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**EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, RETAIL PRICES
AND TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.**

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during November, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month. A further improvement was reported in the coal-mining and pig-iron industries, and employment also improved in tinplate and steel sheet manufacture and in some sections of the metal trades. In the building trades, however, there was a decline, and a further decline was reported in the cotton trade.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received was 14·2 at the end of November, as compared with 14·0* at the end of October and 15·9 at the end of November, 1921. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 12·4 at 20th November, as compared with 12·0 at 23rd October. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 27th November, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was approximately 1,437,000, of whom 1,156,000 were men and 201,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At the end of October the number on the Live Register was 1,385,000, of whom 1,130,000 were men and 176,000 were women.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 27th November was 13,500 (of which 3,900 were for men and 7,600 for women), compared with 13,700 at 30th October.

WAGES.

The fall in wages continued during November, but both the number of workpeople affected and the total amount of reduction recorded were much less than in any previous month since March, 1921. In the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department the changes reported resulted in an aggregate reduction of £70,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 570,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate increase of nearly £32,000 in the wages of over 530,000 workpeople.

The principal changes affected coal-miners and men employed in the shipbuilding industry. The wages of coal-miners were increased by about 3 per cent. on current rates in Durham and in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, and there was also a slight increase (equivalent to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates) in Northumberland. In federated shipbuilding yards two general reductions were made in the wages of piece-workers, and of time-workers rated at more than 37s. 6d. per week. In the case of piece-workers and of the higher-paid time-workers the total reduction was 5s. a week. For the lower-paid men on time-rates the reduction was less, diminishing with the weekly time-rate.

Apart from coal-miners, the principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased in November were iron ore miners and blast furnace workers in Cumberland. The adoption of standardised rates of wages for railway shopmen in Scotland resulted in increases for some men and decreases for others. Other reductions affected men employed in furniture warehousing and

* Revised figure.

removing, those employed in the flour milling industry, steel smelters, electric cable makers, ship repairers in South Wales, and letterpress printers in the principal provincial towns in England and Wales.

As a result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts there were reductions in the minimum wages fixed for various classes of workpeople in the tin box trade, the pin, hook and eye and snap fastener trade, the hand-hammered chain trade, the corset trade, the hat, cap and millinery trades, and the cotton waste reclamation trade.

Since the beginning of 1922 the changes in the rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of nearly £4,200,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 7,500,000 workpeople, and a net increase of nearly £11,500 in the weekly wages of about 74,000 workpeople. Detailed statistics are given on page 490.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 80 per cent. above that of July, 1914, or about the same as at 1st November. The highest point reached by the figure was 176 per cent. above the pre-war level, in November, 1920. At 1st December, 1921, it was 99 per cent.

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 480.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 34. In addition 21 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9,000, as compared with 14,000 in the previous month and 35,000 in November, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during November was 68,000 working days, as compared with 186,000 days in October, 1922, and 228,000 days in November, 1921. The number of disputes in progress in November, 1922, the number of workpeople involved in such disputes, and the time lost thereby, were lower than in any month since the early part of 1917.

Since the beginning of 1922 the stoppages of work, owing to trade disputes, reported to the Department have involved over 550,000 workpeople. The aggregate duration of the stoppages has been nearly 20,000,000 working days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY INDUSTRIES.

The Minister of Labour has addressed to the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and to the Trades Union Congress General Council the following letter, dated 28th November, enclosing a Memorandum on unemployment insurance by industries:—

Dear Sir,—I desire to invite your co-operation in the consideration of the steps that might be taken with a view to the establishment of an improved system of unemployment insurance. You will, of course, agree that the problem of unemployment is among the most urgent and serious of present times, and, while the existing crisis must be dealt with by emergency measures, I regard it as scarcely less important to take early measures in order to secure the continuance in future of a comprehensive scheme of unemployment insurance.

As you are aware, the Committee on National Expenditure, in their first interim report in December, 1921, recommended that the possibility of placing unemployment insurance on the basis of insurance by industry should be explored by a committee of experts. In the circumstances then existing it did not seem likely that the immediate appointment of a committee for this purpose would promote the object in view; but as a preparatory step to the eventual appointment of a committee, should that be thought advisable, the then Minister of Labour (Dr. Macnamara), in February, 1921, addressed a letter to a large number of representative associations of employers and employed, asking their views on this subject.*

The replies to this letter, together with other suggestions and proposals put forward from various quarters, have been examined by a committee in the Department, under my chairmanship. As a result, certain broad suggestions with regard to the principles on which unemployment insurance by industries might be developed have emerged, and are embodied in the enclosed memorandum, which is forwarded for your consideration.

I wish to make it plain that I retain an open mind with regard to the suggestions made in the memorandum, and that these suggestions do not in any way represent conclusions that I have reached; on the contrary, a study of the problem shows that there are many difficulties to be surmounted, and that various alternative lines of development require to be explored. Some of these alternatives are indicated in the enclosed memorandum; others will no doubt suggest themselves. I think that it would be profitable to enter upon the consideration of the problem at this stage, and I should be glad, therefore, if I could be favoured at an early date with your views upon the suggestions indicated in the memorandum, and in regard to the matter generally.—
Yours faithfully,
C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW.

THE MEMORANDUM.

The Memorandum appended to the Minister's letter states:—
In February last the Minister of Labour, following out a recommendation of the Geddes Committee that the possibility of extending unemployment insurance by industries should be further explored, addressed a letter to a large number of representative associations of employers and employed, asking their views on this subject.

The replies to this letter have been carefully examined, together with certain other proposals and suggestions which have been put forward from various quarters. A large number of letters were sent out to the representative associations indicated above; the number of replies received has been frankly disappointing—about 10 per cent.

The Minister thinks it may be useful at this stage to direct attention by means of this Memorandum to certain methods of approaching the problem that might profitably receive consideration. It should be understood that the suggestions indicated in this Memorandum are intended only for the purpose of inviting discussion and do not represent any conclusion reached by the Minister on the points raised.

It is desirable at the present time to consider the whole problem on the broadest lines, but it must not be forgotten that there is in the existing law a limited provision enabling an industry to undertake its own insurance. That provision (section 13 of 1920 Act) has only so far been made use of by one industry, and is for the time being in suspense owing to the financial position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund; indeed, as the power of "contracting out" of the general State unemployment insurance scheme is restricted to "industries," formidable difficulties of demarcation arise, and the necessary measure of common agreement among the diversified interests which exist in almost any industry is difficult to secure. In any development the main objects to be kept in view are:—

(a) To link up together as closely as possible the financial responsibility for paying benefit with the responsibility of finding employment so as to give the greatest possible incentive for the reduction of unemployment.

(b) To give a full opportunity to industries (or smaller units) of providing for their own unemployment in the hope that, at any rate in the case of industries with average or less than average risks, it will be possible to secure (without any diminution of reasonable contributions from the State) additional advantages for the worker.

Possible methods of securing these objects are indicated in the paragraphs below.

Method A.

It is for consideration whether the responsibility for unemployment and unemployment insurance should not be deflected entirely away from the State and placed upon industry. The steps that

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1922, page 106.

necessarily have been taken in the past four years have fostered the view that the responsibility is a State matter. It may be contended that this is not a right view, and that the duty of making provision for unemployment should be placed more directly on those engaged in industry. On this basis unemployment insurance would take some such form as follows:—

As from an appointed date a statutory liability would be placed upon every employer to devise, in association with his workpeople, an approved scheme of unemployment insurance; by such scheme any workmen in the employment of the employer on or after the appointed date would, if and when the workmen became unemployed, receive from the employer (or from such joint agency as the employer and his workpeople might have set up) unemployment benefit at the prescribed rate for a prescribed period.

It is not necessary at this stage to elaborate the details of this proposal, but provisions would probably be required enabling employers to deduct agreed contributions from the workers' wages, and arrangements would be necessary for workers not in employment at the appointed date to remain under the State insurance scheme, at any rate for a time.

Method B.

Bearing in mind (1) the extent to which there is movement of labour, particularly unskilled labour, from one industry or establishment to another; (2) the fact that in almost every trade there is a "margin" or fringe of labour exposed to more than the normal risk of unemployment; and (3) the fact that there are very large numbers of small employers whose circumstances are such that they could not readily set up a self-contained private scheme, it may be found that there is much to be said for continuing the State Unemployment Insurance scheme in its entirety, but at the same time making arrangements whereby industries having private schemes of insurance would contribute to the State Insurance Fund only an appropriate part of the contribution in order to cover the cost of what might be termed a "basic rate" of benefit, the balance of the contribution being retained by the industry for the purpose of providing other benefits suited to its own conditions. Under such an arrangement all insured workers in whatever industry, and however they moved from one industry to another, would be secured at least the advantages of the State scheme; but it is clear that only industries with relatively low risks would initiate private schemes.

Method C.

Another suggestion, intermediate in character between Method A and Method B, would be along the following lines:—

(i.) There should be every encouragement to employers and workpeople to devise arrangements which, with proper safeguards, would amount in each case to a self-contained scheme for the industry or part of the industry (including, of course, all classes of labour employed), those who are out of employment receiving their unemployment benefit from what may be termed a "private scheme."

(ii.) Private schemes for industries with high risks, as well as for industries with low risks, should, if possible, be facilitated by means of an adjustment—under adequate safeguards—of the contribution from the State insurance fund, such contribution being higher in the case of industries with high risks than in the case of industries with low risks.

(iii.) So far as employers and workpeople are not covered by private schemes they must be dealt with by the State scheme.

(iv.) In accordance with the general principle of insurance, industries or parts of industries where unemployment is low must contribute to some extent towards the provision to be made under the State scheme for industries where unemployment is high.

(v.) In order to limit the liability of employers and workpeople and at the same time to secure to the workpeople the payment of unemployment benefit for a reasonable period, those insured under a private scheme might be a charge upon that scheme for some specified period, falling back upon the State scheme when that period has been exhausted.

(vi.) Industries or parts of industries which undertook to devise and maintain private schemes might contribute to the State fund only such amounts as might be ascertained to be the appropriate charge upon that industry or part of the industry in respect of: (a) Its proportion of the general burden of unemployment in the country; and (b) the estimated cost of the fall-back benefit payable from the State Insurance Fund to the workpeople in whose cases the payments under the private scheme had come to an end.

(vii.) Industries or parts of industries that did not devise and maintain private schemes would have to pay the full contribution to the State Insurance Fund.

The administrative problem is to determine in relation to each of these alternatives the way in which private schemes may be encouraged, whilst at the same time securing:

(a) That there is a definite incentive to industries to devise means whereby the volume of unemployment is kept as low as possible.

(b) That workers moving from one industry to another remain effectively covered by insurance.

(c) That the cost of unemployment insurance to the Exchequer is not increased beyond that normally involved by the present Unemployment Insurance Acts.

(d) That the arrangements are sufficiently simple not to lead to excessive expenditure upon administration, whether by the Government departments concerned or by those responsible for the private schemes.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

COMMITTEE RE-APPOINTED.

The Government have re-appointed the Departmental Committee set up by the late Government to consider and advise on the operation of the Rent Restriction Act.

Two new members have been added to the Committee, namely, Sir Ernest V. Hiley, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Fremantle, M.P.; and Lord Onslow, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, has been appointed to act as Chairman, in place of Sir Henry Norman, M.P., who has been compelled to resign from the Committee by the pressure of his private business.

In this connection it may be noted that the Committee was originally appointed in July, 1922.* In October it issued an Interim Report, in which certain provisional conclusions were set forth, the most important being—

(i) that protection of tenants against eviction and unreasonable increases of rent, as afforded by the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, should not be withdrawn when that Act expires in June, 1923.

(ii) that in future legislation regard must be had to certain matters in the light of experience of the present Act; among these being the questions of the further period of protection, of sub-tenancies, of the eviction of proved undesirable tenants, and of the owners of one house required *bonâ fide* for the owner's occupation.

The Committee reserve its judgment as to whether or not the upper rental limit of the houses to which the present Act applies should remain unaltered.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND RATES OF WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

A RETURN has been compiled by the Ministry of Transport showing the numbers of persons employed by the railway companies in Great Britain during the week ended 25th March, 1922, together with the corresponding numbers in the week ended 19th March, 1921, and giving a comparison of the rates of pay of some of the principal classes at 1st July, 1922, and at 1st January, 1921.

Numbers Employed.—Details of the numbers of males and females employed in each of the principal grades are given for 33 companies, and the numbers are sub-divided so as to show those paid at the rates for adults and those at juniors' rates, respectively. All persons actually employed in the specified week, both by the railway companies and by the railway clearing house, are included, except those who were paid for time equivalent to less than 3 days in the week and staff not directly employed by the companies—e.g., staff employed by contractors.

The total number of persons employed in March, 1922, was 676,802, compared with 735,870 in March, 1921, a decrease of 59,068, or 8.03 per cent. The numbers employed in the various grades at March, 1922, and March, 1921, are summarised in the following Table:—

Grade,	Number of Persons employed in the week ended			
	25th March, 1922.		19th March, 1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Capstanmen	1,735	—	1,835	—
Carters and Vanguarders	17,354	—	17,673	—
Carriage Cleaners	5,735	926	7,163	967
Carriage and Wagon Examiners	4,972	—	5,756	—
Carriage and Wagon Oilers and Greasers	2,398	—	2,749	13
Chainboys and Slipper Lads	26	—	50	—
Checkers	11,807	5	12,726	8
Clerks	76,442	9,291	78,768	11,566
Cranemen	2,019	—	2,116	4
Crossing Keepers	1,600	1,235	1,766	1,363
Engine Cleaners	14,925	4	20,359	5
Engine Drivers and Motormen	35,854	—	37,400	—
Firemen	35,411	—	35,838	—
Goods Guards	16,188	—	18,095	—
Passenger Guards	7,886	—	9,074	—
Inspectors	8,086	10	8,759	1
Labourers	37,732	57	44,785	93
Lampmen	1,958	—	2,002	—
Loaders and Sheeters	5,056	—	5,223	—
Mechanics and Artisans	101,056	1,015	113,670	1,060
Messengers	2,347	69	2,510	94
Number Takers	2,986	—	3,161	—
Permanent Way Men	63,021	—	68,377	—
Police	422	—	435	—
Police	2,761	5	2,945	6
Police Inspectors	227	—	246	—
Porters—Goods	20,032	16	23,530	31
Porters—Passenger	27,538	14	32,761	51
Shunters	17,685	—	19,080	1
Shunt Horse Drivers	912	—	1,098	—
Signal Fitters and Telegraph Wiremen	4,659	—	5,070	—
Signalmen	29,795	3	30,724	12
Signal Box Lads	1,301	—	1,587	—
Station Masters, Yard Masters, &c.	6,660	16	7,928	20
Ticket Collectors	5,507	21	5,927	27
Watchmen	934	—	1,000	—
Working Foremen	1,554	—	1,605	—
Miscellaneous	76,781	10,753	74,724	12,077
Grand Total	653,362	23,440	708,465	27,405

* See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1922, page 358.
† Published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net.
‡ Excluding those employed by the Manchester Ship Canal, who numbered 1,303 at March, 1922, and 1,415 at March, 1921.

The companies employing over 20,000 persons at March, 1922, were as follows:—

London and North Western	133,940
Great Western	87,538
Midland	74,764
North Eastern	59,270
Great Eastern	38,006
Great Northern	35,874
Great Central	31,456
London and South Western	29,596
North British	29,518
Caledonian	26,060
South Eastern and Chatham	24,737

The rates of wages of men in the principal grades at 1st January, 1921, and 1st July, 1922, are summarised in the following Table. The rates quoted are the standard rates plus the bonus additions (if any) payable at the respective dates. In the case of a number of grades different rates of wages are fixed for (a) London, (b) industrial areas, and (c) rural areas. When, therefore, ranges of rates of wages are shown in the Table, the lower rates generally apply to rural areas and the higher rates to London:—

Class.	Department, Grade, &c.	Standard Rates of Wages, plus bonus additions (if any) payable under sliding scale, at		
		1st Jan., 1921.	1st July, 1922.	
Carters and Vanmen	Traffic Department:—			
	Motor Parcels Vanmen—			
	On electrically driven vehicles	76s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.	57s. 0d. to 59s. 6d.	
	On petrol and steam driven vehicles	78s. 0d. to 82s. 0d.	58s. 0d. to 61s. 0d.	
	Horse Parcels Vanmen	70s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.	51s. 0d. to 56s. 6d.	
Goods and Cartage Staff:—	Carters	70s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.	51s. 0d. to 56s. 6d.	
	Carters, Leading or Head	71s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.	52s. 0d. to 58s. 6d.	
	Motor Drivers:—			
	Petrol or Steam	78s. 0d. to 82s. 0d.	58s. 0d. to 61s. 0d.	
	Electric	76s. 0d. to 80s. 6d.	57s. 0d. to 59s. 6d.	
Checkers	Goods Staff	72s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.	53s. 0d. to 58s. 6d.	
Engine Cleaners	Locomotive Department:—			
	Engine Cleaners	65s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	
	Chargemen			
	Cleaners—			
Where less than 30 engines	77s. 0d. & 80s. 0d.	60s. 0d.		
Where more than 30 engines	84s. 0d. & 87s. 0d.	66s. 0d.		
Engine Drivers or Motormen*	Locomotive Department:—			
	1st and 2nd years	89s. 0d.	72s. 0d.	
	3rd and 4th years	95s. 0d.	78s. 0d.	
	5th year	101s. 0d.	84s. 0d.	
	6th year and upwards	107s. 0d.	90s. 0d.	
Firemen*	Locomotive Department:—			
	1st and 2nd years	71s. 0d.	57s. 0d.	
	3rd and 4th years	77s. 0d.	63s. 0d.	
	5th to 10th years	80s. 0d.	66s. 0d.	
	11th year and upwards	89s. 0d.	72s. 0d.	
Guards (Goods and Passenger)	Traffic Department:—			
	1st and 2nd years	73s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	
	3rd and 4th years	76s. 6d.	55s. 6d.	
	5th year	80s. 0d.	60s. 0d.	
	6th year and upwards	83s. 6d.	63s. 0d.	
Labourers	Locomotive Shed Staff	69s. 0d. & 71s. 6d.	50s. 0d. & 50s. 6d.	
	Signal and Telegraph Staff	68s. 0d. to 75s. 0d.	49s. 0d. to 54s. 0d.	
	Permanent Way Department:—	Gangers	72s. 6d. to 86s. 6d.	54s. 0d. to 65s. 6d.
		Sub-gangers	70s. 0d. to 79s. 6d.	51s. 0d. to 58s. 6d.
		Undermen	68s. 0d. to 76s. 0d.	49s. 0d. to 56s. 0d.
Porters		Goods Staff	67s. 0d. to 73s. 6d.	48s. 0d. to 52s. 6d.
Traffic Department:—	Grade 1	70s. 6d. & 72s. 6d.	51s. 0d. & 51s. 6d.	
	Grade 2	68s. 0d. to 70s. 0d.	47s. 0d. & 49s. 0d.	
	Leading Porters	68s. 0d. to 72s. 6d.	49s. 0d. to 51s. 6d.	
	District Relief Porters	69s. 6d. & 72s. 0d.	50s. 0d. & 51s. 0d.	
	Horse and Carriage Porters	70s. 6d. & 73s. 0d.	51s. 0d. & 52s. 0d.	
Parcel Porters—	Leading	76s. 0d. & 78s. 6d.	56s. 0d. & 57s. 6d.	
	Others	71s. 6d. & 74s. 0d.	52s. 0d. & 53s. 0d.	
	Letter Sorters—			
Headquarters	76s. 0d.	55s. 0d.		
Others	73s. 0d.	53s. 0d.		
Shunters (Passenger and goods)	Traffic Department:—			
	Class 1	83s. 6d.	65s. 0d.	
	" 2	77s. 0d. & 80s. 0d.	60s. 0d.	
	" 3	76s. 6d.	58s. 6d.	
	" 4	70s. 6d. & 73s. 0d.	51s. 0d. & 52s. 0d.	
Yard Foremen—	Class 1	94s. 6d.	75s. 0d.	
	" 2	91s. 0d.	70s. 0d.	
Signalmen	Traffic Department	68s. 0d. to 96s. 6d.	48s. 0d. to 75s. 6d.	

