February, no previous notification having been sent to the Union. Agreement—Wages would be reduced by 2s. 6d. per week, and any future variations of wages would be the matter of discussion between the Company and the Union. A "No Victimisation' Clause was also embodied in the agreement, together with a paragraph that the men concerned would abide by the discipline of the Company. Signed 3rd April, 1922 (I.R. 480/1922).

PLUMBERS: DUMFRIES AND DISTRICT.—Operative Plumbers of Scotland v. Southern Counties Branch of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Plumbers. Difference—Proposal to reduce wages by $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour and to increase the working week to 50 hours. Agreement—The rate of wages should be 1s. 8d. per hour without specification of period, but two weeks' notice of any proposed change should be given by either side. The working hours in Dumfries and Maxwelltown should be 44 per week, 8 hours on the first five working days of the week and 4 hours on Saturday. In the remainder of the area, the employers will be entitled to work the same number of hours as are generally worked by all the trades in the Building Industry. Signed 8th April, 1922 (I.R. 632/1922).

MUSICIANS: LONDON THEATRES OF VARIETIES.—Musicians' Union v. London Theatres of Varieties, Limited. Difference— Arising out of the employers' notice to musical directors to terminate their contracts of service, with the option of re-engaging them at a rate of £6 10s. per week, a reduction of 17s. per week. Agreement—The question as to whether the Union should be allowed to negotiate on behalf of the musical directors, together with the amount of the reduction that should be made, would be referred to an arbitrator (Lord Askwith) for settlement. No reduction of wages should be made pending the issue of the award. Disputes between the above parties would be referred in future to a Conciliation Board appointed by the parties, consisting of three from each side. The opinion of the Board should be given within 14 days of reference with a view to securing an amicable settlement. Failing a settlement within 7 days, the Board, with the assistance of a neutral chairman appointed by the Ministry of Labour, should give an immediate decision, and should either party refuse to conform to such decision, the parties would have liberty of action. Should either party refuse to appoint representatives to the Board or refuse to meet the other party within 7 days of being requested to do so, the parties would have liberty of action. The question of a penalty clause was left for consideration by both sides. The employees concerned would be re-instated, upon an undertaking being given by the Union that a certain musician should be employed elsewhere than hitherto. Agreed 12th April, 1922 (I.R. 701/1922).

CLOG SOLE WORKERS: HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Workers' Union v. J. Maude & Sons, Hebden Bridge. Difference—As to the firm's intention to reduce wages by 3d. per hour as from 20th April. Agreement—Wages should be reduced by 1d. per hour as from and including 27th April, and by a further 1d. per hour at the end of six weeks from that date, this additional reduction to be operative for at least six weeks before any further variation in wages is made. Signed 28th April, 1922 (I.R. 788/1922).

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

ORDERS.

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Order [H.M.S. (9)] dated 8th May, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates as varied for female workers, and specifying 15th May, 1922, as the date from which the rates become effective.

The rates confirmed are as follows :-

I. In all branches of the trade except the Wholesale Cloth Hat and Cap Making branch :-

(a) General minimum time-rates.—Area A, 7½d. per hour; Area B, 7d. per hour for female workers other than learners, with lower rates under each scale during their four years of learnership for female learners.

(b) Piece-work basis time-rates.—Area A, 8½d. per hour; Area B, 8d. per hour for female workers. II. In the Wholesale Cloth Hat and Cap Making branch

(a) General minimum time-rates. -71d. per hour for female workers other than learners, with lower rates

for learners. (b) Piece-work basis time-rate.—81d. per hour for female

The overtime rates have been varied correspondingly.

Note.—Area A rates apply to (a) all Royal, Parliamentary and

Police Burghs which had, according to the most recent census, a population over 12,000, and (b) the following Special Lighting Districts, the boundaries of which have been defined, viz., Bellshill and Mossend, Blantyre, Cambuslang and Larkhall, all in the County of Lanark, and Vale of Leven, in the County of

Area B rates apply to the whole of Scotland other than Area A.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Order [M.D.S. (4)] dated 9th May, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates fixed for male and female workers, and specifying 15th May, 1922, as the date from which the rates become effective.

The rates fixed and confirmed are as follows:-

(a) General minimum time-rates of 65s. 6d. per week for foremen, 52s. per week for male shop assistants and male clerks of 21 and over, 50s. per week in the case of workers with not less than 12 months' experience, and 48s. per week for workers with less than 12 months' experience for all other male workers and for roundswomen of 21 and over, 32s. 6d. per week for female clerks of 21 and over, 29s. per week for female shop assistants of 21 and over, and 27s. per week for all other female workers of 21 and over, with correspondingly lower rates for male and female workers

(b) Overtime rates for all male and female workers.

[Note.-For the purposes of this Order a "week" means a week of 48 hours, except in the case of classes of whole-time workers employed by the week or longer period whose customary working week consists of a number of hours less than 48 but not less than 40, when a "week" means a week of the number of hours customarily worked by the class in question.]

Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order [R.M. (16) and (17)] dated 5th April, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers, and specifying 17th April, 1922, as the date from which these rates

I. MALE WORKERS .- (i) General minimum time-rates and (ii) piece-work basis time-rates for (a) Measure Cutters, Cutters, Knife Cutters or Knifemen, Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers, Machinists and Passers ranging, according to experience, (i) from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. per hour; (ii) from 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. per hour. (b) Measure Cutters, Cutters or Knife Cutters or Knife. ment employed in the London district: (i) 1s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. or 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour; (ii) 1s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 1s. $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour. (c) Measure Cutters, Cutters, Knife Cutters or Knifemen, Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers, Machinists or Passers engaged wholly or mainly upon the making of Heavy Cotton Clothing: (i) From 1s. 6d. to 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.; (ii) from 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. (d) Underpressers, Plain Machinists, Warehousemen, Packers and Porters: (i) 1s. $3\frac{1}{6}$ d. to 1s. $0\frac{1}{6}$ d. per hour; (ii) 1s. $0\frac{1}{6}$ d. per hour; (iii) 1s. $0\frac{1}{6}$ d. per hour; (iv) 1s. $0\frac{1}{6}$ d. per hour, with lower general minimum time-rates for workers under 22 years of age. ment employed in the London district: (i) 1s. 94d. or 1s. 74d.

for workers under 22 years of age.