The rates of wages shown for 1st January, 1921, include, in addition to the cost of living sliding scale bonus, certain special advances granted in May, 1920. Between 1st January, 1921, and 1st July, 1922, the reductions under the sliding scale amounted to 17s. per week, and, in addition, the special advances were wholly or partly withdrawn in the case of different grades, subject to the provision that in no instance were rates of wages reduced below certain minimum standard rates. The rates quoted above for 1st July, 1922, are still in operation.

* When the mileage during any turn of duty exceeds 125 miles extra payment is made.

PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

In the issue of this Gazette for August, 1920 (page 421), details were given of a number of collective agreements between employers and workpeople providing for the payment of wages for holidays. It was pointed out that before the war manual wage-earners were not, as a rule, paid for holidays, but that from the beginning of 1919 to the date of the article there had been a considerable extension of the principle. Since August, 1920, there has been a further extension of the practice and over 100 cases of collective agreements or less formal arrangements providing that certain holidays with pay shall be granted annually are now known to the Department. In a few cases in which agreements were in operation at August, 1920, the organisations of employers or (in the case of the road transport industry) of employers and workpeople jointly, which were parties to the agreements are no longer in existence, and, except in districts where local agreements have been made, it is not known to what extent the arrangements made in regard to holidays are still being observed by individual employers.

In the following Table a list is given of the industries or occupations in which general or district agreements are known to exist providing for the grant of holidays with pay, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages are paid and the length of the period of qualifying service required. Except when otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which are also granted and paid for unless the contrary is indicated :-

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
A.—GENERAL AGREEMENTS.		
Pen Making	1 week	6
Co-operative Societies' Laundries (Time workers)	6 days	6
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	1 week	12
Railway Service (Traffic Section)	1 week	12
Paper Bag Making	1 week	6
Paper Box Making	1 week	6
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. (except Newspapers, London)	1 week	12
Envelope and Stationery Manufacture	1 week	12
Process Engraving	9 days	12
Heavy Chemical Manufacture	1 week	12
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture	3 days	6
Cement Manufacture	5 days	9
Match Manufacture	1 week	12
Printing Ink Making	1 week	6
Cocoa and Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Fruit Preserving Trades	3 days	6
Flour Milling	6 days	6
Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services**	12 days	12
Tramway Undertakings	8 days	12
Gas Undertakings	3 days	6
Mental Asylums (Indoor Staff)	1 week	12
Mental Asylums (Indoor Staff)	21 days	12
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS.		
Coal Mining Deputies (South and West Yorkshire)	6 days	12
" " (Notts and Derby)	8 days	12
" " (Lancashire and Cheshire)	1 week	12
Limestone Quarrying (Certain districts)	1 week	12
Military Musical Instrument Making (London)	1 week	12
Typefoundry (London)	12 days	12
Textile Making-up and Packing (Manchester)	12 days	12
Wholesale Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture (London)	6 days	12
Retail Bespoke Dressmaking (London)	1 week	6
Dressmaking (Nottingham)	2 weeks	12
Boot and Shoe Warehouses (Leicester)	6 days	6
Shoe and Slipper Manufacture (Rossendale)	12 days	12
Boot and Shoe Repairing (Co-operative Societies) (Yorkshire)	1 week	6
Road Transport Workers (Liverpool)	1 week	12
Shift Workers in Railway Companies' Generating Stations (London)	1 week	12
Shift Workers in Railway Companies' Generating Stations (Provinces)	7 days	12
Compositors, Machine Managers, Assistants, Litho Artists, Press Correctors, Warehousemen, etc. (Newspapers) (London)	2 weeks	6
Electrotypers and Stereotypers (Newspapers) (London)	2 weeks	6
Copper Plate and Relief Engraving (London)	2 weeks	12
Chemical Plumbers (London)	1 week	12
Fertiliser and Chemical Manufacture (Plymouth)	3 days	6
Brewing (London)	1 week	12
" (Burton)	3 days	6
" (Northumberland and Durham)	6 days	12
" (Yorkshire)	1 week	12
Beer Bottling (London)	3 days	6
Carters employed by Mineral Water Makers, and Ale and Porter Bottlers (Liverpool)	6 days	12
Butchers (Swansea)	1 week	12
" (Cardiff)	3 days	12
" (Sheffield)	6 days	24
" (Liverpool)	1 week	12
" (Hull)	6 days	24
" (Weston-super-Mare)	3 days	12
" employed by Co-operative Societies (N.E. Lancs.)	6 days	24
" employed by Co-operative Societies (N.E. Lancs.)	1 week	12

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
Butchers employed by Co-operative Societies (Crewe and Stockport)	3 days	6
" employed by Co-operative Societies (Manchester)	3 days	6
Workers in Wholesale Meat Trade (Manchester)	6 days	12
Produce Warehousemen (Newcastle)	1 week	6
Workers in Wholesale Fruit Trade (Glasgow)	8 days	6
Baking (Bolton)	4 days	6
" (Northumberland and Durham)	6 days	12
" (Eastbourne)	1 week	6
" (Chatham)	2 weeks	12
" (Co-operative Societies in Yorks, except Yorks)	6 days	12
Workers employed in Seed Crushing and Oil Milling (Liverpool)	6 days	6
Dairy Workers (Eastbourne)	1 week	12
Fishmongers' Assistants (Edinburgh)	2 weeks	12
Cinema Operators (Sheffield)	1 week	12
" (Birmingham)	1 week	12
" (Coventry)	10 days	12
" (Leicester)	1 week	12
" (Lo. Lon.)	1 week	12
" (West Yorkshire)	2 weeks	12
Other Cinema Workers (London)	1 week	6
Wholesale Textile Warehousemen (London)	6 days	6
Warehousemen (Liverpool)	12 days	12
Tarpaulin Workers (Liverpool)	3 days	12
Umbrella and Sunshade Making (London, Manchester and Glasgow)	6 days	12
Packers and Porters in Retail Shops (London)	5 days	12
Drapers' Assistants, Porters, etc. (Newport)	6 days	12
Wholesale Clothing, Millinery, etc., Warehousemen (Manchester)	11 days	11
Export Packing (London)	1 week	12
Grocers' Assistants (Wholesale) (Lancs and Cheshire)	2 weeks	12
Funeral Workers (London)	1 week	12
Cemetery Workers (London)	7 days	12
Hospital Workers (London)	6 days	12
Employees of Co-operative Societies (London)	2 weeks	12
" " " (Northern Counties, certain districts)†	9 days	24
" " " (North Western Area)	12 days	36
" " " (Midlands)	6 days	12
" " " (Gloucester and Hereford)	3 days	6
" " " (S. Wales and Mon.)	6 days	12
" " " (Lanarkshire)	8 days	12
" " " (Kinross)	6 days	12
" " " (certain other districts in Scotland)	6 days	12
Waterworks Undertakings—		
(N. Counties)	6 days	12
(Yorks and Midlands)	12 days	12
(Home Counties)	12 days	12
(S. Midlands)	14 days	12
(S. Wales and Mon.)	6 days	12
Electricity Undertakings—		
(London)	14 days	12
(East Coast)	14 days	12
(Yorks and parts of Notts, Derby and Lincs)	14 days	12
(Home Counties)	14 days	12
(South Coast)	7 days	6
(West of England)	14 days	12
(Devon and Cornwall)	7 days	12
(S. Wales and Mon.)	14 days	12
(Scotland)	14 days	12

In addition to the agreements of which details are given in the Table, it is known that others are in existence covering the employees of individual firms. It has also been recommended by the Brush and Broom Trade Board that all employers in the industry should grant one week's holiday with pay to all their employees with 12 months' service. The Wholesale Clothing

* Unless otherwise stated, the usual Public Holidays, or days in lieu, are granted and paid for in addition to the periods specified.
 † The employees are usually required to work on Public Holidays.
 ‡ Payment is made on a contributory basis. Employers and workpeople contribute weekly amounts, and withdrawals from the fund are made at the Easter, Whitsun, August and Christmas Holidays, one of which is a full week, in the case of boot and shoe manufacture, and at the Summer or other Holidays in the case of shoe and slipper workers at Rossendale.
 § A pro rata holiday is allowed to workers with service of 6 weeks and upwards.
 ¶ No payment is made in respect of Public Holidays to those not called upon to work.
 †† Public Holidays are included in the period specified.
 ††† The provision for holidays in this case is contained in a recommendation of the Joint Industrial Council, which left the period of qualifying service to be determined locally. In London it was agreed to grant 6 days (in addition to Public Holidays) after 2 years' service, with an extra day for each year's service up to 12 days after 8 years' service in the case of Authorities which adopt the decisions of the District Joint Council, and in South Wales 6 days (in addition to Public Holidays) after 12 months' service.
 †††† In this case the men work 50 hours per week, but are paid for 48 hours only, the extra two hours accruing towards the 12 days' holiday.
 ††††† Productive workers are allowed 6 days' holiday after 6 months' service.

Manufacturers' Federation has expressed itself in favour of payment for a week's holiday, but has left it to districts and individual employers to deal with the matter as they think best. In the tin box-making trade the employers' association has recommended its members to grant one week's holiday with pay after 12 months' service, one week less one day after 9 months', and one week less two days after 6 months' service.

The majority of the formal agreements provide that payment shall be made for statutory holidays, and in addition for a certain period varying in different cases usually from 3 to 12 days in each year. Payment for this period, however, is generally conditional on the employee having had 6 or 12 months' service, and in some cases the amount of holiday varies according to the length of service. In the case of time-workers payment is generally at the full weekly rates of wages, and in some instances provision is made for the payment of piece-workers on the same basis. In the paper bag-making trade and in the printing trade in the provinces piece-workers receive an amount equivalent to the average of their weekly earnings in the previous six months, but in the case of compositors in London they receive payment at the rate of their average earnings, less overtime payments, as shown on their income tax returns for the preceding year. In the paint, colour and varnish trades piece-workers are paid at their average weekly earnings for the previous month. In the cement industry the average of three months is taken, and in the pen-making trade the average of the first four of the 5 weeks preceding the holiday. In the match-manufacturing industry payment is based on the average weekly hours in the year preceding the holiday.

In many of the agreements it is specified that the holidays for which payment is made shall consist of a certain number of consecutive days, and in many cases also it is provided that the holiday period shall be in the summer months. In the military musical instrument trade in London the agreement allows the employer to close his works entirely for a week, on giving two months' notice, or to allow individual workers the holiday at different dates. In a few agreements provision is made whereby workers are disqualified for the receipt of payment if absent without sufficient cause for 7 days in the preceding 12 months, or if they fail to attend for a full day's work on the day succeeding the holiday.

In some of the agreements provision is made that additional payments are to be made to workers who leave their employment before they have taken their holiday. In the paper bag-making, printing, and copper-plate engraving (London) trades an employee who leaves after 6 months' service without having had his holiday receives one day's pay for each 2 months of service. Newspaper printers in London who leave their employment before 31st March receive one twelfth of 2 weeks' wages for each month's service since the previous October. An employee in the paint, colour and varnish trades who leaves within a month prior to the date fixed for his holiday receives the holiday payment.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS AND OF TRADES COUNCILS IN 1921.

In the September issue of this GAZETTE (pages 362 and 368) statistics were given showing the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of 1921. Corresponding statistics have now been compiled as to (a) the membership of Federations of Trade Unions and (b) the Trade Union membership of Trades Councils at the same date, based on returns obtained by the Department from those bodies.

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1921, the total number of Federations of Trade Unions known to the Department in Great Britain and Ireland was 101. The gross total membership of these Federations, as represented by payment of fees, was approximately 8,676,000. In the following Table corresponding figures are given for the end of each year since 1913 :-

Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Membership.
1913	128	4,373,000
1914	139	4,733,000
1915	150	4,946,000
1916	164	4,982,000
1917	181	6,480,000
1918	152	8,630,000
1919	135	9,915,000
1920	115	10,932,000
1921	101	8,676,000

The decline in the number of Federations between 1917 and 1921 is due mainly to the merging of local into national Federations.

As there are many cases in which particular Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, a large number of Trade Union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above, which, for that reason, exceeds the total number of members of all Trade Unions. Accordingly, the following Table has been prepared, in order to afford an indication of the extent to which

Trade Unions are affiliated to some federating organisation. The figures show, for the years 1913 and 1921, (a) the total membership (to the nearest 1,000) of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland, analysed by groups of Unions; (b) the total membership, in each group, of those Unions (or of those sections or branches of Unions) which are affiliated to Federations, and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a). In the figures relating to federated membership, the membership of each federated Union is counted only once, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Union is affiliated.

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of all Unions. (000's omitted.)		Membership of Unions affiliated to Federations. (000's omitted.)		Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1913.	1921.	1913.	1921.	1913.	1921.
Agriculture	22	149	—	—	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	920	942	905	938	96	100
Ironfoundry, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	423	811	415	397	98	49
Iron and Steel and other Metal	124	203	108	194	87	96
Textile	524	728	422	691	81	95
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe Manufacture)	107	181	97	149	91	82
Woodworking and Furnishing	61	100	55	94	90	94
Paper, Printing, etc.	85	155	83	193	98	99
Building	249	470	96	457	38	97
Railway	327	507	32	61	10	12
Other Transport	369	523	298	469	81	90
Commerce and Finance	136	301	15	183	11	61
Public Administration	239	400	117	174	49	44
Teaching	122	210	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	105	210	47	136	45	65
General Labour	375	863	257	749	69	87
Totals	4,189	6,793	2,947	4,885	70	72

In most groups of Unions the proportion of federated membership was higher in 1921 than in 1913, the principal exception being the engineering group, in which the largest Union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, was unfederated in 1921, although in 1913 the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which contributed the larger part of the membership of this Union on its formation, was affiliated to the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and to the General Federation of Trade Unions. Among agricultural workers and teachers none of the Unions were affiliated to Federations, and in the railway group two of the three largest Unions were not federated. In the mining and quarrying group, on the other hand, the membership of Unions not represented in any Federation is very small. All the principal miners' Unions are connected with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, either by direct affiliation or through district Federations.

The Federations with the largest membership at the end of 1921 were the General Federation of Trade Unions, to which over 120 Unions, representing many different trades, were affiliated, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and the National Federation of General Workers. The gross membership of these four Federations was over four millions, but, apart from the Miners' Federation, each of the Federations referred to includes in its membership a large number of workers who are also included in the membership of one or both of the other two bodies.

The Trades Union Congress, at which 171 organisations, and a total membership of over 6,390,000 were represented in 1921, has not been regarded as a Federation for the purpose of the above statistics. Particulars of the 1922 Congress, with comparative statistics for 1921 and 1922, were given on page 362 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

TRADES COUNCILS.

Concurrently with the growth in Trade Union membership, there has been a marked increase, in recent years, in the membership of Trades Councils—local bodies composed of branches of Trade Unions or of localised Unions, membership of which is generally open to all Trade Unions, irrespective of craft or industry, within a particular town or district. These Councils form a centre for the local co-ordination of Trade Union industrial activity within the districts which they cover, and on occasion they act as negotiating bodies in cases of differences with local employers. In many cases the Councils exist partly for industrial and partly for political purposes. In a number of towns, however, the Trades Council takes the form of an industrial section of the local Labour Party, with its own separate membership, distinct from the political section.

At the end of 1921, the total number of Trades Councils existing partly or wholly for industrial purposes, so far as known to the Department, was 547, as compared with 566 in the previous year, and 333 in 1913. A few Councils existing solely for political purposes are excluded from these figures. The number of

Councils and the approximate total Trade Union membership represented by payment of fees, at the end of 1921 and in previous years, are shown below. Members represented for political purposes only are excluded.

Year.	Number of Councils.	Trade Union Membership.
1913	333	1,575,000
1918	536	2,648,000
1919	560	3,110,000
1920	566	3,348,000
1921	547	2,997,000

The total membership of all Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland was approximately 4,189,000 at the end of 1913, and 6,793,000 at the end of 1921. The proportion of Trade Union members represented on Trades Councils for industrial purposes, therefore, rose from rather less than 38 per cent. in 1913 to 44 per cent. in 1921. It should be observed, however, that the number of members in respect of whom fees are paid to the Trades Councils is frequently considerably less than the full membership of the Trade Union or the Trade Union branch concerned.

The following Table shows the distribution of these Councils over different parts of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 and 1921:—

District.	Number of Trades Councils.		Total Trade Union Membership represented for industrial purposes, by payment of fees.	
	1913.	1921.	1913.	1921.
Northern Counties and Cleveland	14	22	59,949	113,630
Yorkshire (excluding Cleveland)	35	44	152,420	266,239
Lancashire, Cheshire, and Isle of Man	58	72	403,315	600,306
N. and W. Midland Counties	53	79	291,046	571,092
S. Midland and E. Counties	37	82	75,317	236,017
London	16	22	102,894	273,172
South Eastern Counties	26	33	45,461	133,559
South Western Counties	14	33	21,267	87,266
Wales and Monmouthshire	35	66	121,462	229,055
Scotland	35	44	266,296	361,533
Ireland	10	29	37,584	125,443
Totals	333	546	1,574,911	2,997,312

It will be seen that while the figures show a substantial increase in each area, the growth of Trades Councils since 1913 has been specially marked in the South of England and in Ireland.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the five weeks ended the 2nd December, 1922, 11 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils were reported to the Department. A number of meetings of District Councils and Sub-Committees were also reported.

WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

On the 24th November the *Chemical Trades Industrial Council* discussed wages. It had previously been agreed by this Council that the minimum rate of 1s. for labourers and 1s. 2d. for shiftmen should be stabilised until the 31st December, but that the wages to be paid after that date were to be a subject of discussion during the current year. The Negotiating Committee of the *Clay Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee* succeeded in settling a difficulty regarding the interpretation of the general agreement in the Stourbridge district, and decided that the reduction for piece workers there should be only 4s. The *Electrical Cable Making Industrial Council* has reached an agreement for reductions of wages to operate on the third pay-day in November. The employers' side of the *Electricity Supply Industrial Council*, at a meeting held on 17th November, submitted fresh wages proposals, in which were embodied a revision of the Sliding Scale. The Devon and Cornwall District Council for this industry is understood to have submitted to the constituent authorities a suggested scheme for sick pay. Wages questions were discussed by the Northumberland and Durham Provincial Council for *Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers)* and the Hertfordshire Provincial Council of the same body also discussed the question of hours of labour. A discussion of wages by the *Soap and Candles Industrial Council* resulted in a proposal by the employers that wages should be reduced from the 1st January, 1923, and that these reduced wages should be stabilised for a period of six months. The South Wales *Tin Plate Industrial Council* on the 6th November decided that the ex gratia 7½ per cent. bonus should be continued for three months from the 5th November. The Joint Standing Committee of this Council on the 20th November considered a claim for a minimum rate in respect of low paid workers. Eventually it was decided that the general claim should not be pressed, but that cases of particular hardship should be brought

before the employers. On the 24th November the *Waterworks Industrial Council* referred to its Executive Committee the request of a constituent body on the employers' side that the present schemes of wages and hours should be reconsidered. This Council also resolved to send representatives to any conference which might be convened on the subject of co-ordination of wages and hours in public utility services. The District Industrial Council for the *Wool Industry* in the West of England has discussed and decided upon the rates to be paid where one weaver is employed upon two looms on certain fancy weaving.

ORGANISATION.

There has been a recent incident in the *Spelter industry* which has shown the value of the Works Committee Organisations. At a certain establishment a dispute was in progress, and, arising out of the settlement, a Works Committee was set up and is now functioning very successfully. All the conditions of working at the establishment have been examined by this body and agreement has been reached covering wages and all working conditions, and making provision for the joint consideration of matters of dispute. It is understood that the setting up of this committee has facilitated to a considerable degree the good organisation of the works.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER TOPICS.

The *Chemical Trades Industrial Council* has drawn up and issued holiday regulations. At a recent meeting of the Council the secretaries reported that they had visited the locality in which was situated the establishment of a firm at which a strike recently took place. There had been certain allegations of victimisation, but the secretaries were able to report that as the result of their visit a satisfactory settlement had ensued. On the 23rd November the Disputes Committee of the *Clay Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee* dealt with a number of disputes that had been referred to it. The Industrial Council for the *Glove Manufacturing Industry* has set up a sub-committee to investigate the question of the extension of unemployment insurance. This committee will also consider the position of the health insurance of out-workers and the question of setting up a holiday scheme for the trade. The *Hosiery Industrial Council*, in connection with the recent General Election, addressed a letter to candidates in the hosiery-making areas representing that the British hosiery industry was at a disadvantage owing to the tariffs on British goods imported into foreign countries and the free import of foreign goods into the United Kingdom, and asking whether they would support measures for removing the disadvantage. The *Boot and Shoe Industrial Council* also inquired of Parliamentary candidates as to their attitude on the subject of giving statutory effect to agreements reached by Joint Industrial Councils. It is understood that other councils have also been inquiring of Parliamentary candidates on this subject.