II. Female Workers.—General minimum time-rates (a) for Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up (i) under 19 years of age, 7½d. per hour; (ii) 19 and under 20 years of age, 8d. per hour; (iii) 20 years of age and over, 8½d. per hour; (b) other workers, including home-workers, 7½d. per hour; (c) learners, from 1¾d. to 6½d. per hour, according to age at entry and period of employment. Piece-work basis time-rate for female workers, including home-workers (other than cutters, trimmers and fitters-

up, and learners), 81d. per hour.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order [S.B. (3)], dated 10th April, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates fixed for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates fixed for female workers, and specifying 24th April, 1922, as the date from which the

rates became effective.

General Minimum Time-Rates.—(a) For male workers of 21 years of age and over: (i) employed as superintendents of packing presses (hand or machine) or press foremen (hand or machine) and setters-up and operators of branding machines, 1s. 42d. per hour, (ii) all other male workers, 1s. 14d. per hour for workers of 21 and over, with lower rates for younger workers; (b) for female workers of 18 years of age and over: (i) employed as examiners of mended work, allocators, forewomen, hand sewers on heavy twill sacks of 10 porter and upwards, selectors or graders of mixed loads, and setters-up on branding machines, 8d. per hour, (ii) all other female workers, 7d. per hour for

workers of 18 and over, with lower rates for younger workers.

Piece-work Basis Time-Rates.—(i) For all female workers engaged in the occupations specified in (b) (i) above, 9d. per hour; (ii) for all other female workers, 8d. per hour.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order [W.M. (15) and (16)], dated 5th April, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 17th April, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

I. Male Workers.—(i) General minimum time-rates and (ii)

niece-work basis time-rates for (a) measure cutters, cutters, knifecutters or knife-men, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists, cutters or knite-men, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists, passers, ranging according to experience (i) from 1s. 7d. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour, (ii) from 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour respectively; (b) under-pressers, plain machinists, warehousemen, packers and porters, (i) 1s., 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1s. 1d. per hour, (ii) 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 2d. or 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (c) all other workers, (i) 1s., (ii) 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, with lower general minimum timerates for workers under 22 years of age.

II.—Female Workers.—General minimum time-rates (a) cutters, trimmers and fitters up (i) under 19 years of age, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (ii) 19 and under 20 years of age, 8d. per hour; (iii) 20 years of age and over, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (b) other workers, inuding home-workers, 7½d. per hour; (c) learners, from 1¾d. to 6½d. per hour according to age at entry and period of employment. Piece-work basis time-rate for female workers, including home-workers (other than cutters, trimmers and fitters-up and earners), 8½d. per hour.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order, dated 30th March, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) for male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for female workers, and specifying the 1st April, 1922, as the date rom which these rates are effective.

General Minimum Time-rates: (a) male workers: (i) special, measure or pattern cutters, with 5 years' experience, 1s. 6d. per hour; (ii) other male workers, 22 years of age and over, mostly ngaged in cutting, 1s. 4d. per hour; (iii) apprentice cutters and nale workers other than cutters, under 15 years, 9s. 3d. per week of 48 hours, with varying rates according to age on employment, up to 47s. per week for workers employed at 22 years and over. (b) female workers: (i) (excluding learners), 7d. per hour; (ii) learners: wage according to age on entry and period of employment, up to 21s. 9d. per 48-hour week in final period.

Piece-work Basis Time-rates: (a) male workers: cutters (other an special or measure cutters), 22 years and over, wholly or substantially employed in cutting, and with 5 years' experience in cutting, 1s. 6d. per hour; (b) female workers, including homeworkers, 8d. per hour.

General minimum piece-rates were also fixed for female homeworkers engaged on certain processes.

Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order, dated 1st April, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers (as varied), and specifying the 3rd day f April, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates General minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for male workers (measure cutters), 1s. 6\frac{1}{4}d. and 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. respectively; stock cutters or knife cutters, 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. and 1s. 5\frac{3}{4}d.; fitters-up, tailors, pressers-off, machinists or passers, 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. and 1s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. Male workers and learners, under 15 years of age, 2\frac{3}{4}d. per hour, with varying rates up to 10\frac{1}{4}d. (21 years); when commencing at or over 19 years of age such persons shall be entitled to 7\frac{1}{4}d. and 8d. per hour for the first and second six months of employment respectively. months of employment respectively. Female workers, including homeworkers: General minimum time-rate, 7d. per hour; piecework basis time-rate, 8d. per hour. Female learners: rates fixed according to age and varying every six months of employment in to a wage of 23s. 6d. per week of 48 hours during the eighth months of employment, with a similar rate for learners of years of age and over who are in the fourth three months of

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order, dated 8th April, 1922, confirming general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates (as varied and/or fixed) for male and emale workers, and specifying 10th April, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective

General Minimum Time-rates: (a) male workers 21 years and over with not less than 3 years' experience in following: pan (hair and bass); hairs; finishing; boring (hand and machine); drawing; bone brush cutting; bone brush fashioning; bone brush drilling; bone brush profiling; and the manufacture of artists, medical and other brushes not specified; also the drafting dressing or mixing of animal heir base or living. ne drafting, dressing or mixing of animal hair, bass, or whisk be disting, dressing or mixing of animal hair, bass, or whisk bre, the working of ivory or celluloid, and the turning of bone, s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. (b) female workers under $14\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, id. per hour, with variations up to $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for workers of

Piece-work Basis Time-rate: female workers, $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. A reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been made in the general minimum piece rates for both male and female workers.

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

Order, dated 19th April, 1922, confirming general minimum me-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for ale and female workers, and specifying the 20th April, 1922, as the date from which these rates are effective.

General Minimum Time-rates: (a) male workers under 15 years of age, 3d. per hour, with variations up to 1s. 0½d. (22 years and over). (b) female workers under 15 years, 3d., increasing to 7d. per hour for workers of 18 years and upwards.

Piece-work Basis Time-rates: (a) male workers, 1s. 3d. per hour. (b) female workers, 8d. per hour.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposals, dated 4th May, 1922, to fix and vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living figure as follows :-

I. ID. (16).]-Proposals to fix certain general minimum piece-rates and to vary general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, so that certain scales of rates are payable when the Cost of Living figure [i.e., the average percentage increase since July, 1914, in retail prices (all items) in the United Kingdom, as published each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE] is more than 90, and so that these rates shall be reduced by 7½ per cent. for periods when the Cost of Living figure is not more than 90 and not less than 71, and by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for periods when Cost of Living figure is 70 or below.

II. [D. (18)] [issued with the Minister's consent].—Pro-

posals to fix general minimum time-rates and overtime rates and to vary the general minimum time-rates, the guaranteed time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and for male apprentices, and to fix general minimum timerates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers under 16 years of age for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living figure.

The Rates Proposed are set out below-(A) for periods when Cost of Living figure is more than 90, (B) for periods when Cost of Living figure is not more than 90 and not less than 71, (C) for periods when Cost of Living figure is 70 or

GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES PROPOSED PER WEEK OF 48 HOURS :-

MALE WORKERS :-

(i) Male workers, other than those specified in (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii): (A) 65s., (B) 60s., (C) 57s.; (ii) Male learners (not being male indentured apprentices): (A) ranging from 14s. at 14 and under to 45s. at 20 and under 21 years of age, (B) ranging from 13s. to 42s. fer same ages, ranging from 12s. to 40s. for same ages;

(iii) Male indentured apprentices: Similar ranges of rates (lower) to those for learners-depending on age of commencing apprenticeship;

(iv) Male Surgical Bootmakers: (A) 96s., (B) 80s., (C) (v) Male workers of 21 and over with at least three months

experience in working one or other of the machines specified below and employed during the whole of their time in Power Sole Stitchers or both Power Sole Stitchers and Blake (or Richardson) machines: (A) 80s., (B) 74s.,

(C) 72s.;
(b) Blake or Richardson machines: (A) 75s., (B) 70s.,

(vi) Male workers of 21 and over other than those specified

in (v) above when employed in operating:
(a) Power Sole Stitchers: (A) 80s., (B) 74s., (C) 72s.; (b) Blake or Richardson machines: (A) 75s., (B) 70s.,

(C) 67s.; (vii) Male workers employed as Pressmen who are responsible for cutting and costing: (A) 75s., (B) 70s., (C)

(viii) Foremen and Managers (as defined by the Trade Board.—General minimum time-rates and guaranteed time-rates: (A) 80s. 0d., (B) 74s. 0d., (C) 72s. 0d.

FEMALE WORKERS :-

(i) Female workers other than those specified in (ii) and

(a) Workers (other than learners) employed on Benching and Finishing: (A) 65s. 0d., (B) 60s. 0d., (C) 57s. 0d.

(b) Learners employed on Benching and Finishing:
(A) Ranging from 14s. 0d. at 14 and under 15 to
45s. 0d. at 19 and under 20 years of age; (B) ranging
from 13s. 0d. to 42s. 0d. for same ages; (C) ranging from 12s. 0d. to 40s. 0d. for same ages.

(ii) Female Surgical Bootmakers: (A) 96s. 0d., (B) 80s. 0d. (C) 76s. 0d.

(iii) Female workers employed as Foremen or Managers (as defined by the Trade Board).—General minimum time-rate: (A) 80s. 0d., (B) 74s. 0d., (C) 72s. 0d.; guaranteed time-rate: (A) 75s. 0d., (B) 70s. 0d., (C) 67s. 0d.

(iv) All female workers other than those specified above in (i), (ii) and (iii) :-

(a) For workers of 21 years of age and over: (A) 45s. 0d., (B) 42s. 0d., (C) 40s. 0d.

(b) For workers between 14 and 21 years of age: Rates ranging according to age—(A) From 14s. 0d. to 40s. 0d., (B) from 13s. 0d. to 38s. 0d., (C) from 12s. 0d. to 36s. 0d.

The Board also propose to fix and vary overtime rates for male and female workers on the basis of the rates specified above.

Note.—Each "Cost of Living" period referred to above is a period from the first day of the month following the publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE of a Cost of Living figure within one of the specified ranges of percentages until the first day of the month following the publication of a figure within another of the ranges specified.

Button-Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (V. 7), dated 22nd April, 1922, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers and the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for all female workers (other than homeworkers).

Rates proposed.—General minimum time-rates: (A) Male and under 21, 11d. per hour; (ii) 19 and under 20, 10d. per hour; (iii) 18 and under 19, 9½d. per hour, lower rates being proposed for all male workers under 18 years of age. (B) Female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7d. per hour, with lower rates for

Piece-work basis time-rate for female workers (other than homeworkers), 8d. per hour.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (C.W. 9), dated 20th April, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Rates proposed.—General minimum time-rates: (a) Male orkers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 04d. per hour, with rates 11½d., 10½d. and 8½d. per hour for younger workers down to 18 years of age, no variation being proposed for workers under 18 years of age; (b) female workers (A) in England and Wales, (i) 18 years of age and over, 7 d. per hour; (ii) 17 and under 18, 6d. per hour; (B) in Scotland, (i) 18 years of age and over, 67d. per hour; (ii) 17 and under 18, 6d. per hour, no variation being proposed for workers under 17 years of age.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal [F.H. (12)], dated 25th April, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male Hose-pipe Weavers employed on Power or Hand Looms and the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers.