At a meeting of the *Silk Industrial Council* correspondence with the Ministry of Labour, in which statistics were given relating to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, was read. It was decided to circulate this correspondence preparatory to discussion on the possibility of formulating a special scheme of insurance for the industry.

The West of England District Council for the *Wool Industry* made a recommendation that employers should grant a holiday of one week per year. The question of payment for this holiday was left for the decision of the National Council. The District Council also discussed the safeguarding of machinery, and it was decided that both sides should use their influence to get machinery properly fenced and to persuade the workers to use guards in order to minimise accidents.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 28th November, 1922, the number of men in training was 18,435, and the number awaiting training 17,017. Since 1st August, 1919, 63,878 men have terminated training.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to the 29th November, 1922, 44,693 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,839 employers, as compared with 44,689 apprentices with 17,833 employers on 25th October, 1922. The apprentices rejected up to the 29th November, 1922, numbered 2,177, this being the same as on 25th October, 1922. Of those accepted 41,832 terminated training and 2,861 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 25th October, 1922, were 41,485 and 3,194.

The number of men who have received institutional training has increased during the four weeks from 2,264 to 2,279.

NATIONAL SCHEME.

On 30th November, 1922, the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 30,638.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE: GENEVA, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1922.

THE Fourth Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation opened at Geneva on 18th October, 1922, and completed its work on 3rd November. The discussions of the Conference resulted in the adoption of a new text for Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles, dealing with the constitution of the Governing Body; of a Recommendation with regard to Migration Statistics; and of a number of Resolutions. The texts as finally adopted will be found on page 505 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

Reform of the Constitution of the Governing Body.—Consideration of proposals to reform the constitution of the Governing Body, and to substitute biennial for annual Conferences, formed the first item on the Agenda.

The new text of Article 393 as adopted by the Conference provides for an increase in the membership of the Governing Body from 24 to 32, i.e., 16 Government representatives, 8 employers, and 8 workers, instead of 12 Government representatives, 6 employers, and 6 workers. It lays down, further, that six of the 16 Government representatives shall belong to non-European States. Two employers' representatives and two workers' representatives must moreover belong to non-European States. Other proposals to amend the existing constitution were considered by the meeting, but were not adopted. Of these the most important was a proposal to abolish the provision for the permanent representation on the Governing Body of the eight States of chief industrial importance, and to replace it by a clause which mentioned by name the six States who should be permanently represented, viz., Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States of America. This proposal met with considerable opposition, particularly from those States who had recently been chosen by the Council of the League of Nations as being the States of chief industrial importance (see below), and it became evident that the proposed new provision might prove as unsatisfactory as the existing provision. In the circumstances, the Conference decided to maintain the existing text.

The new text of Article 393 will become part of the Treaty when the Amendment is ratified by all the States members of the Council of the League of Nations, and by three-fourths of all the members of the League of Nations.

Periodicity of the Conference.—The Conference considered a proposal to amend Article 399 of the Treaty of Versailles so as to provide for a meeting of the General Conference at least once in every two years, instead of once in every year. Opinion on this subject was divided. It was contended, on the one hand (a) that in its first three meetings the Conference had adopted so many proposals that National Governments had been unable, owing to the pressure of post-war legislation, to give them adequate consideration, with the result that only a limited number of these proposals had been ratified and transformed into national legislation; (b) that the output of draft Conventions and Recommendations by the Conference should be greatly diminished; and (c) that the work of the Conference would be facilitated if national administrations were given a fuller opportunity for careful and detailed consideration of the proposals on a Conference Agenda before the Conference met. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the Conference performed an important function as the body which supervised and controlled the work of the International Labour Office and of the Governing Body, and that if it met only once in two years, its authority might be impaired. The opposition of the Labour group and of certain Governments, in particular the South American Republics, resulted in a vote to maintain the present text of the Treaty, whereby the Conference must meet at least once in every year. At the same time, there was general agreement that it was not desirable that the Conference should proceed every year to the adoption of draft Conventions and Recommendations, and a Resolution was adopted recommending the holding of "alternative sessions of preparation and of decision"; the first type being devoted to general discussions of drafts to be adopted by a simple majority, the final vote, requiring a two-thirds majority, being postponed until the next year's Conference.

Emigration Questions.—The International Emigration Commission, which met in August, 1921, adopted a series of Resolutions which had been referred to the Governing Body of the Organisation for examination. As a result of this examination, the Governing Body had decided that the majority of these Resolutions required careful and detailed examination by the International Labour Office before they were placed on the Agenda of the General Conference with a view to the adoption of draft Conventions or Recommendations. One question was, however, placed upon the Agenda of the 1922 Conference, viz., the proposal for the adoption of a draft Convention or Recommendation providing for the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding migration. The discussions of the Conference resulted in

Election of the New Governing Body.—The period of office of the first Governing Body having expired, it was necessary for the 1922 Conference to proceed to the election of a new Governing Body. As mentioned above, the Conference adopted proposals for the reform of the constitution of this Body. Pending the ratification of these proposals, however, it was necessary to proceed to the election of the new Governing Body under the terms of the existing Treaty. The Washington Conference had chosen as the eight States of chief industrial importance France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Switzerland.* This selection had not proved wholly satisfactory, and as a result, the Council of the League of Nations, which is the competent authority when questions on the matter arise, had reviewed the question and decided that, for the purposes of the 1922 election, the following eight States should be deemed to be the States of chief industrial importance:—Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan. The other four places which under the treaty are to be assigned to the States chosen for the purpose at the Conference, were allotted to Spain, Chili, Poland, and Finland.

In the new Governing Body the six employers' representatives are nationals of Great Britain, France, Italy, South Africa, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia. In the workers' group no change has taken place. That is to say, the group contains nationals of Great Britain, Canada, France, Netherlands, Sweden and Germany.

Under the new standing orders members of the Governing Body may be accompanied to the meetings by substitutes who are of a different nationality. In this way many other countries will be more directly associated than hitherto with the proceedings of the Governing Body.

Unemployment.—The Director of the International Labour Office submitted to the Conference a report reviewing the unemployment situation throughout the world, and asking the Conference to reaffirm the 1921 decision instructing the International Labour Office to continue its investigations. The Conference adopted a resolution containing detailed instructions for the continuance of the investigations already undertaken by the International Labour Office.

Amendment of Conventions.—The Conference instructed the Office to investigate the question of establishing a simplified procedure for amending future Conventions.

The Washington Hours Convention.—The Conference had before it a report by the Director of the International Labour Office reviewing the situation with regard to the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention throughout the world, and setting out the difficulties with which national administrations were faced. No decision was reached as a result of the discussion of this report, and it was left to the International Labour Office to continue its investigations and its negotiations with the countries which were experiencing difficulty.

Standing Orders of the Conference.—The Conference adopted a revised text of its standing orders. The most important of the amendments are the Financial Article, which provides that no decision involving expenditure shall be taken by the Conference until it has heard the opinion of the Governing Body given after consultation with its Finance Committee; and a second which provides that no resolutions other than those relating to items on the agenda shall be moved at any sitting of the Conference unless a copy has been deposited with the Director at least seven days before the Conference opens. Under certain conditions, however, resolutions relating to urgent matters, or to matters of an entirely formal nature, may be submitted to the Conference.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.—The Conference adopted a number of resolutions other than those mentioned above. Of these the most important was an instruction to the International Labour Office to make a documentary investigation into the standard of working-class life in certain countries.

* Pending the entry of the United States into the League of Nations, a temporary place was given to Denmark.

The inquiry was divided into three parts, as follows:—(1) The ascertainment within a wide range of the prevailing opinions regarding the effects of the Eight Hour Law; (2) the ascertainment of the effects of the law on the economic and social conditions of individual industries; and (3) the intensive investigation of its effects in a number of establishments in several different branches of industry. The first two inquiries were conducted by the Department for Social Affairs and the third by the Board of Trade. Each of the Departments has now issued a report giving the results of its inquiries.

The Department for Social Affairs in its report states that a final judgment on the effects of the Act is impossible owing to the exceptional industrial conditions which have prevailed since its introduction. These effects vary greatly in the different branches of industry. In manufacturing industry proper the Act has operated as a stimulus to improved organisation and technical equipment. Its disadvantages have been felt chiefly in continuous processes. The limitations of hours of overtime have been too strict, and seasonal trades have been especially handicapped owing to the peculiar climatic conditions of Sweden. Still greater difficulties have been experienced in the distribution and transport of goods, and these have been accentuated by the reduction of hours of work in the railway and postal services.

The Department is unable to express a definite opinion on the social effects of the Act. It appears to have increased the tendency among workers to take extra work in their free time. Many, however, have used their additional leisure for their own education, or for the cultivation of their own plots of land. The Department comes to the conclusion that the results of the investigation warrant neither the abolition of the Act nor its immediate continuance in a permanent form. In these circumstances, and in view of the contemplated revision of the International Convention on the subject, the Board recommend the renewal of the Act with minor modifications for a period of three years. The chief modification suggested is that the maximum number of hours for overtime work should be increased from 30 to 40 a month, with a maximum of 200 per annum.

The report issued by the Board of Trade, whose inquiry was mainly for the purpose of discovering the effects of the Act on the cost of production, is based on an intensive study of 43 establishments, covering about twenty industries for the year 1920 as compared with 1919. It was found that the number of workers was increased in all the undertakings (25) in which production was maintained, and reduced in all except one of those (18) in which production decreased. The question as to whether the reduction in hours had led to increased intensity of work was in general answered in the negative. The costs of production increased in all undertakings, both those in which output was maintained and those in which it declined. In the former the increase varied from 1.9 to 5.4 per cent.; and in the latter from 3.7 to 11.8 per cent. These conclusions, however, are criticised by the Department for Social Affairs, which expresses scepticism as to the reliability of some of the information collected by the Board of Trade.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE SWISS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY: STATE RELIEF.*

ACCORDING to the federal census of 1910, the Swiss embroidery and allied industries employed 72,261, and maintained in all 117,375 persons. It is the leading national industry, and normally it exports 95 per cent. of its products. The value of its exports has decreased, however, from 426 million francs in 1919 to 77 million francs for the first half of 1922. The depression in the industry has also affected industries such as machine making, wooden-case making, paper, printing and others, which are partly dependent on the embroidery industry, and the unemployment from this cause has consequently assumed serious proportions.

The problem of restoring this source of the national wealth and of alleviating thereby the prevalent unemployment has occupied the attention of the Federal Government for some time past; and, as a result of a conference held on 30th August, under the chairmanship of the head of the Federal Department of Public Economy, in which the Governments of the cantons concerned, and representatives of employers and workers' associations and of the St. Gall Banking Association took part, the following measures of relief have been adopted and promulgated by Federal Decree of 13th October, 1922:

- (1) The application to the embroidery industry, as far as possible, of provisions similar to those contained in the order of 18th December, 1920, concerning the deferment of payment of mortgage and other charges on real estate in the hotel industry;
- (2) The Confederation to take shares of one million francs in a trust which is to be established, known as a "fiduciary co-operative society"† for the embroidery industry, on condition that the total capital is not less than 1½ million francs and that its articles of association are approved by the Federal Council;

* *Feuille Fédérale*, Berne, 11th October, 1922; *Recueil des Lois Fédérales*, Berne, 25th October, 1922. *Vide* MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1921, p. 629, and November, 1922, p. 441, for an account of the relief measures adopted in connection with the watchmaking industry.

† A similar society was set up a year ago for the hotel industry.

PROPOSED MEASURES AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.†

IN expectation of increased unemployment during the winter, the German Government have introduced a Bill for the continuance—with certain modifications—of two Orders passed in 1920, the working of which, it is claimed, has been beneficial. The Bill is in two parts. The first reproduces, substantially, the provisions of the Order of 8th November, 1920, relating to the dismantling or closing down of undertakings or parts of undertakings. It applies to all privately owned industrial and transport undertakings in which 20 workers are regularly employed. It provides that owners and managers of such undertakings must give immediate notice to the authorities (and postpone any action, except by permission of the authorities, till four weeks thereafter) of any contemplated dismantling of plant or machinery or any stoppage of the undertaking which would involve a reduction of staff by at least 20 workers where less than 200 workers are regularly employed, and by at least 10 per cent. or more than 50 workers in larger undertakings. In the case of dismantling plant or machinery the four weeks' period may be prolonged up to two months. Owners and managers must also, within a week of sending this notice, make a return of all the raw materials, fuel, etc., in their possession.

Immediately on receiving notice the authorities must examine the position in conjunction with the management, the Works Council, and, if necessary, economic experts, and consider what measures would be useful in removing the economic difficulties of the undertaking. They are entitled to commandeer plant, raw material, fuel, etc., belonging to an undertaking; suitable compensation will be given in such cases.

The second part of the Bill reproduces those sections of the Order of 12th February, 1920, on the Engagement and Dismissal of Workers during the Period of Economic Demobilisation which relate to the "spread over" of work. It prescribes that if the state of the labour market makes it necessary, the Federal Government may issue an Order prohibiting, for undertakings in which at least 20 workers are regularly employed, dismissals in excess of the limits prescribed in the first part of the Bill without four weeks' notice, unless other workers are immediately engaged in their place. The Order may apply to the whole or part of the country, or to certain occupations only, and may be valid for a maximum period of six months. The authorities may prolong the four weeks by one or two months for urgent reasons. They must refuse permission if it may be presumed from the circumstances of the undertaking, especially its financial position, that the employer could employ a larger number of workers by reducing working hours. The employer will not be expected to put this "spread over" system in force for workers whose weekly working hours have already been reduced to less than 24, and he will be entitled to reduce earnings in proportion to the reduction in hours.

Provision is made in both cases for appeal against the decisions of the Authorities.

EFFECTS OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SWEDEN.‡

IN June, 1921, the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, in conjunction with the Swedish Board of Trade, was instructed to make an inquiry into the effects of the provisional Eight-Hour Day Act,§ and to submit a draft Bill for amending the Act.

* The provisions of the French Code relating to minimum wages for female outworkers are given in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for 1915, pp. 356-7.

† *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 31st October, 1922. Berlin.

‡ Based (a) on a Report of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, entitled *Undersökning rörande Attåtmarstagens Ekonomiska och Sociala Verksamhet*, (b) on *Kommersziella Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Board of Trade) of 10th October, 1922; and (c) on despatches from H.M. Minister at Stockholm dated 11th and 20th October.

§ The Provisional Act of 22nd June, 1921, which made the original Act of 17th October, 1919, somewhat more elastic, expires in 1923.

(3) The allocation to the said trust of a grant which may amount to five million francs; the chief functions of the trust being (a) to assist undertakings in the embroidery and allied industries, which through no fault of their own are in financial straits owing to the war (the liquidation or closing down of some of these enterprises, with suitable compensation, being one of the measures contemplated); and (b) to promote and improve production and export by the opening of credits or the allocation of some other form of subsidy.

A vote of 6 million francs has been granted to the Federal Council to carry out the first part of this programme. It is further provided that the Federal Council may declare the agreements made between employers and workers' associations regarding time and piece-rates to be generally applicable, and may intervene, if need be, in order to facilitate the conclusion of such agreements.

EXTENSION OF STATUTORY WORKING HOURS IN SWISS FACTORIES.

IN the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for May (p. 206) and August (p. 326) information is given as to the extension by ministerial order of the normal maximum working hours to 52 a week in certain branches of industry in Switzerland. According to a report in the *Revue Syndicale Suisse* (the journal of the Swiss Trade Union Federation) for November, 1922, the Swiss Federal Council, in reply to an interpellation, has stated that similar permission to extend the maximum working hours to 52 a week has been given to 646 individual enterprises in the 10 principal branches of industry. The Federal Council, it is reported, has refused to supply a list of these establishments, or to state for what period the authority to work the longer hours has been granted. The Swiss Trade Union Federation protests against this refusal and against the issue, without previous notice to the workers' organisations, of permits to extend working hours, as being in conflict with the law.

A recent referendum in favour of the maintenance of the 48-hour week was supported by 205,235 signatures.

EIGHT-HOUR ACT IN HOLLAND: TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS.

AN administrative Order* was issued on 6th October, amending an Order of 27th September, 1920, which was due to expire on 24th October. Both Orders are based on Article 27 of the Labour Act of 1919 (Eight-Hour Day Act)†, by which, for a period not exceeding four years from the date on which the Act came into force, workers in certain specified industries, or engaged in certain specified work, might be employed (a) for not more than two hours a day and ten hours a week longer than the hours permitted by the Act (8 a day and 45 a week); and (b) for not more than one hour a day and five hours a week longer than the hours already permitted to workers engaged in preparatory and clearing work (10 hours a day and 51 and 57 hours a week for women and men respectively).‡

The new Order permits for a period of one year a 10-hour day and 55-hour week in the following occupations:—Florists and flower shops, artificial stone factories, sizing rooms in cotton factories, phosphate factories, brickyards and excavation work on buildings in course of construction, and on building repair and demolition work (from 1st April to 1st October only). A 9-hour day and 50-hour week is permitted in slaughter houses attached to butchers' shops. Workers in continuous processes may, under certain conditions, until 24th October, 1924, work (a) 64 hours a week, but not more than 168 hours in three consecutive weeks, and (b) 56 hours in three consecutive weeks between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The main difference between this and the earlier Order is that the list of occupations temporarily exempted from the Act is considerably shortened, and the more important ones in the metal and textile trades disappear altogether, as do also butter and cheese factories and laundries. In the earlier Order the hours permitted in continuous processes were 55 a week, and not more than 158 in three consecutive weeks.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT FUND AND LABOUR DISPUTES IN BELGIUM.§

THE Belgian Minister of Industry and Labour has decided that section 13 of the Royal Decree concerning the National Emer-

* The text is given in *Staatsblad*, No. 548.

† MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1920, page 122.

‡ The Labour Act of 1919 was amended by an Act of 20th May, 1922, which raised the ordinary maximum hours for factories and workshops to 8½ a day and 48 a week. The main part of Article 27 remains the same: but the hours under (a) above are now 1½ a day or 7 a week (that is, a maximum of 55 hours a week in both cases) and (b) appears to drop out, a clause being added which permits of additional night work in certain cases. See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1922, page 290.

§ *Industrial and Labour Information*, 10th November, 1922.

gency Unemployment Fund (which relates to the use of the fund in strikes and lock-outs) shall be interpreted as follows:—

Workers who are idle because of a strike of their fellow workmen shall not be considered as involuntarily unemployed if it is proved that the workers on strike have stopped work, not only in their own interests, but also in the direct interest of workers who have remained at work and in agreement with them. The same rule shall apply if it is established that the strike has been declared to support demands of a political, social or economic character not arising from the immediate relations between the employers and workers in the establishment concerned and to which the non-strikers give their moral or material support.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK: SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.

THE issue for 6th November, 1922, of the journal (*Statistiske Efterretninger*) of the Danish Statistical Department contains statistics of wages for the second quarter of 1922, compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Association. The data relate to a number of trades which, it is stated, are sufficient to be regarded as representative of manufactures and handicrafts in Denmark generally. The figures bring the information concerning the general movement of wages down to the second quarter of 1922. (No corresponding figures have been compiled for the first quarter of 1922: for information relating to the fourth quarter of 1921 see p. 250 of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1922.)

The number of people covered by the latest returns is approximately 97,000, and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering (21,500), building (13,500), food preparation (11,500), pottery, glass and stone (10,100), and textile (7,100).

The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings in the industries covered had fallen by 16 per cent. (viz., from 1.69 to 1.42 kroner) since the fourth quarter of 1921, and that they were 183 per cent. above the level of 1914. For skilled workmen the average hourly earnings fell from 2.05 kroner in the fourth quarter of 1921 to 1.72 kroner in the second quarter of 1922, and those for unskilled workmen from 1.69 to 1.40 kroner. The average hourly earnings of female workers during the same period fell from 1.04 to 0.92 kroner.

PROHIBITION OF NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

A REPORT submitted to the International Congress of Bakers, held at Cologne on 14th and 15th October, states that night work in bakeries is legally prohibited during the number of consecutive hours specified below in the following European countries:—

Ten hours: Norway, Sweden, Netherlands. Nine hours: Finland. Eight hours: Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Poland, Russia. Seven hours: Italy, Belgium, France. Six hours: Spain.