The rates proposed per hour or for a week of 48 hours (or of the number not less than 44 customarily worked by classes of whole-time workers employed by the week or longer period)

General minimum time-rates for female Reelers of 18 years of age and over: (i) from date proposed variation takes effect until the expiry of the three months during which are effective the rates for other classes of female workers as proposed by the Board in their Notice F.H. (11), dated 8th March, 1922 [see page 148 of Labour Gazette for March, 1922], 30s. per week; (ii) from the expiry of this period, 29s. per week; with lower rates for

female learners employed in Reeling in each case.

Piece-work basis time-rates for male Hose-pipe Weavers em ployed on Power or Hand Looms: (i) for period of four months from date proposed variation takes effect, 1s. 2d. per hour; (ii) from the expiry of this period, 1s. 1d. per hour.

The Board also propose to vary the overtime rates correspondingly for these classes of male and female workers.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board

(Great Britain). Proposal [D.B. (4)], dated 2nd May, 1922, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers and to cancel the guaranteed time-rates for female piece-workers.

Rates proposed :- General minimum time-rates: (i) female workers employed wholly or mainly in (a) the sorting, grading or stripping of woollen rags and/or woollen and worsted waste materials to shade and/or quality, (b) the operation of receiving, packing, compressing, teagling, craning, despatching or ware-housing, when carried on in association with or in conjunction with any of the operations referred to in (a) above, 74d. per hour for workers of 18 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger workers; (ii) female workers other than those specified in (i) above, 65d. per hour for workers of 18 and over, with lower rates for younger workers; (iii) male workers of 21 and over employed in that branch of the trade which in the collecting, sorting, grading or breaking of scrap iron or other scrap metal where the collecting, sorting or grading of other waste materials is not carried on to a substantial extent in connection therewith, 1s. per hour; (iv) male workers of 21 and over employed in any other branch of the trade, 114d. per

Piece-work basis time-rates: (i) for female workers specified in (i) above, $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour; (ii) for all other female workers, $7\frac{5}{8}$ d.

The Board also propose to vary the overtime rates for all female workers and for male workers of 21 years of age and

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain)

Proposal [P. (8)], dated 21st April, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent) to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and the piece-work basis time-rates for female workers for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living index figure, as published each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The rates proposed per week of 48 hours range according as the Cost of Living index figure falls within ranges specified by the Board between 150 and 0:—General minimum time-rates: (a) Male workers, (i) machine tacklers, 23 years of age and over, 94s. to 45s., with lower scales for younger workers; (ii) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over as machine tacklers, 74s. to 35s. 6d., 80s. to 38s., 87s. 6d. to 42s., during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively; (iii) paper bag cutters of 23 years of age and over, 86s. to 40s., with lower scales for younger workers; (iv) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over as paper cutters, 75s. 6d. to 35s. 6d., 78s. to 36s. 6d., 82s. to 38s., during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively; (v) hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers of 21 years of age and over, 75s 6d. to 35s., 76s. 6d. to 35s. 6d., 79s. to 37s., 82s. to 38s., during the first, second and third twelve months and subsequent employment in the same occupation respectively; (vi workers other than those specified above, 79s. to 32s. 6d., lower scales for learners; (b) female workers, including homeworkers, 41s. to 20s., with lower scales for learners.

Piece-work basis time-rates for all female workers, including

home-workers, 44s, to 21s. Note.—Each Cost of Living period is a period from the first day of the month following publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE of a Cost of Living figure within one of the ranges of percentages specified by the Board until the first day of the month following the publication of a figure within another such range.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal [B. (9)], dated 5th May, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living index figure and to cancel a piece-work basis time-rate in its application to certain classes of male workers.

The rates proposed per week of 48 hours range as follows, according as the Cost of Living figure falls within ranges specified by the Board (from not less than 93 to less than 1) :-General minimum time-rates: (i) Male workers employed as die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine) and machine-minders and head stock-keepers, from 46s. to 72s. 6d. for workers of 23 years of age and over, with lower ranges of rates for such workers between 18 and 23 years of age; (ii) all other male workers, except learners, from 33s. to 55s., with lower ranges of rates for male learners; (iii) female workers, other than learners, from 20s. to 33s., with lower ranges of rates for female

(b) Piece-work basis time-rates: (i) Male workers, other than the classes specified in (a) (i) above, from 36s. to 61s.; (ii) female workers (including homeworkers), from 22s. to 35s.

The Trade Board also propose to cancel the piece-work basis time-rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour at present in operation for all male workers in its application to the classes of male workers specified in (a) (i) above.

Note. - Each Cost of Living period is a period from the 28th day of the month of the publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE of a Cost of Living figure within one of the ranges of percentages specified by the Board until the 28th day of the month of the publication of a figure within another such range.

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

Proposal [O. (12)], dated 11th April, 1922, to vary the minimum rates for certain classes of male and female workers and to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers (other than homeworkers) employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners and general minimum piece-rates for homeworkers.

Rates proposed :-(A) To operate for a period of three months from the date on which the proposed variation takes effect; (B) to operate from the expiry of the period of three months.

General minimum time-rates: -(a) Male workers of 21 years of age and over, other than homeworkers, and other than workers employed as pin makers, hairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, machine blackers or automatic machinists (including snap fastener machinists), blackers (other than machine blackers) electro-platers, whiteners or wire-straighteners: (A) 1s., (B) 114d per hour, with lower rates for all workers under 21 years of age (b) female workers (i) of 18 years of age and over who are em ployed as charge hands and who are responsible for all work and order in the particular section of which they have charge: (A) $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., (B) $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (ii) other female workers of 18 years of age and over, (A) 7d., (B) $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour, with lower rates for

vounger workers. The general minimum time-rates proposed for female workers employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners are as proposed for other workers in (b) above. Piece work basis time-rates: (a) All female workers, including workers of 18 years of age and over employed in carding tother than carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners), (A) $7\frac{1}{3}$ d., (B) $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (b) female workers employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners, of 18 years of age and over, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (without subsequent variation), with lower rates for younger workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal [R.B. (17)], dated 19th April, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes f female workers.