DUTIES OF UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

Industrial Relations (4th November, 1922) publishes the following particulars as to the subjects to be dealt with by the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the President of the United States under the terms of the agreement by which the strike of bituminous coal miners was settled in August last (see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1922, p. 366).

"The Commission is to report on:—

(a) Standardising the mines upon the basis of their economic productive capacity and regarding the closing down of mines which, by reason of their natural limitations or other conditions, fall below the standard.

(b) Ascertaining and standardising the cost of living for mine workers and the living conditions which must be supplied or afforded in order to surround the workmen with reasonable comforts, and standardising also, as far as practicable, the amount of work a man shall perform for a reasonable wage, recognising the value and effect of such surroundings in respect to their efficiency.

(c) Standardising a basis of arriving at the overhead cost of producing and distributing the coal, including delivery at the door of the consumer.

(d) The advisability of any legislation having to do with Government or private ownership, regulation or control in the coal industry."

According to a statement in the Press the Commission consists of seven members, all of whom are appointed by the President of the United States. Its first report on the bituminous industry is to be made not later than 15th January, 1923, and its report on the anthracite industry on or before 1st July next.

* *Industrial and Labour Information*, 10th November, 1922.

RETAIL PRICES at 1st DECEMBER, 1922.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	...	80%
Food only	...	...	...	78%

FOOD.

The average increase since July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary was about 78 per cent. at 1st December, as compared with 76 per cent. at 1st November. This further slight advance was due to increases in the average prices of eggs (½d. each), cheese (1½d. per lb.) and tea (1½d. per lb.); milk, fish and frozen mutton were also somewhat dearer. On the other hand, British meat, bacon and butter were slightly cheaper at 1st December than a month earlier. The remaining articles showed little change in prices, on the average.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated).			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Dec., 1922, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1922.	1st Dec., 1922.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1922.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs	0 9½	1 6	1 5½	+ 0 8	- 0 0½
Thin Flank ..	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 4	- 0 0½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3	—
Thin Flank ..	0 4½	0 6	0 6	+ 0 1½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 8	1 8	+ 0 9½	—
Breast	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 5	—
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	1 0½	1 0½	+ 0 5½	+ 0 0½
Breast	0 4	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 1½	—
Bacon (streaky)* ..	0 11½	1 9½	1 9½	+ 0 10	- 0 0½
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 5½	—
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 3½	—
Tea	1 6½	2 3½	2 4½	+ 0 10	+ 0 1½
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 3½	+ 0 0½
Milk	0 3½	0 6½	0 7	+ 0 3½	+ 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	2 2½	2 2½	+ 1 0½	—
Salt	1 2	2 1	2 0½	+ 0 10½	- 0 0½
Cheeset	0 8½	1 1½	1 3½	+ 0 6½	+ 0 1½
Margarine	0 7½	0 6½	0 6½	- 0 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 3½	0 3½	+ 0 2½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0 0½	—

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Dec., 1922, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for 1st Nov., 1922.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	82	78	80	83
Thin Flank ..	57	65	60	62
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	43	38	41	42
Thin Flank ..	21	26	23	24
Mutton, British—				
Legs	93	94	94	95
Breast	79	75	77	79
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	86	75	80	78
Breast	33	31	32	29
Bacon (streaky)* ..	94	84	89	92
Fish	125	102	113	109
Flour	51	56	54	54
Bread	60	59	59	59
Tea	54	55	54	47
Sugar (granulated) ..	194	180	187	184
Milk	102	104	103	98
Butter—				
Fresh	79	88	84	84
Salt	75	78	77	79
Cheeset	77	74	75	56
Margarine	- 4	- 6	- 5	- 6
Eggs (fresh)	205	218	211	191
Potatoes	11	- 5	3	4
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	79	78	78	76

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, special inquiries have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and the result of these inquiries is to indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1922, was about 50 per cent. Of the total increase somewhat less than one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and about one-third is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the remainder.

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 of 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 December the level of retail prices of articles in this group, quality for quality, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working-classes, was slightly lower than a month earlier, and about 125 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the average increase in the retail prices of coal at 1st December, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent., or about the same as a month earlier. For gas the average percentage increase remained between 75 and 80 per cent., and for lamp oil at about 75 per cent. above the pre-war level. The price of candles declined during the month, while the price of matches showed no appreciable change. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent., or about the same as 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 90 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st December, 1922, is approximately 80 per cent.* over the pre-war level, or about the same as for 1st November.

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 alterations 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 items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month since January, 1915:—

Month (beginning of)	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c.)							
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January ..	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165	92
February ..	15	35	65-70	90	120	130	151	88
March ..	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130	141	86
April ..	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110	132	133	82
May ..	20	40-45	75	95-100	105	141	128	81
June ..	25	45	75-80	100	105	150	119	80
July ..	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84
August ..	25	45-50	80	110	115	155	122	81
September ..	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	79
October ..	30	50-55	85-90	115-120	120	164	110	78
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	80
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80

NOTE.

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

* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st December, 1922, is about 5 per cent. less.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during November and showed little general change as compared with the previous month. A further improvement was reported in the coal-mining and pig iron industries, and employment also improved in tinplate and steel sheet manufacture and in some sections of the metal trades. In the building trades, however, there was a decline, and a further decline was reported in the cotton trade.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.*

Among 1,279,000 members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 14.2 at the end of November, as compared with 14.0† at the end of October. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, numbering approximately 11,750,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 20th November was 12.4, as compared with 12.0 at 23rd October. For males alone the percentage was 14.4 at 20th November, as compared with 14.2 at 23rd October; for females the corresponding figures were 6.9 and 6.3. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 27th November was approximately 1,437,000, of whom men numbered 1,156,000 and women 201,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 30th October was 1,385,000, of whom 1,130,000 were men and 176,000 were women. It should also be noted that some unemployed persons—e.g., persons not having valid claims to unemployment benefit or 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.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 27th November was 13,500, of which 3,900 were for men and 7,600 for women; the corresponding number at 30th October was 13,700 (3,800 for men and 8,100 for women).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines showed a further improvement, and was good on the whole; it was only fair, however, in the Lancashire and Cheshire and Bristol districts, and slack in the Forest of Dean coalfield. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th November was 1,121,614, an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 5.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th November was 5.50, as compared with 5.44 in October and 4.97 in November, 1921.

At iron mines employment continued slack. In the Cleveland district, though there was some improvement, it was still bad on the whole. At the mines covered by the returns received the numbers employed during the fortnight ended 25th November showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month; the average number of days worked per week by these mines was 5.53, as compared with 5.46 in October. With lead miners in the Weardale district employment was fair. With limestone quarrymen employment was fairly good in the Clitheroe and Buxton districts and moderate in the Weardale area, where, however, an improvement was reported. At slate quarries employment continued fairly good, and at quarries producing china clay it was fair.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still bad. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of November was 162, as compared with 151 at the end of October, and 85 at the end of November, 1921. In the iron and steel trades employment continued slack generally, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement, however, in the Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, and South Wales and Monmouth districts, and a further improvement in the Cleveland district. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. At the end of November, 493 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation as compared with 466 at the end of October, and 443 at the end of November, 1921.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades was again bad during November, but there was a slight improvement with skilled workpeople in many towns; in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades it also continued very bad. In the other metal trades employment continued bad generally, but most sections showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; it was good in the Birmingham hollow-ware trade; fairly good with wireworkers; and fair with needle makers and fish hook makers at Redditch.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment was bad, and showed a further decline. Organised short time of 13 hours a

week continued in the American spinning section; in the weaving section there was much slackness in all the principal districts, the plain goods trade being particularly depressed. In the woollen trade employment continued fair on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the worsted trade it showed a further slight improvement; with wool sorters and wool combers employment was good, and worsted spinners on the whole were also well employed. In the hosiery trade employment continued fairly good; in the silk trade it was slack in the Macclesfield district and fair in the Eastern Counties; in the lace trade employment remained bad, and unemployment and short time was prevalent throughout the industry. In the jute and carpet trades employment was fair, and showed some improvement as compared with the previous month; in the linen trade it continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack; with hosiery dyers, however, it was very good; with silk and cotton dyers at Leek and Macclesfield it was good.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade, though reported as fair in several districts, remained slack on the whole; in the ready-made branch it was quiet. In the felt-hat trade employment showed a decline and was bad. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued slack and short time was very prevalent at all the principal centres. A few districts showed a slight improvement, but employment on the whole showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. In the leather trades employment remained fair in the tanning and currying section; it was also fair in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section. With saddle, harness, etc., makers it showed a further decline with much slackness and short time working.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a decline and was slack on the whole. With painters employment showed a further marked seasonal decline, and was very bad in most districts; it was also very bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works. In the brick trades employment was moderate, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued moderate and much short time was worked; it was fair generally, however, in the furnishing trades, and with brush makers and basket makers; in the mill-sawing and machining trades it was slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade showed an improvement on the whole compared with the previous month; in some districts, however, the mills were still working intermittently. In the printing trade employment remained slack on the whole; there was a slight improvement in some of the provincial towns, and electrotypers and stereotypers in London reported employment as good. Employment generally continued bad in the bookbinding trade, with a large amount of short time; there was, however, a slight improvement in London.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trade continued bad on the whole, and much short time was worked. In the glass trades employment also remained bad.

Agriculture and Fishing.—The supply of agriculture in England and Wales was adequate for all requirements, and rather more casual labourers were out of employment than was the case during the previous month. In the fishing industry employment continued fairly good on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers was moderate, but an improvement was reported at several ports. With seamen it continued slack; it declined generally until after the middle of the month, when some improvement was reported. At the majority of the ports considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

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

Date. (End of Month.)	Percentages unemployed among	
	Trade Unions making Returns.	Insured Workpeople.
1921.		
December	16.5	15.1
1922.		
January	16.8	15.7
February	16.3	15.0
March	16.3	14.5
April	17.0	14.4
May	16.4	13.5
June	15.7	12.7
July	14.6	12.3
August	14.4	12.0
September	14.6	12.0
October	14.0	12.0
November	14.2	12.4

Further details and statistics as to the state of employment in a number of the principal industries are given on pages 483-487.

* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. † Revised figure.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with net membership of 1,305,750 (see Note at foot of next column) reported 185,044 (or 14.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1922, compared with 14.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1922, and 15.9 per cent. at the end of November, 1921.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting at end of November, 1922.	Unemployed at end of November, 1922.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a	
		Number.	Per cent.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	135,437	10,210	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Coal Mining	167,490	14,722	8.8	.. ‡	- 8.1
Engineering and Ship-building	454,376	123,894	27.3	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Metal	58,752	6,709	11.4	- 0.6	- 4.3
Textiles:—					
Cotton	70,025	4,222	6.1	+ 0.3	- 2.0
Woolen and Worsted	12,327	126	1.0	- 0.1	- 4.4
Other	62,441	2,514	4.0	..	- 1.9
Printing and Bookbinding	95,743	5,046	5.3	- 0.5	- 3.1
Furnishing	34,000	1,971	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Woodworking	50,588	3,593	7.1	- 0.8	- 3.1
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe..	75,490	3,207	4.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Other Clothing	45,468	1,322	2.9	+ 0.3	- 3.5
Leather	6,333	546	7.9	- 0.6	- 3.3
Glass	1,221	37	3.0	- 1.0	- 1.6
Pottery	31,000	5,500	17.7	+ 0.4	+ 6.7
Tobacco	4,459	1,365	30.6	- 1.0	+ 8.4
Total	1,305,750	185,044	14.2	+ 0.2	- 1.7

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.4 per cent. at 20th November, as compared with 12.0 at 23rd October. A Table showing the estimated number insured and the numbers and percentages unemployed in the principal industries appears on page 488.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in November, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 483-487.

a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Nov., 1922.	November, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days	Days.
Coal Mining	1,121,614	5.50	+ 0.06	+ 0.53
Iron	8,039	5.58	+ 0.12	+ 0.99
Shale	4,200	5.20	- 0.05	- 0.06
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron	—	493	+ 11	+ 77
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	Mills Working	+ 27	+ 50
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	67,728	347,833	+ 1.1	+ 11.2

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton	99,991	+ 0.2	+ 3.7	171,080	- 7.0	- 15.5
Woolen	16,369	- 0.4	+ 9.6	34,994	- 1.4	+ 17.0
Worsted	30,155	+ 0.6	+ 12.2	61,214	+ 0.9	+ 4.9
Boot and Shoe	51,351	- 0.2	+ 3.3	111,758	- 1.5	- 2.1
Pottery	11,834	+ 0.7	- 3.5	22,122	+ 0.8	- 23.5
Brick	6,114	+ 0.2	- 16.3	14,127	+ 0.9	- 32.5
Total	215,814	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	415,285	- 3.3	- 8.7

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

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

‡ The figure relating to October has been revised.

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

¶ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.

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

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

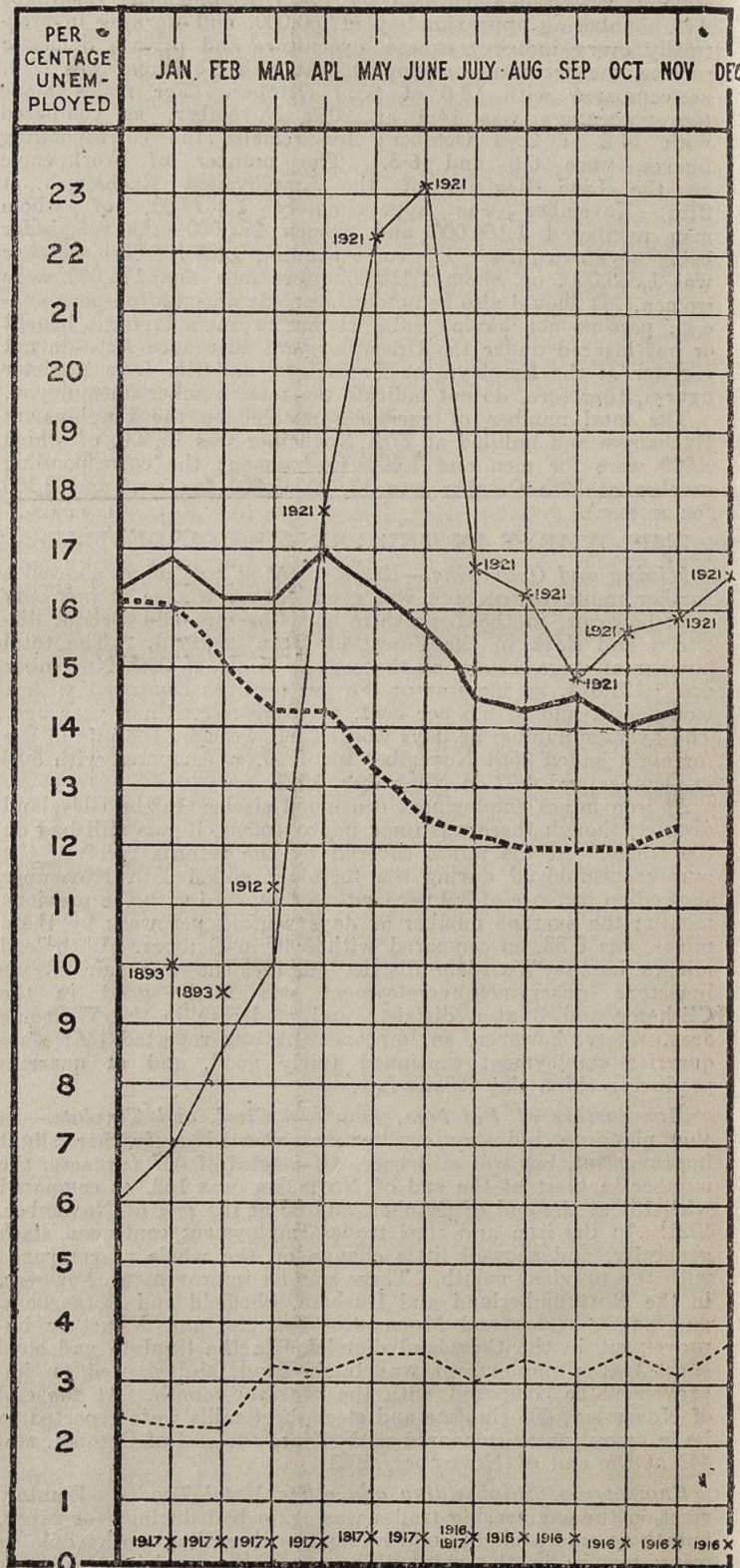
(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

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

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

(2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORK-PEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT:—

Thick Dotted Curve = 1922.



NOTE.

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

The figures for insured workpeople relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Free State. Detailed figures are given on page 488.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November was good on the whole, and showed a further improvement; it was only fair, however, in the Lancashire and Cheshire and Bristol districts, and slack in the Forest of Dean coalfield. As compared with a year ago, there was a marked improvement. The average weekly number of days (5.50) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th November showed an increase of 0.06 a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd October, and of 0.53 of a day on a year ago. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th November showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. on the number at 23rd October, and of 5.5 per cent. on a year ago. The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.9 per cent. at 20th November, as compared with 5.6 per cent. at 23rd October.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*		
	25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—					
Northumberland ..	69,195	+ 0.7	5.49	+ 0.01	+ 0.47
Durham ..	161,703	+ 0.5	5.34	+ 0.01	+ 0.68
Cumberland and Westmorland ..	11,387	+ 0.3	5.53	+ 0.01	+ 0.53
South Yorkshire ..	108,155	+ 0.7	5.54	+ 0.06	+ 0.22
West Yorkshire ..	66,101	+ 1.1	5.82	+ 0.14	+ 0.70
Lanc. and Cheshire ..	104,263	+ 0.4	5.07	+ 0.11	+ 0.58
Derbyshire ..	62,824	+ 0.7	5.66	+ 0.10	+ 0.96
Notts. and Leicester ..	62,952	+ 0.4	5.46	+ 0.08	+ 0.80
Warwick ..	21,537	+ 0.7	5.89	+ 0.03	+ 0.22
North Staffordshire ..	33,891	+ 0.8	5.43	+ 0.40	+ 0.68
South Staffs., Worc. and Salop ..	33,936	- 0.0	5.76	+ 0.15	+ 0.60
Glouc. and Somerset ..	14,074	- 0.9	5.03	+ 0.15	+ 0.38
Kent ..	1,772	+ 1.7	5.60	+ 0.09	+ 2.41
North Wales ..	17,482	+ 0.5	5.36	+ 0.72	+ 0.63
South Wales and Mon.	232,463	+ 0.8	5.68	+ 0.01	+ 0.33
England and Wales	989,735	+ 0.6	5.50	+ 0.07	+ 0.54
SCOTLAND.					
Mid & East Lothians ..	15,089	+ 0.7	5.54	- 0.01	+ 0.15
Fife and Clackmannan ..	23,921	+ 0.2	5.53	+ 0.04	+ 0.33
Rest of Scotland ..	87,799	+ 1.0	5.55	+ 0.05	+ 0.56
Scotland	131,879	+ 0.7	5.54	+ 0.03	+ 0.46
Great Britain	1,121,614	+ 0.6	5.50	+ 0.06	+ 0.53

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 25th November was 0.26 of a day, of which 0.23 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. In the fortnight ended 23rd October the average time lost was 0.32 of a day, of which 0.27 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. In the fortnight ended 26th November, 1921, the average time lost was 0.79 of a day, nearly the whole of which was due to the same causes. The non-winding time was about one-quarter of a day in each period.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 21,711,700 tons, compared with 21,207,600 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd October, and with 17,874,800 tons in the four weeks ended 26th November, 1921.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted in November, 1922, to 8,778,503 tons, or 430,188 tons more than in October.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry, though still bad during November, showed a further improvement.

Out of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of November, as shown by returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 162, compared with 151 at the end of October. Of the eleven additional furnaces in blast, six were in the North of England, three in the Midlands and two in South Wales and Monmouth.

Returns received by the Federation from 87 firms employing 13,739 workpeople at the end of November showed an increase of 6.1 per cent. compared with the number employed at the end of October.

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

District.	Total Number of Furnaces	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., on a	
		Nov., 1922.	Oct., 1922.	Nov., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Durham and Cleveland	115	34	31	19	+ 3	+ 15
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	46	16	13	7	+ 3	+ 9
Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	13	13	7	—	+ 6
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	31	29	18	+ 2	+ 13
Lincolnshire ..	22	11	11	2	—	+ 9
Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick.	58	17	16	9	+ 1	+ 8
South Wales and Monmouth.	33	8	6	5	+ 2	+ 3
Total (England and Wales)	385	130	119	67	+ 11	+ 63
SCOTLAND ..	102	32	32	18	—	+ 14
TOTAL ..	487	162	151	85	+ 11	+ 77

The production of pig iron in November amounted to 493,900 tons as compared with 481,500 tons in October and 271,800 tons in November, 1921.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in these trades during November and showed an improvement on the previous month. As compared with a year ago it showed a marked improvement. At the end of November 493 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 466 at the end of October and with 443 in November, 1921.

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at the Employment Exchanges, was 2,697 at 20th November, as compared with 3,224 at 23rd October.

The following Table shows the number of works reported to be open and the number of mills in operation at the works covered by returns received at the end of November, 1922:—

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	At end of Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate ..	74	+ 2	+ 4	375	+ 15	+ 34
Steel Sheet ..	15	+ 3	+ 3	118	+ 12	+ 16
TOTAL ..	89	+ 5	+ 7	493	+ 27	+ 50

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1922, amounted to 77,511 tons, or 2,899 tons more than in October, 1922, and 9,741 tons more than in November, 1921.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued slack generally, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement, however, in the Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, and South Wales and Monmouth districts, and a further improvement in the Cleveland district, but in Leeds and Staffordshire there was a considerable decline. A number of works were still closed, or partially closed, owing to shortage of orders.

According to Returns received from firms employing 67,728 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 25th November (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case), showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. on the previous month, and of 11.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open in the week was 5.1, the same as a month ago; a year ago it was 4.8*.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	6,458	+ 1.7	36,627	+ 0.3
Crucible Furnaces	290	+ 24.5	1,276	+ 50.3
Bessemer Converters	500	+ 5.9	2,049	+ 8.2
Puddling Forges	3,780	+ 4.2	15,592	+ 2.3
Rolling Mills	23,726	+ 0.5	112,396	+ 1.6
Forging and Pressing	2,718	+ 0.1	12,067	+ 8.2
Founding	7,433	+ 2.3	39,679	+ 2.6
Other Departments	5,391	+ 6.4	30,562	+ 5.9
Mechanics, Labourers	17,132	+ 0.0	97,585	+ 0.0
Total	67,728	+ 0.2	347,833	+ 1.1
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland and Durham	6,095	+ 7.1	31,777	+ 11.2
Cleveland	6,902	+ 13.3	38,500	+ 13.2
Sheffield and Rotherham	17,348	+ 1.1	87,785	+ 6.2
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	2,409	+ 14.9	11,259	+ 15.5
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	6,107	+ 3.8	30,368	+ 4.4
Staffordshire	6,342	+ 10.0	32,407	+ 12.2
Other Midland Counties	3,798	+ 2.9	18,860	+ 0.4
Wales and Monmouth	7,652	+ 7.7	42,360	+ 8.6
Total, England and Wales	56,653	+ 1.2	293,344	+ 2.7
Scotland	11,075	+ 4.9	54,489	+ 6.6
Total	67,728	+ 0.2	347,833	+ 1.1

The production of steel ingots and castings as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 600,800 tons in November, compared with 565,200 tons in October, and 443,000 tons in November, 1921.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained bad during November, little change being shown in the general percentages of unemployment. From a number of centres reports were received, however, of the placing of new orders, and there was a slight improvement in the state of employment among skilled workpeople in many towns.

On the North-East Coast employment was again very bad and much short time was worked. Except for those engaged in the manufacture of textile machinery, for whom employment was generally fair, conditions in Lancashire remained bad. Some improvement was noted in Yorkshire and in the North Midland Counties, especially at Lincoln. At Birmingham a distinct improvement was reported in employment for skilled workpeople, the improvement being most noticeable in the motor industry. At Coventry, however, little improvement was shown, while at Wolverhampton employment in the motor-car industry was reported as bad. Short time was prevalent in the South-Eastern Counties, and in the Southern Counties employment was still slack.

At Glasgow little improvement was experienced. On the East Coast of Scotland employment remained bad. At Belfast also it remained bad.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed, according to the Unemployment Insurance records, at 20th November as compared with 23rd October :-

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 20th November, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 20th November, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 23rd October, 1922.	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
London	23,672	16.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
South-Eastern	13,476	15.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
South-Western	9,533	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Midlands	45,623	20.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
North-Eastern	61,834	26.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
North-Western	48,126	21.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.1
Scotland	46,589	26.4	- 0.5	- 0.5
Wales	2,621	19.5	- 1.5	- 1.5
Northern Ireland	3,251	27.3	- 0.4	- 0.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND)	254,925	22.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Males	218,522	23.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Females	6,403	8.5	- 0.5	- 0.5

SHIPBUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades was very bad during November and rather worse than in the previous month. Some prospects of improvement were reported, however, orders for new vessels having been placed at a number of ports.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose Unemployment Insurance Books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 20th November :-

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 20th November, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 20th November, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentages as compared with 23rd October, 1922.	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
London	4,062	23.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.1
South-Eastern	2,308	20.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
South-Western	9,393	21.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Midlands	261	25.7	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
North-Eastern	40,815	43.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.4
North-Western	19,463	42.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Scotland	42,786	45.0	+ 3.1	+ 3.1
Wales	6,078	34.9	- 1.4	- 1.4
Northern Ireland	9,550	28.7	- 0.7	- 0.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND)	134,706	37.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
Males	134,127	38.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Females	579	10.3	+ 1.1	+ 1.1

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad; with joiners on the Tyne and Wear it was worse than in October. On the East and South Coasts it continued bad. At the Bristol Channel Ports it was bad until the last week of the month, when some important repair jobs were obtained. On the Mersey it continued bad. At Barrow it was very bad, and worse than in October.

Employment on the Clyde continued very bad. On the East Coast of Scotland it was again reported bad. At Belfast also it continued bad.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued fair in these trades, and was much better than a year ago. In the Bradford district there was still an unsatisfied demand for weavers and for burlers and menders.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.9 on the 20th November, as compared with 3.3 per cent. on the 23rd October.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade there was little change on the whole, as compared with October; but employment was much better than in November of last year.

In the Huddersfield district there was a slight improvement in the fine goods trade and in the Colne Valley tweed trade; a number of firms were running night shifts at the end of the month. In the heavy woollen district there was a falling off during the month. In the Leeds district employment was rather quiet, and there was no improvement in the low woollen manufacturing trade; in the Morley district there was a slight falling off towards the end of the month. A slight improvement was reported in the rag and shoddy trade and in the rug and blanket trade; employment in the blanket trade was described as good. In the Rochdale and Stockport districts employment continued good, and one or two mills were running night shifts. Employment in the flannel trade was fairly good, but the position varied greatly from district to district and from one mill to another.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	367	+ 0.3	839	+ 3.7
Spinning	3,877	+ 0.2	8,164	+ 1.2
Weaving	6,351	+ 1.0	12,353	+ 1.2
Other Departments	4,888	+ 0.1	11,411	+ 1.7
Not Specified	886	+ 0.1	2,177	+ 3.2
TOTAL	16,369	+ 0.4	34,994	+ 1.4
DISTRICTS.				
Huddersfield District	969	+ 1.9	2,531	+ 1.7
Leeds District	1,457	+ 5.3	3,276	+ 7.2
Dewsbury and Batley District	1,486	+ 1.0	3,329	+ 2.6
Other Parts of West Riding	1,918	+ 0.4	4,573	+ 0.2
Total, West Riding	5,830	+ 1.3	13,709	+ 1.6
Scotland	5,237	+ 1.1	11,054	+ 0.8
Other Districts	5,242	+ 1.5	10,231	+ 1.7
TOTAL	16,369	+ 0.4	34,994	+ 1.4

In the week ended the 25th November about 17 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time to the extent of 3½ hours a week on the average.

WORSTED TRADE.

There was a further slight improvement in this trade during the month. Employment continued good with wool sorters and wool combers. Worsteds spinners were very well employed on the whole, although there was still room for improvement in the section spinning crossbred wool. In the weaving section an improvement was reported in the Bradford coating trade, but there was little change in the dress goods trade. Employment in the men's wear trade in Leeds, Halifax and Huddersfield also showed some improvement. On the whole, however, employment in worsted weaving, though showing a marked improvement over last year, remained less busy than in worsted spinning.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,451	+ 0.7	12,620	+ 1.7
Spinning	15,147	+ 1.0	25,021	+ 0.5
Weaving	5,454	+ 0.6	11,885	+ 0.3
Other Departments	2,860	+ 2.1	7,361	+ 1.0
Not specified	2,243	+ 1.5	4,527	+ 7.9
TOTAL	30,155	+ 0.6	61,214	+ 0.9
DISTRICTS.				
Bradford District	15,072	+ 1.1	32,356	+ 1.2
Keighley District	5,579	+ 0.3	10,831	+ 0.7
Halifax District	2,815	+ 0.1	5,457	+ 0.1
Huddersfield District	3,110	+ 0.5	6,248	+ 4.4
Other parts of West Riding	2,107	+ 0.8	3,698	+ 4.0
Total, West Riding	28,683	+ 0.6	58,590	+ 1.0
Other Districts	1,472	+ 0.1	2,624	+ 0.2
TOTAL	30,155	+ 0.6	61,214	+ 0.9

In the week ended 25th November about 2 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time to the extent of about 10 hours a week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 22,877,000 lbs. in November, 1922, compared with 23,835,500 lbs. in October, 1922, and 37,721,400 lbs. in November, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,938,300 lbs., compared with 4,862,100 lbs. in October, 1922, and 4,353,300 lbs. in November, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 16,372,900 square yards, compared with 12,775,400 in October, 1922, and 10,978,400 square yards in November, 1921.

The exports of blankets were 59,971 pairs, 84,775 pairs and 37,907 pairs in November, 1922, October, 1922, and November, 1921, respectively.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 178,486,500 lbs. in November, 1922, compared with 119,382,300 lbs. in the previous month, and with 183,805,200 lbs. in November, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,113,600 lbs. in November, 1922, compared with 16,031,700 lbs. in October, 1922, and 20,619,400 lbs. in November, 1921.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 398,726,300 square yards, as compared with 353,654,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 363,633,000 square yards in November, 1921.

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

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

COTTON TRADE.

DURING November employment continued bad both in the spinning and in the weaving sections, and was worse than in October. In the section of the spinning trade engaged in spinning American cotton organised short time, to the extent of 13 hours' stoppage a week, continued throughout the month. In the weaving section there was much slackness in all the principal districts, the plain goods trade being particularly depressed.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.4 on the 20th November, as compared with 6.6 on the 23rd October.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment continued bad in the spinning section, and was worse than a year ago; there was much short and irregular time, in addition to the organised short time in the American section. In the weaving section also employment continued bad, except in the velvet trade, where there was a slight improvement.

At Bolton employment was reported as bad with both spinners and weavers, and worse than in October; at Leigh it was fair in the spinning section, but not so good as in October.

In the Burnley district employment with weavers was reported as bad, and worse than in October; the total production of the looms was estimated at about 65 per cent. of the normal. In the Blackburn, Preston and Darwen districts employment with weavers was slack, and worse than in October; at Blackburn nearly 18,000 looms, or over 19 per cent. of the total number in the district, were stopped during November.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Preparing	13,280	+ 1.1	20,740	+ 3.7
Spinning	24,283	+ 0.7	39,915	+ 4.5
Weaving	42,281	+ 0.2	68,467	+ 9.6
Other	9,709	+ 0.3	22,553	+ 4.1
Not specified	10,438	+ 2.5	19,405	+ 9.1
TOTAL	99,991	+ 0.2	171,080	+ 7.0
DISTRICTS.				
Ashton	4,465	+ 1.8	7,591	+ 0.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,395	+ 1.1	9,756	+ 9.5
Oldham	10,165	+ 4.1	17,166	+ 3.6
Bolton and Leigh	16,968	+ 1.5	26,744	+ 6.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden	9,131	+ 0.4	14,799	+ 3.5
Manchester	6,841	+ 0.4	10,672	+ 7.5
Preston and Chorley	7,425	+ 0.1	12,350	+ 10.4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	10,680	+ 2.6	19,464	+ 10.7
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	13,603	+ 0.4	27,254	+ 6.5
Other Lancashire Towns	4,537	+ 2.4	7,700	+ 7.7
Yorkshire Towns	4,627	+ 0.9	7,888	+ 8.1
Other Districts	5,164	+ 0.8	7,706	+ 9.2
TOTAL	99,991	+ 0.2	171,080	+ 7.0

In the week ended the 25th November about 61 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of about 15 hours a week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 178,486,500 lbs. in November, 1922, compared with 119,382,300 lbs. in the previous month, and with 183,805,200 lbs. in November, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,113,600 lbs. in November, 1922, compared with 16,031,700 lbs. in October, 1922, and 20,619,400 lbs. in November, 1921.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 398,726,300 square yards, as compared with 353,654,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 363,633,000 square yards in November, 1921.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING November employment in this trade continued slack and short time was prevalent at all the principal centres. A few districts showed a slight improvement, but in the majority of districts there was little change, or employment showed a slight decline, as compared with October. The improvement reported last month in Scotland was not maintained, employment being slack at all the principal centres except Kilmarnock, where it was fair.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.0 on the 20th November, as compared with 6.6 on the 23rd October.

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

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
England and Wales.—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	1,956	+ 2.2	+ 1.0	4,577	- 2.5	- 5.3
Leicester	9,041	+ 1.4	+ 3.8	21,463	+ 5.7	+ 8.0
Leicester Country District	2,748	- 0.6	- 10.0	6,044	- 1.2	- 17.3
Northampton	6,654	- 0.2	- 3.8	14,122	- 7.2	- 7.3
Northampton Country District	7,767	- 1.6	+ 3.6	16,774	- 5.5	- 7.4
Kettering	3,220	- 0.3	+ 1.1	7,579	- 3.6	- 6.4
Stafford and District	2,453	- 0.4	+ 4.1	4,745	+ 2.7	- 8.3
Norwich and District	4,378	- 1.2	+ 15.7	8,262	+ 6.8	+ 5.9
Bristol and Kingswood	2,429	+ 1.2	+ 9.7	5,088	- 4.8	+ 1.9
Leeds and District	1,787	-	+ 5.1	3,955	- 1.8	- 6.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	3,829	+ 1.4	+ 18.0	8,876	- 3.6	+ 12.3
Birmingham and District	1,030	+ 0.1	+ 4.4	1,948	- 3.4	- 1.6
Other parts of England and Wales	1,471	- 0.1	+ 2.1	2,845	+ 2.3	- 0.3
England and Wales	48,763	- 0.1	+ 3.7	106,278	- 1.3	- 2.0
Scotland	2,588	- 1.8	- 4.0	5,480	- 4.4	- 2.8
Total	51,351	- 0.2	+ 3.3	111,758	- 1.5	- 2.1

Returns received from firms employing 37,537 workpeople showed about 46 per cent. on short time at the end of the month, to the extent of about 12 hours a week on the average.

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1922, amounted to 80,000 dozen pairs, or 2,744 dozen pairs less than in October, 1922, and 34,485 dozen pairs more than in November, 1921.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed a general decline during November, and was very slack on the whole, although it was reported as fairly good with certain occupations in some districts. Short-time working was reported from several centres. The percentage unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books remaining lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.4 for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 20th November, as compared with 16.6 at 23rd October; an increase in the percentage was also recorded in each of the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below, the increase again being most marked in the London division.

Employment with painters showed a further and marked seasonal decline, and was very bad in most districts. A decline was also noticeable with each of the other occupations concerned, and employment was generally slack with skilled building trade operatives and very bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 20th November, and the increases in the percentages as compared with 23rd October:—

Occupation.	Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 20th Nov., 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 20th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 23rd Oct., 1922.
Building Trades.			
Carpenters	13,382	9.9	+ 0.9
Bricklayers	6,111	9.9	+ 1.2
Masons	2,051	8.6	+ 0.9
Slaters	561	10.0	+ 0.7
Plasterers	1,875	10.9	+ 1.7
Painters	25,045	21.8	+ 5.5
Plumbers	3,880	10.4	+ 0.5
Labourers of above	63,513	23.2	+ 1.6
All other occupations	19,952	20.0	+ 0.8
Total	136,370	17.7	+ 1.8
Construction of Works.			
Navvies	9,477	26.9	+ 2.0
All other occupations	16,086	20.8	+ 1.0
Total	25,563	22.7	+ 1.3
Grand Total	161,933	18.4	+ 1.8
Divisions.			
London	37,323	20.1	+ 2.3
South-Eastern	17,564	13.9	+ 1.9
South Western	16,263	15.0	+ 1.4
Midlands	19,040	19.5	+ 1.2
North-Eastern	21,828	19.7	+ 1.9
North-Western	22,380	19.4	+ 1.8
Scotland	16,710	19.3	+ 1.9
Wales	6,645	17.6	+ 0.3
Northern Ireland	4,180	31.7	+ 1.4
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	161,933	18.4	+ 1.8
Males			
161,021	18.5	+ 1.8	
Females			
312	4.7	+ 0.5	

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

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade continued moderate, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. It was slack generally in the Yorkshire and Peterborough districts. In the pressed brick section of the trade employment was reported to be good in the Bedford district. As compared with a year ago employment generally showed a marked decline.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 20th November, 1922, was 14.6 per cent., as compared with 13.8 per cent. at 23rd October.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,586	+ 0.9	- 16.8	3,781	+ 5.5	- 33.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,430	+ 0.8	- 17.5	7,873	+ 0.7	- 33.5
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,010	- 2.5	- 10.6	2,276	- 4.2	- 27.3
Scotland	88	- 5.4	- 16.2	197	- 12.3	- 37.9
Total	6,114	+ 0.2	- 16.3	14,127	+ 0.9	- 32.5

Returns received from firms employing 4,869 workpeople show that 37 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, to the extent of about 9 hours on the average, during the week ended 25th November.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades during November continued bad on the whole, and much short time was worked.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.2 at 20th November, as compared with 10.7 at 23rd October.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	1,481	- 2.1	- 11.7	2,437	- 0.8	- 44.2
Earthenware Manufacture	8,692	+ 0.7	- 1.1	16,536	+ 0.5	- 20.4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,661	+ 3.5	- 7.8	3,149	+ 3.2	- 17.8
Total	11,834	+ 0.7	- 3.5	22,122	+ 0.8	- 23.6
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries	8,878	+ 0.4	- 3.5	15,830	- 0.3	- 26.5
Other Districts	2,956	+ 1.8	- 3.5	6,292	+ 3.4	- 15.2
Total	11,834	+ 0.7	- 3.5	22,122	+ 0.8	- 23.6

Returns from employers relating to short-time working showed that of 11,834 workpeople covered, nearly 37 per cent. were working, on an average, about 19 hours less than full-time in the week ended 25th November.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during November was moderate; it showed an improvement at several ports as compared with the previous month.

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:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			
	In Docks.		At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.		
Week ended—				
11th Nov., 1922	5,355	2,137	7,492	7,799
18th "	5,278	1,870	7,148	7,797
25th "	5,641	2,532	8,173	7,806
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Nov. 1922	5,354	2,356	7,890	7,864
Average for Oct. 1922	5,860	2,806	7,666	7,705
Average for Nov., 1921	5,994	2,655	8,649	8,503

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

THE number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from workpeople—at 27th November, was 1,437,351, of whom 1,155,530 were men, 45,844 boys, 201,418 women, and 34,559 girls. Compared with 30th October, there was an increase of 52,042, which was distributed as follows:—Men, 25,754; women, 25,587; juveniles, 701.

During the four weeks ended 27th November, the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 58,488, of which 33,880 were for men, 14,655 for women, and 9,953 for juveniles.

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

Week ended	Applications Filled.	Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
			From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers.
30th October, 1922	16,700	13,534	1,385,309	13,668
6th November, 1922	16,737	14,343	1,415,233	12,875
13th "	17,284	13,927	1,426,041	14,008
20th "	17,606	15,110	1,428,385	13,788
27th "	17,432	15,108	1,437,351	13,485
Total (4 weeks)	69,059	58,488	—	—

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but statistics for the four weeks ended 6th November are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of applications (559,572) from workpeople during the four weeks ended 6th November showed a daily average of 23,315—an increase of 1,640, or 7.6 per cent., compared with the daily average of the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 16,393, women for 4,724, and juveniles for 2,193—increases of 7.4 per cent., 11.4 per cent., and 1.4 per cent., respectively, in the case of men, women, and juveniles.