Rates proposed :- (a) For female workers of 20 years of age and over who have completed not less than five years' total employment, including not less than three years as an apprentice and/or learner on operations other than packing and all other incidental operations: (i) General minimum time-rate, 9½d. per hour; (ii) Piece-work basis time-rate, 10½d. per hour; (b) for all other female workers (excluding apprentices and learners, for whom the rates fixed are as set out in Notices R.B. (11) and R.B. (15)), a general minimum time-rate of 7½d. per hour; (c) for all female workers, including learners (but excluding the class of workers specified in (a) and apprentices specified in (b)), piece-work basis time-rate of 81d. per hour.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal [S.B. (4)], dated 1st May, 1922, to vary the general inimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female orkers and the piece-work basis time-rates for female workers.

Rates proposed.—General minimum time-rates: (i) For male workers of 21 and over employed as Superintendents of Packing Presses (Hand or Machine) or Press Foremen (Hand or Machine), Setters-up and Operators of Branding Machines, 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. per hour; (ii) all other male workers, 1s. 0\frac{1}{4}d. per hour for workers of 21 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger workers; (iii) female workers of 18 years of age and over applicated as Examinant of Mached Work Allege and over applications. over employed as Examiners of Mended Work, Allocators, Forewomen, Hand Sewers on Heavy Twill Sacks and Bags of 10 porter and upwards, Selectors or Graders of Mixed Loads, or Setters-up on Branding Machines, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; (iv) all other female workers, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for workers of 18 years of age and ver, with lower rates for younger workers.

Piece-work basis time-rates: (i) For the female workers pecified in (iii) above, 82d. per hour; (ii) for all other female vorkers, 71d. per hour.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (X. 6), dated 11th April, 1922 (issued with the Minister's consent), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and emale workers.

Rates proposed per week of 48 hours.—General minimum timerates: (a) Male workers of 21 years of age and over (i) employed as Knife Hands or Press Hands, 60s.; (ii) all other orkers, 52s., with lower rates for younger workers. (b) Female workers of 18 years of age and over (i) for a period of three months from the effective date, 30s.; (ii) from the termination of that period, 29s., with lower rates for younger workers thout periodical variation.

Piece-work basis time-rates for workers specified above: (a) fale workers (i), 72s.; (ii), 62s., with lower rates for younger vorkers. (b) Female workers (i), 35s.; (ii), 34s., with lower rates or younger workers without periodical variation.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Notice of Proposal, dated 22nd April, 1922, to vary the general ninimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime ates for male and female workers.

General Minimum Time-rates.—(a) Male workers: (i) Cutters nployed wholly or mainly in cutting, with 5 years' experience, 4d. per hour; (ii) other male workers, 2½d. per hour for those der 15 years of age, with variations up to $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. for workers of years and upwards. (b) Female workers (factory branch): d. per hour (including home-workers). Revised rates are also posed in respect of learners.

Piece-work Basis Time-rates.—(a) Male workers: (i) Cutters per hour; (ii) other male workers, 1s. 1½d. per hour. (b) Female workers (factory branch): 7½d. per hour (including home-

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Notice of Proposal, dated 28th April, 1922, to vary the general inimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

General minimum time-rates proposed.—(a) Male workers Rates varying from 13s. 8½d. per week of 47 hours (workers under 16 years of age) to 47s. per week for workers of 21 years of age and over. (b) Female workers: rates varying from 13s. 8½d. (workers under 16 years of age) to 23s. 6d. per week of 47 hours (workers of 18 years of age and over).

Further particulars regarding minimum rates of wages proposed, fixed, or varied for Great Britain or Scotland may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 7-11, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2000 will not be published in volume form, but suppose of the decisions will be published in a namelylating statement of the decisions will be published in a namelylating statement of the decisions will be published in a namelylating statement of the decisions will be published in a namelylating statement of the decisions will be published in a namelylating statement of the decisions will be published in a namelylating statement of the decisions will be published in a namelylating statement of the decisions will be published in a namelylating statement of the decisions of the Umpire appointed under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, respecting disputed claims to benefit are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

but summaries of the decisions will be printed in a pamphlet issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free as and when issued for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. All applications should be made to His Majesty's Stationery Office or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:

CASE No. 2032.—Section 8 (1)—Trade Dispute—Joiners En-GAGED ON ORGAN BUILDING-SUSPENDED FROM WORK AS A RESULT OF A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO TRADE UNIONS ON QUESTION OF APPLICANTS' MEMBERSHIP OF A PARTICULAR UNION—APPRECIABLE STOPPAGE OF WORK.

The applicants had been employed as draughtsman and joiners respectively at a firm of organ makers, and it was reported that they lost their employment on the 22nd December, 1921, by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the

premises where they were employed.

It appeared that there were employed at the works four members of Association A and thirty members of Association B. The applicants were the members of Association A. In December, 1921, a dispute arose between the two associations on the question of the membership of the applicants. The members of Association B wanted the applicants to leave their own association and join Association B, whose members, in view of the dispute, had handed in their notices to cease work. The applicants stated that the employer had suggested that they should fall in with the wishes of Association B in order that the work should not be dislocated, and had pointed out that if they could not transfer their membership they would have to cease work. The applicants declined to take any action in the matter, and, as a result, the employers "paid off" all the applicants. The applicants explained that they had been engaged on case making, and that their work was three months ahead. It was contended that in these circumstances there was

no stoppage of work so far as the applicants' work was concerned.

Further evidence was obtained from the employer, which showed that it was not true that the work of the case makers was in advance of other departments, as there were a number of organs waiting for case work. Owing to the large number of orders on hand, it was possible to carry on without case making up to the 4th March, 1922. The employer had hoped that some agreement could be made by the respective associations whereby he could re-engage the workmen dismissed, but, as he found that no agreement was made, he was compelled to re-organise his workshops and employ organ builders who were members of Association B on case making as from the 6th March, 1922. The stoppage of work amounted to a complete cessation of all case work from December, 1921, to 4th March.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed, on the ground that the applicants had lost their employment by reason of the stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises where they were em-ployed. The Court found that there was an appreciable stoppage of work in the case making department, but that the stoppage terminated on the 4th March, 1922. It was further recommended that the claims should be allowed from and including 6th March, 1922.

The applicants' association declined to accept the recommendations of the Court of Referees, and appealed to the Umpire on their behalf against the disallowance of the claims. It was pointed out on appeal that the employer's request to the applicants was in accordance with a new policy of the

employers' association, but that it was contrary to the custom which had been in vogue for thirty years. It was contended that the applicants' association had no dispute with the firm and that the rate of wages offered by the firm under the new conditions was below the standard rate for joiners in the district. Further, the dismissal of the applicants in order to secure harmonious working in the factory did not cause a stoppage of work, but merely involved transferring the same work to

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Decision.—" On the facts before me, my decision is that the claims for benefit should be disallowed up to and including 4th

"I agree with the Court of Referees. The stoppage of work, however, appears to have terminated on the 4th March, when the employer reorganised his shops."

CASE No. 2038.—Section 7 (1) (ii)—Continuously Unemployed -CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY FELL WITHIN A PERIOD OF ORDINARY UNSYSTEMATIC SUSPENSION—CONTINUITY OF UNEMPLOX-MENT NOT INTERRUPTED BY OCCURRENCE OF HOLIDAYS.

The applicant became unemployed and made a claim to benefit on the 22nd November, 1921. She signed the Unemployed Register continuously up to and including Saturday, the 17th December, a period of twenty-three working days. She obtained employment on Monday, the 19th December, and worked up to and including Friday, the 23rd December, when she was suspended for a period of seven working days, two of which were customary holidays. She signed the Unemployed Register from 24th to 31st December, and returned to her employment on Monday, the 2nd January, 1922, and apparently would have remained in continuous employment had it not been for a temporary breakdown of machinery.

The claim dated 24th December was disallowed on the ground that the seven days' unemployment from 24th to 31st December could not be regarded as continuous with the period of unemployment ending the 17th December, as two of the seven days of unemployment during period 24th to 31st December were customary holidays. Further benefit would not therefore be

payable for the remaining five days.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit be allowed. The Court were of opinion that, although the applicant was not working under a systematic short-time arrangement, the principle of decision No. 678 applied to this case; that, as the applicant was unemployed for seven working days from the 24th to 31st December, the occurrence of the holidays on the 26th and 27th December should not be regarded as interrupting the continuity of unemployment where would have been continuity if these days had not been holidays. The Court were of opinion, however, that benefit should not be paid in respect of 26th and 27th December.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees. He pointed out that decision No. 678 applied only to cases where an applicant was suspended under a systematic short-time arrangement. In the present case the applicant had not been suspended under a "short time" system, but had obtained employment of a permanent character, after having previously claimed benefit for some time. As she was not suspended under a short-time arrangement, the days of customary holiday, viz., 26th and 27th December, could not be counted as days of unemployment even for the purpose only of preserving continuity of unemployment under Section 7 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

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

"Although this was not a case of systematic short time, the principle of decision No. 678 should apply."

Case No. 2067.—Section 7 (1) (ii)—Not Unemployed—Occupa-TION FOLLOWED IN ADDITION TO USUAL EMPLOYMENT-QUESTION OF REMUNERATION—BRANCH SECRETARY OF ASSO-CIATION-INCOME NOT TO BE APPORTIONED TO PARTICULAR DAYS OF THE WEEK.

The applicant had normally been employed as a shipwright, and became unemployed on the 7th December, 1921. He lodged a claim to benefit on the 8th December, which was disallowed on the ground that he was following an occupation as branch secretary of his association, from which he derived more than 4d. per day.

He stated that he was paid quarterly at the rate of £7 17s. 1d. for work as branch secretary. In addition, he received a per-centage of the amount paid to members by way of unemploy-

ment benefit, and stated that the total remuneration received by him in respect of each of the last three quarters had been £23 2s. 3d., £22 4s. 3d. and £29 4s. 2d. respectively. He admitted that, so far as his secretarial duties were concerned, the payment, viz., £7 17s. 1d., was held to cover work on six week, because branch secretaries were expected to be available for duty on every day. With regard to the percentage received on payments of unemployment benefit, it was explained that payment of benefit was a separate duty, which was confined to Thursday and Friday nights in each week. Accordingly, it was contended that while the amount received on Thursdays and Fridays exceeded 3s. 4d. per day, the remuneration received in respect of the other days of the week was considerably less than 3s. 4d. per day on the daily average. Accordingly, the applicant claimed benefit for only four days a week, contending that he was in a position similar to that of a "short time" worker employed on two days a week and unemployed the

Recommended, by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Court were of opinion that the applicant was following a remunerative occupation which he had ordinarily carried on in addition to his usual employment. The duties as branch secretary and as officer paying benefit could not be separated, and could not be confined to any specific days of the week. As the remuneration was paid quarterly, the period over which the payment was averaged must be a quarter, and the total remuneration per quarter averaged more than 3s. 4d. per day.

The applicant's association, however, declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees, and appealed to the Umpire on his behalf against the disallowance of the claim.

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

"I agree with the Court of Referees. The applicant cannot apportion his income as branch secretary to particular days of

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING APRIL.

N.B.—The list of Official Publications published in the British Dominions and India and in Foreign Countries has been discontinued.

Ex-Service Men.—The national scheme for the employment of disabled ex-Service men. List of local authorities whose names are included in the King's National Roll. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 1646: price 3d.]

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.—Laws and regulations relating to lead poisoning, being an analysis with texts of the laws and regulations made in the chief industrial countries to prevent plumbism. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. [S.O. publication: price 5s.]