Vacancies Notified.—During the four weeks ended 6th November there were 62,701 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 2,612, as compared with 2,289 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,282 were for men, 839 for women, and 491 for juveniles.

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 50,881—a daily average of 2,120, as compared with 1,826 during the previous statistical month. The average daily number of vacancies filled by men and juveniles increased by 32.2 per cent. and 11.4 per cent., respectively, compared with the month ended 9th October; while there was a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the case of women.

Juveniles.—During the period, 27,164 applications were received from boys, and 25,487 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 5,207, and 4,556 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls 6,571 vacancies were notified, and 5,556 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles 19.1 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic Service occupations (women) for the four weeks ended 6th November, have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below:—

In the building trades 5,645 vacancies were notified for men and 4,943 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were: Carpenters, 1,465 vacancies notified, and 1,298 filled; bricklayers, 1,027 vacancies notified, and 825 filled; painters, 973 vacancies notified, and 890 filled; and builders' labourers, 947 vacancies, and 905 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 118,737† at 6th November, compared with 108,493† at 9th October.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the four weeks ended 6th November, was 11,533—approximately 57 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for women. Of this number, 5,359 were for resident domestic servants, 2,257 for non-resident domestic servants, 2,818 for charwomen, and 591 for waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 508.

Of the 7,345 vacancies filled (about 54 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by women), 2,282 were placings in resident domestic service, 1,745 as non-resident, 2,456 as charwomen, and 473 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 6th November for work in the domestic services was 34,373, compared with 31,986 on 9th October.

The figures above, except those in the first three paragraphs, are exclusive of casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of four weeks ended 6th November was 1,963.

* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 27th November there were on the Live Registers 1,122,000 men, 186,000 women, and 78,000 juveniles, compared with 1,404,200 men, 311,400 women, and 108,200 juveniles at 10th January, 1922.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in November was 1,012, as compared with 958 in the previous month, and with 1,444 in November, 1921.

East Coast.—On the Tyne employment was fairly good and better than a month ago, but at Blyth it had declined and was bad, and on the Wear it remained dull. At Hull employment was good on coal shipments, but slack on other work. It was fair at Middlesbrough, and moderate to slack at Grimsby and other East Coast ports.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment continued fair at Plymouth, and was fairly good at Swansea and Bristol, where it had improved. At other South Wales ports it varied from good to slack, but showed a tendency to improve.

At Liverpool employment was moderate. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed there during the four weeks ended 27th November, 1922, was 15,140, compared with 14,558 in the five weeks ended 30th October, 1922, and 15,037 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was moderate, and at Leith and Dundee fair and good respectively, some improvement being shown in both places. At Belfast employment was fair.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 20th November, 1922, was 18.9, as compared with 19.7 at 23rd October, 1922.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during November continued slack on the whole; it declined generally until after the middle of the month, when some improvement was observed. At the majority of the ports considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 20.8 at 20th November, as compared with 19.9 at 23rd October.

On the Thames employment was moderate during November, and showed a slight decline as compared with the preceding month. The demand for men was moderate on the Tyne and very dull on the Wear at the beginning of the month, but showed an improvement in the latter part of the month in each case. Employment was very quiet on the Tees and moderate, but somewhat better at the end of the month, at Hull. The demand for men at Southampton improved during November, and was reported as fair at the close of the month. Employment at Bristol was quiet, and the demand at Avonmouth was fair at the end of November. At Cardiff and Swansea employment showed a decline on the whole, and was reported as moderate and quiet respectively at the end of the month. The demand at Newport fluctuated and was reported to be fair at the end of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey employment declined somewhat until about the end of the month, when it improved and was described as moderate.

On the Clyde employment fluctuated and showed a decline on the whole, being quiet at the close of the month; at Leith it was reported as slack. The demand at Belfast was poor.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Nov., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) one		Eleven months ended	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1922.	Nov., 1921.
ENGLAND & WALES:					
<i>East Coast—</i>					
Tyne Ports	1,473	- 244	- 118	18,673	15,265
Sunderland	104	- 9	- 123	1,849	1,818
Middlesbrough	291	- 284	- 44	4,207	3,399
Hull	1,451	- 71	+ 352	14,359	12,334
Grimsby	2	- 2	- 1	210	88
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>					
Bristol	789	- 277	- 72	11,156	9,765
Newport, Mon.	762	+ 40	- 9	9,391	6,258
Cardiff	3,129	- 308	+ 282	34,469	22,190
Swansea	702	+ 76	+ 251	6,987	4,682
<i>Other Ports—</i>					
Liverpool	12,043	- 400	+ 2,032	130,841	120,953
London	6,833	- 1,074	- 1,641	78,734	75,197
Southampton	9,513	- 1,607	+ 2,641	101,246	71,683
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	514	+ 112	+ 53	4,009	3,885
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	177	- 133	- 52	2,740	1,167
Glasgow	2,528	- 247	+ 258	26,782	22,612
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	170	+ 2	+ 91	2,590	2,324
Total	40,281	- 4,426	+ 3,910	448,843	373,610

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

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

Industry.	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT.*											
	Estimated number of Insured Workpeople.			Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 20th Nov., 1922.			Percentage Unemployed.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 23rd Oct., 1922.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Building and Construction of Works:—												
Building	763,000	5,790	768,790	136,090	280	136,370	17.8	4.8	17.7	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Construction of Works other than Building	111,590	830	112,420	25,531	32	25,563	22.9	3.9	22.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Shipbuilding	353,020	5,620	358,640	134,127	579	134,706	38.0	10.3	37.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Engineering and Ironfoundry	1,077,540	74,850	1,152,390	248,522	6,403	254,925	23.1	8.5	22.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles	186,350	30,410	216,760	29,502	3,411	32,913	15.8	11.2	15.2	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.3
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork	182,410	39,270	221,680	21,764	2,574	24,338	11.9	6.6	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.	175,500	65,410	240,910	24,036	4,637	28,673	13.7	7.1	11.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Metal Trades:—												
Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture	293,880	14,270	308,150	71,224	1,253	72,477	24.2	8.8	23.5	- 1.6	- 0.1	- 1.5
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture	51,770	13,230	65,000	10,951	1,748	12,699	19.5	13.2	18.2	- 2.5	- 1.5	- 2.3
Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc.	66,560	33,260	99,820	9,085	1,787	10,872	13.6	7.0	11.2	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.4
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc.	20,640	3,360	24,000	4,340	1,231	5,571	21.0	14.7	19.2	+ 0.6	- 1.3	+ 0.1
Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc.	5,440	9,750	15,190	598	1,260	1,858	11.0	12.9	12.2	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 0.7
Wire and Wire Goods	21,650	6,237	27,887	2,561	655	3,216	13.7	10.5	13.0	- 0.3	+ 0.8	-
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc.	20,060	15,320	35,380	5,755	3,047	8,802	28.7	19.9	24.9	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.0
Hardware and Hollow-ware	58,100	49,230	107,330	7,981	7,422	15,403	13.7	15.1	14.4	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 0.5
Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	30,630	20,570	51,200	4,219	1,786	6,005	13.8	8.7	11.7	- 0.8	- 0.7	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments)	36,100	16,620	52,720	3,771	1,507	5,278	10.4	9.1	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Leather Trades:—												
Rubber & Rubber & Waterproof Goods	34,890	30,120	65,010	5,519	2,659	8,178	15.8	8.8	12.6	-	- 0.8	- 0.4
Leather and Leather Goods	48,040	21,250	69,290	5,833	1,870	7,703	12.1	8.8	11.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Bricks, Tiles, etc.	68,470	9,910	78,380	10,036	1,277	11,313	14.7	14.3	14.6	+ 0.7	+ 2.3	+ 1.5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	36,850	34,650	71,500	4,263	4,433	8,700	11.6	12.8	12.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.3	+ 1.5
Glass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.)	37,900	7,730	45,630	8,364	736	9,100	22.1	9.5	19.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Hotel, College, Club, etc., Services	86,470	190,560	277,030	12,636	16,308	28,944	14.6	8.6	10.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Laundry Service	15,980	87,730	103,710	1,270	4,159	5,429	7.9	4.7	5.2	+ 0.5	-	+ 0.1
Commercial, Clerical, Insurance and Banking	120,610	81,640	202,250	9,039	2,389	11,428	7.5	2.9	5.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Transport Services:—												
Railway Service	241,530	12,670	254,200	21,206	604	21,810	8.8	4.8	8.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.3
Tramway and Omnibus Service	98,900	5,190	104,090	4,132	152	4,284	4.2	2.9	4.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Other Road Transport	168,410	4,680	173,090	28,560	131	28,691	18.0	3.2	17.7	+ 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Seamen	110,810	1,490	112,300	23,262	128	23,390	21.0	8.6	20.8	+ 1.0	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service	190,040	2,940	192,980	36,091	337	36,428	19.0	11.5	18.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc.	32,780	5,560	38,340	7,530	444	7,974	22.4	8.0	20.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Mining Industry:—												
Coal Mining	1,214,990	9,670	1,224,660	59,962	439	60,401	4.9	4.5	4.9	- 0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying	22,920	60	22,980	6,664	4	6,668	28.6	6.7	26.4	- 2.6	+ 5.0	- 2.6
Other Mining	9,810	230	10,040	2,554	13	2,567	26.0	5.7	25.6	-	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging	59,330	770	60,100	5,084	56	5,140	8.6	7.5	8.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
Printing and Paper Trades:—												
Paper Making and Staining	43,340	17,660	61,000	3,528	863	4,391	8.1	4.9	7.2	- 0.1	-	-
Manufactured Stationery	22,220	47,980	70,200	1,760	2,376	4,136	7.9	4.9	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	131,330	81,820	213,150	9,623	3,362	12,985	7.3	4.1	6.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton Trade	220,320	391,150	611,470	17,499	32,726	50,225	7.9	8.6	8.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	+ 1.8
Woolen and Worsted Trades	111,820	156,570	268,390	6,329	4,012	10,341	5.7	2.6	3.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Silk Trade	11,460	22,050	33,510	596	642	1,238	6.2	2.9	3.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Flax, Linen and Hemp Trades	28,270	62,480	90,750	4,690	11,705	16,395	16.6	18.7	18.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.9
Jute Trade	11,930	30,180	42,110	1,727	4,122	5,849	14.5	15.7	13.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.6
Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manufacture	7,250	14,370	21,620	963	1,543	2,506	13.3	10.4	11.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Hosiery Trade	19,080	65,560	84,640	551	1,527	2,078	2.9	1.5	1.8	-	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Lace Trade	10,860	16,960	27,820	2,215	1,169	3,384	20.4	6.9	12.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.7
Carpet and Rug Manufacture	9,990	14,050	24,040	497	296	793	5.0	2.1	3.3	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	78,600	26,620	105,220	5,547	1,338	6,885	7.1	5.0	6.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Other Textiles	13,200	31,340	44,540	1,290	2,410	3,700	9.8	7.7	8.3	-	+ 1.1	+ 0.8
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring Trades	65,810	132,680	198,490	6,529	9,498	16,027	9.9	7.2	8.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.9
Dress etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc.	22,450	214,750	237,200	1,449	13,049	14,498	6.5	6.1	6.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	13,190	20,880	34,070	1,523	1,241	2,764	11.5	5.9	8.1	+ 3.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Corset Trades	2,160	12,180	14,340	336	511	847	6.3	4.2	5.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades	97,360	53,030	150,390	8,630	1,801	10,431	8.9	3.4	7.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Other Clothing	18,750	23,000	41,750	2,141	1,172	3,313	11.4	5.1	7.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Manufacture of Food and Drink	270,310	174,790	445,100	25,440	15,183	40,623	9.4	8.7	9.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.5
Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture	13,990	32,970	46,960	1,112	1,949	3,061	7.9	5.9	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—												
Public Utility Services	216,270	12,580	228,850	17,854	641	18,495	8.3	5.1	8.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets	9,800	3,270	13,070	799	97	896	8.2	2.9	6.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Distributive Trades	573,720	437,800	1,011,520	45,053	19,716	64,769	7.9	4.5	6.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
National and Local Government Service	250,240	73,780	324,020	3,907	3,447	7,354	11.8	5.3	10.3	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Professional Services	63,160	69,550	132,710	3,996	1,830	5,826	6.3	2.6	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1	-
Other Industries and Services	160,790	59,410	220,200	41,810	5,849	47,659	26.0	9.8	21.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
TOTAL	8,541,030	3,209,420	11,750,450	1,233,697	220,639	1,454,336	14.4	6.9	12.4	+	+ 0.6	+ 0.4

* In addition to the figures given for total unemployment there were 58,372 persons, or 0.5 per cent., working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to Unemployment Insurance benefit.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 34, as compared with 32 in the previous month, and 71 in November, 1921. In these new disputes about 6,000 workpeople were directly involved and 1,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in November was thus 55, involving about 9,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during November of 68,000 working days.

The number of disputes in progress in November, the number of workpeople involved in such disputes, and the time lost thereby, were lower than those for any month since the early part of 1917. The following Table classifies the disputes in progress in November, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in November.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Nov.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Nov.
	Started before 1st Nov.	Started in Nov.	Total.		
Mining & Quarrying	3	9	12	3,800	19,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	8	5	13	2,200	15,000
Transport	1	5	6	800	8,000
Other Trades	9	13	22	1,200	10,000
Employees of Public Authorities .. .. .	..	2	2	1,100	16,000
Total, Nov., 1922	21	34	55	9,100	68,000
Total, Oct., 1922	25	32	57	13,500	186,000
Total, Nov., 1921	45	71	116	34,500	238,000

Causes.—Of the 34 disputes beginning in November, 17, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of nearly £70,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 570,000 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £32,000 in the wages of 534,000 workpeople.

The groups of trades principally affected are shown below :-

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	523,000	1,000	£ 30,500	£ 50
Metal	11,000	277,000	1,200	39,400
Transport	—	101,000	—	7,400
Other	150	191,000	20	22,800
Total	534,150	570,000	31,720	69,650

In the mining group the principal increases in wages affected coal miners in Durham and in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, where rates of wages were increased by about 3 per cent. on current rates, and in Northumberland, where there was an increase of less than ½ per cent. Iron ore miners received increases of ½d. or 1d. per shift in Cumberland, and of 1½d. or 2d. per shift in the Furness district.

In the metal group workmen in federated shipbuilding yards sustained two reductions during November, amounting in all to 5s. per week in the case of all piece-workers and of time-workers whose wages were 52s. 6d. per week or over, with smaller amounts in the case of time-workers whose wages were less than 52s. 6d. but more than 37s. 6d. Those time-workers whose wages were 37s. 6d. or less sustained no reduction. Steel smelters had their wages reduced by 6½ per cent. on standard rates (equivalent to about 4½ or 5½ per cent. on current rates for different classes of men). Steel mill men in Scotland and a large number of semi-skilled and unskilled men in iron and steel works in various districts also sustained reductions. The wages of iron puddlers and millmen were reduced by 2½ per cent. on standard rates (about 1½ per cent. on current rates) in the North of England. The adoption of standardised rates for railway shopmen in Scotland resulted in increases in the wages of some men and decreases in those of others.

Reductions in the transport group included one of 1s. per week in the wages of men employed in furniture warehousing and removing, and another of 10 per cent. on the pre-war tariff rates of coal tippers employed at the principal coal-exporting centres.

In trades other than the above the principal reductions affected men employed in flour milling, compositors in jobbing offices in all the principal towns in England and Wales except London,

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Construction of Works).				
Building	Liverpool, Birkenhead and District	1 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, wood-cutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, labourers and navvies	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 1s. 10d.; masons' ladders, 1s. 9d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; scaffolders, 1s. 5d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 4d.; general labourers and navvies, 1s. 4d.
	Londonderry	Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers and painters	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.).
	Newry	21 Nov.	Bricklayers, masons, plasterers and slaters	Decrease to a rate of 1s. 8d. per hour.
MINING AND QUARRYING.				
Coal Mining	Northumberland		Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 0.85 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, making wages 92.23 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 9d. per day.
	Durham	1 Nov.		Increase of 5.64 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, making wages 94.64 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 8d. per day.
	Yorkshire and East Midland Area†			Increase of 4.27 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, making wages 43.31 per cent. above the standard of 1911.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the list of principal changes reported. The statistics relate to weekly full-time rates of wages, on the basis of employment of the full numbers of persons in the respective industries. † Viz.:—Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire. ‡ In the case of West Yorkshire, the surface workers percentage addition on standard was 41.65 for the Eastern area and 38.31 for the Western area.

building and furniture trade operatives at Liverpool, and furniture trade operatives in London and Manchester.

As the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts reductions were made in the minimum rates fixed for workpeople in the tin box; pin, hook and eye, and snap fastener; hand hammered chain; corset; hat, cap and millinery; and cotton waste reclamation trades.

Of the above changes three, affecting over 12,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 34, affecting 175,000, took effect under "cost of living" sliding scales; 50, affecting 614,000, under other sliding scales; while the remaining 79 changes, affecting 303,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In six cases, involving 30,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary of Changes in January-November, 1922.

The following Table gives statistics* as to the changes in rates of wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported to the Department during the above period.

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building	100	509,000	£ 15	£ 391,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	72,500	1,037,000	11,140	536,700
Iron and Steel	100	240,000	100	243,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	—	1,305,000	—	1,178,200
Other Metal	300	374,000	30	229,100
Textile	500	1,001,000	100	404,600
Clothing	—	715,000	—	161,600
Transport	100	993,000	15	490,200
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	—	190,000	—	59,400
Furniture and Woodworking	—	92,000	—	48,100
Chemical, Glass, Brick Pottery, &c.	—	276,000	—	134,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	283,000	—	74,200
Public Utility Services ..	—	364,000	—	188,900
Other	—	167,000	—	49,600
Total	73,600	7,548,000	11,400	4,170,100

In the corresponding eleven months of 1921 there was a net reduction of £5,560,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 7,000,000 workpeople, and a net increase of £20,000 in the wages of nearly 120,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in November.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).				
Iron Mining, etc.	Cumberland	13 Nov.	Iron ore miners	Increase, under sliding scale,* of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 1d. to 9s. 2d.), and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 5d. to 6s. 6d.).
			Winding enginemen	Increase, under sliding scale,* of 3d. per shift (8s. 0½d. to 8s. 1½d.).
			Other underground and surface workers	Increase under sliding scale,* of 3d. per shift for men and of 1d. for boys under 16. Rates after change for underground 1st class or leading labourers, 5s. 11½d. per shift.
	Furness	12 Nov.	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements)	Increase, under sliding scale,* of 2d. per shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d.) in the bargain price for miners; of 1½d. per shift (7s. 9d. to 7s. 10½d.) in the minimum wage for boys under 16.
Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	5 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3 per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 41 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
	West Cumberland	13 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Increase in basis rates of 1s. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, and of 6d. per shift for haulage enginemen, and an increase under the sliding scale* of 3d. per shift for men and of 1d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: knobblers, 8s. per shift; day borers (1st class), 7s. 6d.; day labourers (1st class), 6s. 10d.; ruddmen, 6s. 4d.
	Northumberland and Durham	1 Nov.	Freestone quarrymen and labourers	Decrease of 3d. per hour.† Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour.
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.				
Pig Iron Manufacture	North Lincolnshire	5 Nov.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3 per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 41 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Minimum rate for labourers after change: 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 41 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
			Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at ironstone mines and iron and steel works	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 31½ per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: patternmakers, 44s.; boiler-smiths, 43s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians and armature winders, 42s., plus in each case 31½ per cent. and a tonnage bonus.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	2nd full pay in Nov.	Bricklayers and joiners' labourers	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 0.60d. per hour† (10.7d. to 10.10d.).
			Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen on maintenance work) employed at blast furnaces	Increase, under sliding scale,* of ½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, leaving wages 30½ per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus.‡
	England and West of Scotland	5 Nov.	Men employed in steel melting shops:— Steel melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, etc., gas producermen, and charge wheelers	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 6½ per cent. on the standard of 1905, leaving melters' wages 36½ per cent. (basic process) and 11½ per cent. (acid process) above the standard.
			Semi-skilled workers and labourers:— Men on 8-hour shifts||	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 6½ per cent. on the standard rates of 1921, leaving wages 36½ per cent. above the standard.†
	England and Scotland	5 Nov.	Men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week||	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 1½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of about 81 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.†
			Roll turners	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 1½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of about 81 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.
	North of England	27 Nov.	Iron puddlers	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the standard.
			Iron and steel millmen Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., in puddling forges and rolling mills:— Men on 8-hour shifts||	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 2½ per cent.
North of England	5 Nov.	Men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week||	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 6½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 36½ per cent. above the standard.†	
		Engineers, electricians, strikers, motor attendants, arc lamp trimmers, boiler-makers and patternmakers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 1½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of about 81 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.†	
North-East Coast	5 Nov.	Bricklayers' labourers	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 0.5d. per hour† (10.55d. to 10.05d.).	
		Workpeople employed in rolling mills and production departments	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 6½ per cent. on standard rates of 1920, leaving wages 36½ per cent. above the standard.	
West of Scotland	5 Nov.	Men employed in steel rolling mills:— Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, firemen, etc.	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 6½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 36½ per cent. above the standard.	
		Semi-skilled workers and labourers	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 1½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of about 81 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.†	
			Bricklayers' labourers in steel works	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 0.47d. per hour† (9.77d. to 9.30d.).