Insurance.—(1) Interdepartmental committee on health and unemployment insurance. First interim report. Grant towards administrative expenses of associations. Second interim report. Possibility of introducing combined card for health and unemployment insurance contributions in July, 1922. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 1644: price 3d.] (2) National Health Insurance Fund Accounts. Appendix. Approved societies and insurance committees receipts and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1919. [Cmd. 1635: price 3d.] (3) Financial provisions of the National Insurance Bill, 1922. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1631 : price 2d.1

LOCAL GOVERNMENT .- Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Local Government. Part II. [S.O. publi-

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) First Report of Select Committee on estimates. (Ministry of Labour.) [H.C. 70: price 2d.] (2) Civil Services, supplementary estimate, 1922-3, £3,562,844. (Ministry of Labour.) Treasury. [H.C. 63: price 2d.]

STREET TRADING .- Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the regulation of street trading in the Metropolitan Police district. Home Office. [Cmd. 1624: price 6d.]

TRADE BOARDS.—Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Acts. Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 1645 : price 2s.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1922. ADMIRALTY.

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

Alternators, Motor, with Control Gear, etc.: Crompton & Co. Ltd., Chelmsford.—Artists' Tools: P. B. Baker, London, E.C. F. Brockley & Son, Epsom; J. Mares & Sons, London, N.; Reeves & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Bags, Kit, Painted: Adam & Lane & Neave, London, E.; H. J. Barr, Wivenhoe. - Bars, Naval Brass: Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Bolts and Nuts, Naval Brass: Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Bows, Black Silk: H. G. Horrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-

Co., Ltd., Smethwick; J. P. Marrian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Walter Rowley, Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—Calcium Chloride: Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., London, E.C.—Caps, Blue Cloth, with Peaks: Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.—Caps, Blue Serge: Reese & Bonn, Ltd., London, E.—Caps, White Duck: Myers & Co., London, E.; S. Schneiders & Son, London.—Chain, Cable: Fellows Bros, Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. Green (Chain, Cable) (Old Hill), Ltd., Old Hill.—Ghemicals: F. Allen & Co., Ltd., London, E.; United Alkali Co., Ltd., Runcorn.—Gollars, Stiff White: McIntyre, Hogg, March & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Drills, Twist, etc.: The Stalker Drill Works, Ltd., Shef-Brassfoundry: Bailey & Mackey, Ltd., Birmingham; Evered & | field; Alex. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Walter

Spencer & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Enamel, White: Indestructible Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Fenders, Ships: Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth.—Flannelette: Wm. Berry & Sons, Colne.-Fronts, White: Welch Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Glass, Table: Edinburgh & Leith Flint Glass Co., Ltd. Edinburgh; J. Fleming & Co., Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Webbs Crystal Glass Co., Ltd., T. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., all at Stourridge; H. G. Richardson & Sons, Wordsley.—Gloves, Leather:
J. S. Deed & Sons, London, W.C.; E. & W. C. French, Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. Ockwell Co., Cricklade.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: Eli, Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Helmets, Sun: J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—Hydrometers, Thermometers, etc.: O. Comitti & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; A. C. Cosser & Sons, London, N.; Heath & Co., Ltd., Crayford; T. E. Thompson & Co., London, E.C.—Insulating Materials: Mica Manufacturing Co., Bromley; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; James North Hardy & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Attwater & Sons, Preston; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.; H. Clarke Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester. - Lamps, Lanterns and Gear: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Eli, Griffiths & Sons. Birmingham; J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.-Linen Goods: Wm. Ewart & Sons, Belfast; J. Gunning & Son, Belfast; Redford Linen Co., Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; R. Stocks & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Macintoshes, Blue (C.P.O.): Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Mustard: Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Nails, Copper: D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., London, S.E.; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester. Oilskin Clothing: Abbott, Anderson & Anderson, Ltd., London, E.-Paint, Oxide of Iron: Hemingway & Co., Ltd., London, E .-Paint, Oxide of Zinc, White: Indestructible Plant Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Paint, White Lead: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd. Brimsdown.—Pepper: G. T. Cox & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Evans, Gray & Hood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Razors: J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Elliott & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Scissors: Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; G. Platts & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—Screwing Tackle, Engineers: B. D. & Co. (Edward A. Boynton), London, E.C.; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Lehmann, Archer & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Nuckey, Scott & Co., London, N.; E. H. Pickford & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd., Warrington; H. Williams & Son, London, E.—Shirts, Soft White: Young & Rochester, Ltd., London, E.C.—Solder: E. Austin & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Solder: E. Austin & Constant of the Constant of th Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.; J. Ratclif & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Soft Soap Substitute: Ferguson, Shaw & Sons, Blasgow; Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Steering Gear for Submarine: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Suits, Bluett, Combination: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth.-Steel Wire Rope: Dunn & King, Ltd., Larbert; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; T. & W. Smith, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Switches and Indicators: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Tallow: Thornett & Fehr, London, E.C. Lewis & John MacLellan, Glasgow; Thos. S. Harris & Co. London, E.C.-Ties, Black Silk: Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd. London, E.C.—Tiles: Campbell Tile Co., Stoke-on-Trent; Gibbons, Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Henry Richards Tile Co., Ltd., Tunstall.—Tin and Japanned Wares: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; Bartlett & Digby, London, N.; T J. Blood, Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J B. Colbran, London, E.; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; S. Gregson & Sons, Bury; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Birmingham; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birming nam; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; H. Loveridge & Co., Ltd. Wolverhampton; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd. Llanelly. - Water Closets and Gear: Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley; R. Brown & Son, Ltd., Paisley.—Waterproof Clothing: Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; W. Wolstencroft & Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Wood Goods, Manufactured: Burley & Sons, Ltd.. Bootle, Liverpool; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury; Dyne & Evens, London, E.; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; The Staveley Wood Turning Co., Kendal.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Cast Iron Pipes and Specials for H.M. Naval Establishment Abroad: The Stanton Ironworks, Ltd., Stanton Ironworks, near ottingham.

WAR OFFICE.