* The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices. † This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. ‡ In the case of semi-skilled men and labourers i. receipt of base rates of 6s per shift or less and 7.86d. per hour or less, the reduction was to take effect in three instalments, viz.:—1/10th of the total reduction on 5th November, 1/10th on 10th December, and 1/10th in January, 1923. In the case of engineers in the North of England the reduction took effect on the three dates quoted, irrespective of base rates. § The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 62½ per cent. in the Workington area and 57½ per cent. in the Furness area. || The men on 8-hour shifts referred to are those who do not receive allowance hours and/or extra payment for night shift during the normal week. The men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week are mainly men employed in engineering shops or working with craftsmen, who receive the allowances or extra payments mentioned.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	
Engineering, Foundry, etc., Trades	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts*	1st full pay after 27 Nov.	ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING. Boys and youths employed in the engineering, foundry, etc., trades	Revised scale of wages adopted, varying according to age, from 10s. per week at 14 years to 31s. per week at 20 years, and resulting in reductions of from 1s. to 4s. per week.	
	Cardiff and Barry Districts†	Week beginning 9 or 10 Nov.	Fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders, coremakers, brassfounders, dressers, smiths' strikers, cupola men and labourers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders and coremakers, 65s.; brassfounders, 67s.; dressers, 52s.; labourers, 47s.	
	Scotland‡	6 Nov.‡	Men employed in railway workshops (excluding those in electrical power stations)	Schedules of basis rates adopted varying according to occupation and locality of workshop, the current war wage of 16s. 6d. per week to be added to the new rates; piece prices to be fixed so as to yield a normal worker not less than 33 per cent. above the time rate.‡	
	North-East Coast, Hull, Southampton, Cowes, Birkenhead, Barrow, Clyde and East of Scotland¶	1 Nov.	Men employed in the ship-building and ship-repairing trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for timeworkers whose wages (including 10s. war bonus) before the reductions were 52s. 6d. per week or over, and for pieceworkers; with smaller amounts for timeworkers whose wages (including 10s. war bonus) were more than 37s. 6d. but less than 52s. 6d. per week; and no reduction for those whose wages (including 10s. war bonus) were 37s. 6d. or under.	
	Great Britain ...	19 Nov.	Men (including engineers) employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments	Further reductions of amounts similar to those stated above.	
	Hull ...	1 Nov. 22 Nov.	Sailmakers ...	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Further decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: machine men, 57s. 1d.; bench hands, 55s. 1d.	
	London District ...	16 Nov.	Boiler scalers and ship scrapers	Increase of 2d. in daily rate and travelling time allowance, previously in force, discontinued. Rate after change, 11s. per day, plus 1s. per day when worker provides own tools.	
	Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avonmouth and Bristol	Pay week beginning 16 Nov.	Men in ship-repairing trade—Time workers (including engineers and other craftsmen and semi-skilled and unskilled men)	War wage of 2s. 6d. per week withdrawn. Rates after change (except at Bristol): fitters, turners, blacksmiths, copper-smiths, patternmakers, brassfounders and finishers, sheet-metal workers, plumbers, painters, joiners, woodcutting machinists, electrical workers (craftsmen) and platers' helpers, 65s. per week; riggers, 58s.; chippers and painters, 52s.; fitters' helpers and general labourers, 49s. At Bristol the rates are 2s. per week less than the above.
				Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders up and drillers	Decrease of 1s. 3d. per week in war bonus and the "abnormal conditions" percentage of 7½ per cent. for riveters and holders-up, 5 per cent. for platers, and 2½ per cent. for caulkers, previously paid, withdrawn.
				Shipwrights ...	Decrease of 1s. 3d. per week in the war bonus paid when on piecework, and the war wage of 2s. 6d. per week paid when on timework withdrawn. Time rate after change: 65s. per week.
			Rivet warmers ...	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Rate after change: 39s. per week plus war bonus of 16s.	
				Decrease of 1s. per week (74s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.).	
Malleable Iron-founding, Lead Smelting, etc.	Milford Haven ...	1 Nov.	Fitters and smiths employed in the ship-repairing trade	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: fitters, 61s. 9d.; turners, 62s. 9d.	
	Belfast (non-federated firms)	1 or 2 Nov.	Fitters, turners, machinists, brass moulders, brass finishers, etc.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis rates for pieceworkers. Percentage additions after change: cupola men, 35 per cent.; crucible work or tub men, 40 per cent.; buckle men, 45 per cent.**	
	Walsall ...	Week ending 4 Nov.	Men employed in the malleable ironfounding trade	Decrease of 3d. per hour for adult timeworkers, and corresponding reductions for pieceworkers and workers under 18 years of age. Minimum time rates (adults) after change: Group 1 districts,†† 1s. 1½d.; Group 2 districts,†† 1s. 0½d.; Group 3 districts,†† 1½d.	
	United Kingdom ...	1st full pay in Nov.	Men and boys employed in lead smelting, rolling, etc. (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)	Decrease of 5 per cent. on piece price list of 1919, leaving wages 5 per cent. below the list.	
	Hollow-ware Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Lye and Stourbridge Districts	11	Skilled and semi-skilled men (galvanisers, iron-plate workers and blacksmiths) employed in the wrought hollow-ware trade (galvanised section)	Decrease of 4s. per week.
		Sheffield and Chesterfield	6 Nov.	General tube workers (excluding engineers)	Decreases of 4s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 3s. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for boys 14 to 17 years, of 1s. 6d. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for girls 14 to 17 years.
	Tube Manufacture Cable Making	Great Britain ...	3rd pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable making industry (except plumber, joiners, etc.)	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.) for time workers and of 5 per cent. on present piecework prices for pieceworkers.
	Wire Manufacture	London ...	1st full pay preceding week ending 11 Nov.	Adult male wire workers ...	Decreases in bonus of 7s. 10d. per week for adult day-workers and pieceworkers, and of 5s. 11d. per week for piecework apprentices 18 to 21 years of age. Time rates after change: moulders, 40s.; patternmakers, 39s.; machine moulders and skilled coremakers, 34s.; furnacemen and turret and capstan lathe operators, 32s.; fettlers and dressers, 28s.; plus in each case a bonus of 20s. 2½d. per week.
	Brass-working	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax, Brighouse and Dewsbury Districts	4th pay week in Nov.	Men employed in the brass-founding and finishing trades	

* The change was the result of an agreement between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the trade unions concerned with the exception of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union. (See also entry under "Miscellaneous Metal Trades" on page 492.)
 † The workpeople affected by this reduction are those employed by members of the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association.
 ‡ The Railway Companies concerned were the Caledonian Railway, Glasgow and South Western Railway, Great North of Scotland Railway, Highland Railway and North British Railway.
 § The revisions resulted in increases in rates of wages in some cases and decreases in others: it was provided that where a change of more than 2s. per week was involved, the change in wages in November should be limited to 2s. per week and the balance added or deducted by monthly instalments similarly limited in amount.
 ¶ In the case of one Company which had previously reduced the war wage during the present year by 16s. 6d. as compared with a reduction of 10s. made by other Railway Companies, the war wage was increased to 16s. 6d. at the time of the adoption of the new basis rates.
 ¶ The above reductions took effect under an arrangement made by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation; further reductions, each of similar amounts, are to take effect from 15th December and 3rd January, 1923, making a total reduction, after 3rd January, of 10s. per week in the case of workers whose wages are 52s. 6d. per week or more.
 ** At certain firms the men engaged on higher classes of work receive an additional 10 per cent.
 †† Group 1.—London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Warrington, Bolton, St. Helens, Swansea and Edinburgh.
 Group 2.—Plymouth, Chester and Bradwell. Group 3.—Aberdeen, Exeter, Skipton, Ireland, and remote country districts.
 ††† The change took effect from the beginning of the first working week falling wholly in November.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	
Reed-making	Lancashire ...	Pay day in week ending 4 Nov.	OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued). Reedmakers and finishers, etc.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3d.).	
	Sheffield ...	6 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the spring knife making trade:—Two ended flat back knives section	New list of piece prices adopted, such list being made subject to a bonus of 25 per cent. in lieu of the bonus of 40 per cent. paid on the old list.	
			Other sections ...	Bonus of 40 per cent. previously paid on piece price list, reduced to 15 per cent.	
			Datal workers ...	Flat rate bonus of 5s. per week previously paid, withdrawn, leaving earnings subject to a bonus of 45 per cent. for cutlers and of 40 per cent. for grinders and finishers. Rates after change: pen and pocket knife cutlers, 10d. per hour, plus 45 per cent.; pen and pocket blade grinders, 1s. per hour, plus 40 per cent.	
			Scythe grinders ...	Decrease of 25 per cent. on list prices of 1917, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the list.	
			Men employed in the edge tool trade (18 years and over)	Decrease in bonus of 3s. 4d. per week.*	
			Adult male timeworkers ...	Decrease of 5s. per week.	
			Adult male pieceworkers ...	Addition of 72½ per cent. on base piece rate earnings, previously paid, reduced to 62½ per cent.	
			Female timeworkers ...	New scale of weekly rates adopted, varying according to age, from 11s. at 14 years to 25s. at 20 years and over, and resulting in reductions up to 3s. per week.	
	Cutlery and Edge Tool Manufacture	Sheffield ...	18 Sept.	Workpeople in the hand-hammered chain trade, making chains from iron supplied by the employer up to and including 11-32 in. diameter:—	Decreases in the general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (see also p. 502) as follows:—
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Stourbridge and Cannock Districts		1st pay day in Nov.	Timeworkers ...	Decreases of 1½d. per hour (7½d. to 6½d.) in cases where the employer provides (in addition to the iron) the workshop, tools and fuel; and of 1½d. per hour (10d. to 8½d.) for workers providing any of the above accessories.	
			Learners under 17 years of age	Decreases of 1s. 8d. per week (11s. to 9s. 4d.) during first 6 months' employment; and of 2s. 3d. per week (15s. to 12s. 9d.) during second 6 months.	
			Pieceworkers ...	Decreases averaging approximately 15 per cent.	
			Men ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour for men in receipt of the "standard rate" (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.), and proportionate reductions for lower paid men; current piecework prices being reduced by 5 per cent.	
			Women 18 years of age and over	Decrease of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 8d.) for those who have been employed in the trade for 6 months or longer.	
			Women 18 years of age and over employed in the tin box and canister trade	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1s. per week, leaving the general minimum time rate 29s. per week or 7½d. per hour, and the piecework basis time rate 34s. per week.	
			Workpeople employed in the pin, hook and eye and snap fastener trade:—	Decreases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, fixed under Trade Boards Acts as follows:—	
			Male timeworkers, 21 years and over	Decrease in minimum time rate of 3d. per hour (1s. to 11½d.).	
			Male timeworkers under 21 years of age	Decreases in minimum time rates of ½d. or 1d. or 1½d. per hour.	
Nut and Bolt Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire	13 Nov.	Female timeworkers†	Decreases in minimum time rates of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: 7½d. for those 18 years and over employed as charge hands, and 6½d. for others 18 years and over.	
			Female pieceworkers‡	Decreases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. per hour (7½d. to 7d.) for workers 18 years and over employed in carding other than hoods and eyes or snap fasteners, and for all workers not employed in carding.	
			Boys and youths employed in miscellaneous metal trades§	Revised scale of wages adopted, varying according to age, from 10s. per week at 14 years to 31s. per week at 20 years, and resulting in reductions of from 1s. to 4s. per week.	
	Chain-making	Great Britain ...	20 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the pin, hook and eye and snap fastener trade:—	Decreases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, fixed under Trade Boards Acts as follows:—
				Male timeworkers, 21 years and over	Decrease in minimum time rate of 3d. per hour (1s. to 11½d.).
	Optical Instrument Manufacture	London†	1st pay in Nov.	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age	Decreases in minimum time rates of ½d. or 1d. or 1½d. per hour.
		Great Britain ...	7 Nov.	Female timeworkers†	Decreases in minimum time rates of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: 7½d. for those 18 years and over employed as charge hands, and 6½d. for others 18 years and over.
	Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain ...	7 Nov.	Female pieceworkers‡	Decreases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. per hour (7½d. to 7d.) for workers 18 years and over employed in carding other than hoods and eyes or snap fasteners, and for all workers not employed in carding.
				Boys and youths employed in miscellaneous metal trades§	Revised scale of wages adopted, varying according to age, from 10s. per week at 14 years to 31s. per week at 20 years, and resulting in reductions of from 1s. to 4s. per week.
	Pin, Hook and Eye, etc., Trade	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the pin, hook and eye and snap fastener trade:—	Decreases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, fixed under Trade Boards Acts as follows:—
			Male timeworkers, 21 years and over	Decrease in minimum time rate of 3d. per hour (1s. to 11½d.).	
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts¶	1st full pay after 27 Nov.	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age	Decreases in minimum time rates of ½d. or 1d. or 1½d. per hour.	
			Female timeworkers†	Decreases in minimum time rates of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: 7½d. for those 18 years and over employed as charge hands, and 6½d. for others 18 years and over.	
Cotton Industry	Mansfield and District	2 Nov.	Female pieceworkers‡	Decreases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. per hour (7½d. to 7d.) for workers 18 years and over employed in carding other than hoods and eyes or snap fasteners, and for all workers not employed in carding.	
			Boys and youths employed in miscellaneous metal trades§	Revised scale of wages adopted, varying according to age, from 10s. per week at 14 years to 31s. per week at 20 years, and resulting in reductions of from 1s. to 4s. per week.	
Woollen, Worsted, etc., Industry	West of England District¶	1st full pay after 26 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard list of May, 1916, leaving wages 75 per cent. and 50 per cent. above standard for pieceworkers and timeworkers respectively.	
	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 18 Nov.	Male workers employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades	Decrease** of 2½ per cent. in minimum time, piece and piecework basis time rates.	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland, and certain firms in Yorkshire	Pay day in Dec.	Machine calico printers ...	Decrease** of 1s. 6d. for those 22½ years of age and over and of from 6d. to 1s. for those under 22½ years. Rate after change for permanent men 22½ years and over, 51s. 10d.	
	London ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the clothworking trade	"Cost of living" wage reduced** from 69 per cent. to 68 per cent. on basic wages, and flat rate bonus of 10s. per week, previously paid, reduced to 9s. per week for apprentices, while remaining unchanged for others.	

* As it was arranged that in no case should the bonus paid to those under 21 years exceed that paid to those 21 years and over, the reduction for certain workers 18 to 21 years of age was greater than that stated above.
 † The reductions took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee.
 ‡ The decreases do not apply to homeworkers, nor, in the case of men 21 years and over, to pin makers, hairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, blackers, automatic machinists, electro-platers, whiteners, and wire straighteners.
 § The change was the result of an agreement between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the trades unions concerned, with the exception of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades' Union.
 ¶ Including axle, spring, bolt and nut, brass, bridge building, drop-forging, grate and stove, gas meter, hollow-ware, metal rolling, nail, railway carriage and wagon, weighing machine, steel casement, tube and wire rope.
 ** Including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Wesbury, Chippenham, Bath, Chipping Norton, Wellington, Witney, South Devon, and North Tawton.
 *** The change took effect under an arrangement made whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
CLOTHING TRADES.				
Corset Making	Great Britain	14 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the corset making trade:— Males: Cutters, markers-out (other than process workers), hand pressers, matchers-up and shaders, Folders, hand-fitters, parters, separators and makers-up† Warehouse men and packers 22 years of age and over†	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows*: Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rates after change: not less than 5 years' experience after 19, 1s. 4d.; less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience after 19, 1s. 2d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change, 1s. 2d.
			Female timeworkers— Other than learners ... Learners ... Female pieceworkers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour (7d. to 7d.). New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed. Decrease of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate (8d. to 8d.).
Hat, Cap, and Millinery Trade	England and Wales	13 Nov.	Female timeworkers employed in the hat, cap, and millinery trade:— Other than learners ... Learners ...	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts as follows:— Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 7d. Minimum time rates fixed starting at 1d. per hour during first year, and increasing to 6d. per hour during 4th year.
			TRANSPORT TRADES.	
Railway Service Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Scotland	6 Nov.	Railway shopmen	[See entry under Engineering Trades.]
	Various ports in England and Wales†	1st full pay in Nov.	Coal tippers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen	Addition of 120 per cent. on pre-war tariffs and payments for incidentals previously paid reduced to 110 per cent., subject to the minimum wage of £3 per week previously in force.†
Road Transport	Great Britain	11 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the furniture warehousing and removing industry	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: warehousemen—London, 6s. 6d.; industrial areas, 5s. 6d.; other areas, 5s. 6d.; porters—London, 5s. 6d.; industrial areas, 4s. 6d.; other areas, 4s. 6d.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 Nov.		Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: horse drivers, 5s. and 5s. 6d.; petrol wagon (heavy) drivers and steam wagon drivers, 6s.; steam wagon steers, 5s.
	Bradford and Shipley	3rd pay in Nov.		Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: horse drivers, 5s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; mates and trailermen, 5s. 6d.; motor drivers (2 tons and over), 6s. 6d.; steam wagon drivers, 6s. 6d.; steam wagon steers, 5s. 6d.
	Certain towns†† in Lancashire Nottingham and District	1st pay in Nov. 1st pay after 6 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: horse drivers, 5s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for horse drivers, of 2s. per week for drivers of mechanical vehicles, and of 9d. per week for youths. Rates after change: horse drivers, 5s. and 5s. 6d.; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 6s.; (15 cwt. to 2 tons), 6s.; (under 15 cwt.), 5s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change at Glasgow and Paisley: one-horse drivers, 5s. 6d.; petrol wagon drivers (over 2 tons), 6s. 6d.; steam wagon drivers, 6s. 6d.; steers, 7s. 6d.
AGRICULTURE.				
Agriculture	Cumberland and Westmorland; also Furness District of Lancashire	11 Nov.	Men and boys	Rates adopted up to 19 May, 1923, for skilled workers for a week of 63 hours of 37s. for those 21 years and over, 32s. for those 20 to 21 years, 28s. at 18 to 20 years, and 25s. at 15 to 18 years, and for other workers of 30s. for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter.††
	West Riding of Yorkshire Bourne District	1 Nov. 27 Nov.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 5d. per hour adopted up to 19 May, 1923.†† Rate of 30s. per week adopted.‡‡
	Holland District	20 Nov.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 6d. per hour adopted.‡‡
	Loughborough District Rutland	4 Nov. 1 Nov.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 7d. per hour adopted.‡‡
	Shropshire	1 Nov.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 52 hours.††
	Suffolk	1 Nov.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 27s. adopted for a week of 50 hours.‡‡
	Warwickshire	1 Nov.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rates adopted up to 24 February, 1923, for a guaranteed week of 48 hours of 7d. per hour for those 21 and over, and for juniors starting at 2d. at 14 years, increasing to 5d. at 18 and to 6d. at 20 to 21 years.††
	Wiltshire	1 Nov.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 6d. per hour adopted for a week of 50 hours; horsemen and stockmen to receive 5s. extra.‡‡
	Anglesey	13 Nov.	Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 25s. adopted for a week of 48 hours.‡‡
	Cardiganshire	13 Nov.	Male agricultural labourers	Rate of 27s. adopted for a week of 50 hours.‡‡
Carnarvonshire	13 Nov.	Male agricultural labourers	Rates adopted up to 13 May, 1923, of 28s. for a week of 58 hours for adults, and for juniors, starting at 17s. at 16 to 17 years, increasing to 25s. 6d. at 20 to 21 years.††	