Caps, Service Dress: E. Altman, Ltd., Aldershot.—Cases, Packing: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.—Drums, Oil: P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—Lace, Gold: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Locomotive: Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—Pneumatic Covers: Wood Milne, Ltd., London, S.W. -Steel Pontcons: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton. Tartan Cloth: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—Works Services: Maintenance Work: Blackdown and Deepcut: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. North Aldershot: Jas. Crockerell, Aldershot. Woking: A. Robinson, Idle, Yorks.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aernplane Spares: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Blackburn Aerop and Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Aviation Spirit (Iraq): Anglo Persian Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Baths and Fittings: Wellmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Fuel Oil for Diesel Engines: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Hire of Cars: Daimler Hire, Ltd., London, S.W.—Hot Water Installations, Farnborough: Brightside Foundry and Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Hutting, Conversion of (Eastchurch): Grummant Bros., Ramsgate.—Lavatory Fittings: B. Finch & Co., Ltd., Lambeth. -Motor Generator: Crompton & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Steel Sheets, Corrugated, Galvanised: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, L.—Apparatus, Testing, Protective, etc.: British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—Boots: Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes, Packing, Wood: A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: Enfield Ediswan Cable Words, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey. Canvas, Sailcloth: J. A. Shepherd & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Cells, Dry: Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cells, Secondary, Stationary: Oldham & Son, Ltd., Denton, near Manchester; Van Raden Co., Ltd., Great Heath, Coventry.-Chloride of Ammonia (Voltoids): Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Winnington, Cheshire.— Couplings, C.I.: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Lamp Caps: J. Hannan, Nailsworth, Glos.-Mouthpieces for Telephones: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Paper, Telegraph: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.-Pole Labour in connection with Telegraph Poles: A. Bruce & Co., Grays and Leven; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Staddlethorpe.—Screws, Coach: T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, near Birmingham.—Sleeves, Lead: Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Sleeves, Paper: S. O'Neill & Sons, Ltd., Castleton, near Manchester; Paper Tube Makers' Association, Ltd. (Messrs. J. Stell & Sons' Branch), Rochdale.—Spindles: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.-Staples, Insulated: Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.-Tube, Lead, Pneumatic: T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, S.W.-Wire, Copper: Enfield Ediswan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.

Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing-Brixton-Hop Junction: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E .-Conduits, Laying: St. Albans: G. B. Hughes & Co., Ltd., London, W. Windsor: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Liverpool (North), Section II.; Wakefield: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Commercial Road, E.; St. Pancras: Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Blackheath (Lee Park); Deptford, Lewisham, etc.; Camberwell, Southwark, etc.; T. W. Robinson, London, S.E. Beith-Glengarnock; Blaydon-on-Tyne and Corbridge; Wombwell (New Exchange); Hexham: G. P. Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham. Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: A. Thomson & Co., London, W.C. Cowdenbeath: T. Menzies & Co., Kirkcaldy. Knowle and Solihull: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick. Birmingham (North and Winson Green); Sheffield (Central); Mirfield (Yorks); Birmingham: E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Dudley Port, Staffordshire. Walthamstow (Orford Road); Westminster and Chelsea: W. Jones & Sons, London, S.W. Forres: W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Halifax (N. and E.): S. Jowett & Sons, Burscough, Ormskirk, Lancs. Sandown-Freshwater and Newport-Shide (I.O.W.); Betchworth, Horsham and Broadbridge Heath: O. C. Summers, London, N. Stockport and Gatley (West): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Bermondsey (East): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Wanstead (Hermon Hill): P. R. Paul, Waltham Abbey, Essex. North Shields: S. Oake & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne. Hornsey (West): H. Farrow, London, N.W.—Telephone Exchange Equipment—Nelson: Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Stoke, Coventry; Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Stock for Various Automatic Exchanges in Contemplation; Eastbourne: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Buildings, Works, etc.: Bandeath Sewer-Tunnelling, etc., James Todd, Clackmannan. Bethnal Green Houses—Plastering: C. Peppiatt, London, W. Camberwell Houses—Tiling: Roberts, Adlard & Co., London, S.E. Deptford Houses—Plastering: C. Peppiatt, London, W. Edinburgh Museum—Lavatory: Topping & Co., Edinburgh. Merthyr Tydfil and Mynyddislwyn-Houses, etc.: W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham. Norwich Employment Exchange-Alterations, etc.: J. Youngs & Son, Ltd., Norwich. Shotley Bridge Hospital-Alterations, etc.: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill. Stanley—Houses: J. S. Teanby & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. Wembley Post Office—Granolithic Paving: Malcolm Macleod & Co., London, E. Tar Paving: J. Smart & Co., London, W.C. Witton Gilbert Houses—Slating: R. Dawson, Sunderland.—Engineering Services: Electric Lifts: The Express Lift Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Llantrissant Houses —Electric Wiring: The Electra Contracting Co., Cardiff.—Miscellaneous: Curtains: Arding & Hobbs, Ltd., London, S.W. Linoleum: Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; The New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Manchester. Steel Shelving: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Wood Block Flooring: Floorings, Ltd., Manchester. Manchester.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Addressograph Cabinets: Addressograph, Ltd., London, N.W.—Bags: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Boxes: A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.; Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet; Containers, Ltd., Thatcham, Berks.—Calculating Machine: Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Cards, Cioth Lined: A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal.—Cases Fibre, Packing: Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—Cioth: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Desk Knives: G. Gill & Sons, Sheffield.—Graph Composition: Copying Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Edwardson & Co., Enfield Highway.—Cloy: A. W. Collier, Ltd., London, E.—Glucine: Lyons Ink, Ltd., Manchester.—India Tags: Spickett & Downs, London, E.; Applied Paper Co., London, N.; Wheelers Sundries, Ltd., Applied Paper Co., London, N.; Wheelers Sundries, Ltd., London, E.—Ink Duplicator: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—Kindergarten Material: Philip & Tacey, London, W.C.

—Motor Haulage—Northern Area—Contract for: Stott's Motors,
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