* See also p. 354 of August GAZETTE.
 † Men with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 years of age.
 ‡ Men with not less than 2 years' experience.
 § See also p. 466 of November GAZETTE.
 ¶ The reduction applied to the principal coal-exporting centres, including those in South Wales and on the North-East Coast and Hull and Immingham. At the two ports last named, however, the minimum rates are on a daily or half-daily basis as follows:—Hull (as previously) 12s. per day and 6s. 6d. on Saturday; Immingham (as from 2nd October) 13s. per day, 7s. 6d. per half-day, and 10s. 3d. on Saturday. It was agreed, with regard to the 120 per cent. addition, that 50 per cent. should be regarded as fixed, and the remaining 70 per cent. subject to a rise or fall in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c. At certain ports where a higher percentage than 120 was paid the amount of reduction was to be settled independently.
 †† The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c.
 ††† The lower rates apply to one-horse drivers and the higher to two horse drivers.
 †††† Including Rochdale, Heywood, Bury, Radcliffe, Whitefield, Prestwich, Farnworth, Kearsley, Walkden, Little Hulton, Leigh, Atherton, Tyldesley, and St. Helens.
 ††††† The rates were agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.
 †††††† The rate was not agreed to by the workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the subject of a recommendation by the Employers' Executive.
 ††††††† These rates were embodied in recommendations issued by the local branches of the National Farmers' Union.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
AGRICULTURE—(continued).				
Agriculture (contd.)	Denbighshire and Flintshire	1 Nov.	Male agricultural labourers...	Rates adopted up to 30 April, 1923, for adults of 35s. for a week of 61 hours for stockmen and horsemen, and 27s. 1d. for a week of 50 hours for other workers, and for juniors starting at 2d. per hour at 14 years, increasing to 5d. at 18 and to 6d. at 20 years.*
	Glamorganshire ...	1 Nov.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 35s. adopted for a week of 54 hours.†
PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.				
Printing Trades	Principal towns in England and Wales (except London)	Pay day in week ending 11 Nov.	Compositors, composing machine operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), and rotary minders	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: jobbing compositors—Grade I towns, 81s.; Grade II, 78s.; Grade III, 75s.; Grade IV, 72s.; Grade V, 69s.; Grade VI, 66s. Linotype operators (jobbing) and monotype operators on daywork—Grade I, 89s. 6d.; Grade II, 86s.; Grade III, 82s. 6d.; Grade IV, 79s.; Grade V, 75s. 6d.; Grade VI, 72s. Compositors on morning and evening newspapers, 12s. and 2s. 6d. respectively more than the rates for jobbing compositors; linotype operators and rotary minders on morning and evening newspapers, 13s. and 2s. 6d. respectively more than the rates for linotype operators in jobbing offices. Monotype operators on night work 9s. more than monotype operators on day work.
	Belfast	Pay day in week ending 11 Nov.	Printers' assistants (21 years of age and over) employed in newspaper offices:— Brake hands and controller hands Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers Flyhands, copyholders and general assistants	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work—Grade I towns, 76s.; Grade II, 73s.; Grade III, 70s.; Grade IV, 67s.; Grade V, 64s.; Grade VI, 61s. Men on night work receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work. Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work—4s. less than above rates for brake hands and controller hands; men on night work receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work. Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work: 8s. less than above rates for brake hands and controller hands; men on night work receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work. Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: compositors, jobbing, 78s.; evening news, 80s. 6d.; morning news, 90s.; linotype operators—jobbing, 86s.; evening news, 88s. 6d.; morning news, 99s. Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: evening news, 80s. 6d.; morning news, 90s.
FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.				
Furniture Manufacture	Furniture trade operatives:— Timeworkers:— Cabinet makers, wood-carvers, chairmakers, etchers, crampers-up, woodcutting machinists and upholsterers French polishers (male) japanners and chair-shapers Upholsteresses ...			Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: spindle and four cutters, 1s. 10d.; others, 1s. 9d.
	Operatives employed in the carpet and blind section Learners, improvers and apprentices			Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 8d.
	Pieceworkers:— Upholsterers ...			Decrease of 2/32 per cent. for those who have previously received advances pro rata to those granted from time to time to journeymen. Decrease in total of agreed percentage payable on basic rate from 79.16 to 75 per cent., except for those employed by certain firms (see p. 315 of LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1921), for whom the percentages payable are 10 per cent., plus 10 per cent., plus 75 per cent. (calculated cumulatively). Decrease of 2/32 per cent. on existing rates.
	Operatives employed in the white enamelled (deal) section Gilders ... Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers			Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.). Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.).
	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, machinists and french polishers in wholesale and retail trade; also upholsterers in retail trade			Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Furniture trade operatives ...			Decrease of 1d. per hour for men, 1d. per hour for upholsteresses and female polishers, and proportionate decreases for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: men—cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists (after 4 years on machines), 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.; glassworkers—bevelers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 9d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 10d.; fitters, 1s. 7d.; packers, 1s. 6d.; upholsteresses and female polishers, 1s. 9d.
	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, upholsterers, machinists and french polishers			Decrease of 1d. per hour for journeymen (1s. 9d. to 1s. 9d.), and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers.
	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, upholsterers, machinists and french polishers			Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Unskilled labourers employed in the furniture trade			Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 2d.).

* The rates were agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.
 † The rate was not agreed to by the workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the subject of a recommendation by the Employers' Executive.
 ‡ For the list of towns included in the various grades see note * on p. 420 of the October GAZETTE. It has been reported that the following towns have been added to the various grades, viz., Grade II.—Oldbury and Smethwick; Grade V.—Bridgwater, High Wycombe, Matlock, Rye and Woking; Grade VI.—Boston, Clacton-on-Sea, Dorchester, Dover, Gainsborough, Paignton and Stamford.
 § The change took effect under an arrangement made whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c.
 ¶ Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham, and Preston.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—(continued).				
Furniture Manufacture (contd.)	Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin and Forfar	27 Oct.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.).
	Tees-side*	1 Nov.	Labourers	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 0½d.).
	Hartlepool	1 Nov.	Labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.).
Mill Sawing	Liverpool	1 Nov.	Sawyers, machinists, engine-men, firemen, crane-men and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: sawyers and machinists, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.
	Bo'ness	28 Oct.	Sawmill workers (20 years of age and over)	Decrease of 2s. per week for foremen, and decreases to weekly rates of 54s. for drawers-off, 53s. for mill loaders, mill and motor cross cutters and tallymen, 52s. for labourers, 61s. for single bench sawyers, and 58s. for double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners.
Packing Case, etc., Making	Stoke-on-Trent and District	16 Oct.	Orate makers—Machine shop men ... Daywage men ... Oddwork men ...	Decrease of 10 per cent. Decrease of 12½ per cent. Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Liverpool	24 Nov.	Packing case makers and woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: packing-case makers, 1s. 6½d.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 8½d.
CHEMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES.				
Chemical Manufacture	England and Wales†	1 Nov.	Building trade artisans employed by chemical manufacturers	Rates fixed at 1d. per hour less than the current standard building trade district rates for the respective crafts. In the case of those plumbers who have customarily been paid 1d. per hour more than other building trade artisans, this difference is maintained.
Glass Working	Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield and Huddersfield	1 Nov.	Decorative glass workers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.) and percentage payable on pre-war rates for pieceworkers reduced from 90 to 80.
	Sheffield	Pay day in week ending 28 Oct.	Men and boys ... Women and girls ...	Decreases for timeworkers of 1½d. per hour for those 21 and over, of 1d. per hour for those 18 but under 21, and of ¾d. per hour for those under 18 years, and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers. Aggregate minimum rate after change for men 21 and over, 1s. 1d. Decreases for timeworkers of 3d. per hour for those 18 years and over, and of ¼d. per hour for those under 18 years, and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers.
Brick Making, etc.	Stourbridge and District	Pay day in week beginning 6 Nov.	Women and girls employed in brick manufacture	Decrease of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over (28s. to 26s.), and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18.
	Great Britain	1st pay day in Nov.	Male workers employed in the flour milling industry (including motor lorry drivers, carriers and horse carmen where previously included with mill employees)	Decrease of 1s. per week for men 21 and over, 10d. for youths of 20, 9d. at 19, 8d. at 18, 6d. at 17, and 4d. at 16 years. Rates after change: first roller-men—Grade I: Class A, 73s.; Class AA, 70s. 6d.; Class B, 68s.; Class BB, 63s. 6d.; Class C, 60s. Grade II—Class A, 71s.; Class AA, 68s. 6d.; Class B, 66s.; Class BB, 61s. 6d.; Class C, 58s. Grade III—Class BB, 59s. 6d.; Class C, 56s. General labourers, all grades—Class A, 57s.; Class AA, 54s. 6d.; Class B, 52s.; Class BB, 47s. 6d.; Class C, 44s.
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.				
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Northumberland and Durham, Middlesbrough and Carlisle	1st pay day in Nov.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 4s. per week for tablehands, doughmakers and second hands, and equivalent percentage decreases for females and allied workers. Rate after change: private traders, 70s.; Co-operative Societies, 72s.
	Bristol	1st pay day in Nov.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 1s. 3d. per week (63s. 6d. to 62s. 3d.); factories, 5s. per week extra.)
	Certain districts in North Staffs and Cheshire	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the baking and confectionery trades	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. 3d. for women 18 and over, and youths, and 7½d. for juveniles and improvers and girls under 18. Minimum rate after change, 65s.
Brewing	Portsmouth and Gosport	Pay day in week ending 4 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (65s. 6d. to 64s. 11d.).
	Certain towns in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire* (London certain firms)	27 Oct.	Male workers under 21 years of age and women employed in breweries	Decrease of 1s. per week for those under 16 years, and of 2s. per week for those 16 and over.
Sugar Refining Industry	Greenock (certain firms)	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in sugar refineries	Decrease of 5s. per week for male workers 18 and over, 2s. 6d. for male workers under 18 and for female workers 18 and over, and 1s. 3d. for female workers under 18.
	Birkenhead, Tranmere and Wallasey	5 Nov.	Cattle drovers	Decrease of 6s. per week for male workers 18 years and over, of 3s. per week for male workers under 18 and female workers 18 and over, and of 1s. 6d. per week for female workers under 18.
Wholesale Provision Trade	Bristol and Bath	22 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the bacon curing and provision trade	Decrease of 3s. per week for male workers, and corresponding decreases for female workers. Rates after change for men: skilled, 58s.; general labourers, 55s.
	Great Britain	1st pay day in Nov.	Timeworkers ... Pieceworkers ...	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled—London, 1s. 4½d., provinces 1s. 4d.; semi-skilled—London 1s. 1d., provinces 1s. 0½d. Decrease to base rates as per agreement of December, 1919, less 6 per cent. and 11 per cent. for skilled workers and semi-skilled workers respectively. "Cost of Living" wage reduced from 85 per cent. to 80 per cent. on minimum base rates.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.				
Leather Belt Manufacture	Great Britain	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in domestic and Persian roller leather manufacture	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 9½d.).
Roller Leather Manufacture	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales††	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in domestic and Persian roller leather manufacture	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 9½d.).

* Including Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby.
 † The change took effect under an agreement made between the Chemical Employers' Federation and Trades affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives.
 ‡ The change took effect under an arrangement made whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
 § In cases where adjustment gives odd pence, the rate of wages to be fixed at the 6d. or 1s. above the calculated figure and nearest thereto.
 ¶ The rate quoted refers to tablehands.
 ** Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Lorton, and Tunstall).
 †† Viz., Chesterfield, Derby, Daybrook, Ilkeston, Kimberley, Mansfield, Nottingham and Sharlow.
 ‡‡ The change took effect under an agreement made between the Roller Leather Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(continued).				
Chamois Leather Dressing, etc.	Hyde and District	1st pay day in Aug.	Chamois dressers and cutters (males)	Decrease for timeworkers of 2d. per hour for skilled workers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d.), and of 1½d. per hour for semi-skilled workers (1s. 4d. to 1s. 2½d.), and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers.*
	London	1st pay day in Nov.	Glove makers (females)	Decrease of 10 per cent. for timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Export Packing	London	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the export packing trade	Decrease of 3s. 4d. per week for foremen, of 2s. 5d. to 2s. 10d. per week for other men, and of proportionate amounts for boys and apprentices. Rates after change: foremen, 79s. 4d.; charge hands, 68s. 4d.; bale packers (front) and case packers, 64s. 8d.; bale packers (back) and case packers' assistants, 60s. 6d.; receivers, 57s. 11d.; porters, 55s. 1d.
Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade	Great Britain	1 Nov.	Male workers 21 years and over and female workers 18 years and over employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade	Decreases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 3d. per hour for male workers and 1d. per hour for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers, 1s.; female workers—7d. England and Wales, 6½d. Scotland.
Cork Manufacture	London	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the cork trade	New scales of rates adopted, resulting in decreases for timeworkers, varying from 4d. to 1s. 10½d. per week in the wholesale and retail sections, and from 4d. to 1s. 9d. per week in the manufacturing section; and advance of 90 per cent. on pre-war rates previously paid to pieceworkers reduced to 85 per cent. Rates after change: wholesale and retail sections—male workers, warehousemen and general packers, 55s. 6d.; sorters and ordermen, 60s. 1½d.; head foremen, 69s. 4½d.; female workers, 1st class sorters, 37s.; manufacturing section—male workers, porters and unskilled workers, 55s. 6d.; machinists, notchers and sorters, 60s. 1½d.; pushers-off, 64s. 9d.; female workers—machinists and sorters with less than three years' experience, 32s. 4½d.
Boiler, etc., Covering	London	1st pay after 13 Nov.	Boiler and pipe coverers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for qualified men 21 years of age and over (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.). (See Decision No. 742 on p. 502.)
Co-operative Retail Distributive	London	2 Oct.	Co-operative employees—Branch managers, managers, foremen and forewomen. Assistants	Decrease of 5s. per week. New scales of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 2s. to 5s. per week. Rates after change: male workers—14 years, 13s., increasing to 28s. 6d. at 18, 50s. at 21 and to 66s. at 25 years; female workers—14 years, 13s., increasing to 24s. at 18, 35s. at 21 and to 41s. at 25 years.
	London	2 Oct.	Clerks	New scales of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of from 2s. to 5s. per week. Rates after change: male workers—15 years, 16s. 6d., increasing to 31s. 6d. at 18, 51s. at 21, and to 76s. at 25 years; female workers—16 years, 17s., increasing to 24s. at 18, 41s. at 21 and to 56s. at 24 years.
Co-operative Retail Distributive	London	2 Oct.	Warehousemen, packers and porters	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 2s. to 5s. per week. Rates after change: 14 years, 13s., increasing to 28s. 6d. at 18, 50s. at 21, and to 60s. at 24 years and over.
	London	2 Oct.	Co-operative employees—Branch managers, managers, foremen and forewomen. Assistants	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rate after change: 43s. 6d. (buyers 6s. extra).
Co-operative Retail Distributive	London	2 Oct.	Male assistants and clerks	Decrease of 4s. per week for those 21 years and over, of 2s. per week for those 18 but under 21, and 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18. Rates after change: assistants—14 years, 12s. 6d. increasing to 30s. at 18 years, 55s. at 21 and to 64s. at 25 years; clerks—charge, 70s.; others, 21 years, 55s., increasing to 68s. at 25 years.
	Yorkshire, part of Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of North Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Westmorland	Pay day in week beginning 27 Nov.	Female assistants and clerks	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over, of 2s. per week for those 19 and under 21 years, and 1s. 6d. per week for those under 19 years. Rates after change: assistants—14 years, 11s., increasing to 24s. 6d. at 18, and to 35s. 6d. at 21 years; clerks, 21 years, 36s. 6d.; 22 years, 40s. 6d.
Co-operative Retail Distributive	London	2 Oct.	Porters and warehousemen	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: porters, 55s.; head warehousemen, 71s.; other warehousemen, 21 years, 55s.; 22 years, 60s.
	London	2 Oct.	Porters and warehousemen	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: porters, 55s.; head warehousemen, 71s.; other warehousemen, 21 years, 55s.; 22 years, 60s.
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.				
Tramway Undertakings	England and Wales	1st full pay in Nov.	Youths, under 19 years, employed as parcels messengers, points and trolley boys in tramway undertakings	Decrease of 3d. per week. Rates after change (including bonus of 4s. per week): 14 to 15 years, 14s.; 15 to 16 years, 16s.; 16 to 17 years, 18s.; 17 to 18 years, 22s. 6d.; 18 to 19 years, 28s.
	London	16 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the omnibus section of certain tramway companies	Decrease of 3d. per hour for body-makers, coach-joiners, trimmers, painters and smiths (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8½d.)
Tramway Undertakings	Lancaster	1st full pay in Nov.	Motormen, conductors and car cleaners, etc., employed in the Corporation tramways department	Decrease of 1s. 3d. per week. Rates after change: motormen, 53s. 6d.; conductors and car cleaners, 51s. 6d.
	Dundee	16 Nov.	Motormen, conductors, etc., employed in the Corporation tramways department	Decrease of 2s. per week for conductors and cleaners, and of 4s. for drivers, inspectors and night foremen. Rates after change: drivers and conductors, 57s. to 60s.; cleaners, 55s. to 56s. per week.
Omnibus Undertakings	London	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the coachbuilding section of omnibus undertaking	Decreases of 3d. per hour for body-makers, coach-joiners and finishers, trimmers, painters, sawyers and french polishers (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8½d.), of 1d. per hour for smiths (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.), and of 1½d. per hour for spindle-hands (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 9½d.).
	East Midlands	6 Nov.	Mechanical fitters employed in electricity undertakings	Rates of wages adopted for Grade I. undertakings as follows:—Nottingham, Derby and Burton-on-Trent, 1s. 6½d.; Leicester, 1s. 7d.
Electricity Undertakings	Birmingham, Smethwick, Walsall and West Bromwich	30 Nov.	Gasfitters (fully qualified men), employed in Corporation gas undertakings	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5½d.).

* A new list of piece prices was adopted from 1st pay day in October embodying the reduction of 7½ per cent. made on 1st pay day in August.
 † This change took effect under an arrangement made whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
 ‡ At West Bromwich the decrease took effect from 2 November, and at Smethwick from 4 December.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Tyne, Port of Bristol, London, Northumberland and Durham, West Riding of Yorkshire, Hull, Sheffield, Lancashire and Cheshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Huntingdon County Council, East Ham, Acton, Hanwell, Ilford, Tottenham and Middlesex C.C., Holborn, Aberdare, Ebbw Vale, Rhondda.

* Including the London County Council, Battersea, Deptford, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Islington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, and Southwark. † This change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN DECEMBER, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions:—Coal miners in Durham; ship builders; lead workers; woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire; compositors and certain other classes of printing trade operatives in London (except in newspaper offices) and in Scotland.

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 November, 1922, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 572 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 32 per 10,000 on the previous month, but an increase of 50 per 10,000 on a year ago.

As compared with October, 1922, the total number relieved showed a decrease of 56,802 (or 5.4 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief was higher by 1,986 (or 1.6 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients decreased by 58,788 (or 6.3 per cent.).

As compared with November, 1921, the total number relieved showed an increase of 85,484 (or 9.4 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients was higher by 1,826 (or 1.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 83,658 (or 10.7 per cent.).

Four districts showed increases ranging from 236 to 286, and ten districts showed increases ranging from 2 to 135.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Areas, Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Rate per 10,000, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a. Includes sections for ENGLAND & WALES, METROPOLIS, Other Districts, SCOTLAND.

* 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 Union do not cover changes which have taken place since 18th November, 1922.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

THE total number of cases† of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during November, 1922, was 45. Six deaths were reported during the month, four due to lead poisoning (two each in the pottery and paint industries) and two to anthrax in the wool industry.

Two cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during November, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

Table with columns: (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING, (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING, (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. Includes sub-sections for Among Operatives engaged in, Epitheliomatous Ulceration, Chrome Ulceration, TOTAL OF ABOVE, HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING, TOTAL ANTHRAX.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.‡

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during November, 1922, was 182, as compared with 178 in the previous month and 218 a year ago.

Table with columns: RAILWAY SERVICE, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, MINES, QUARRIES over 20 feet deep, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHOPS. Includes sub-sections for Brakemen and Goods, Engine Drivers, Firemen, Guards (Passenger), Permanent Way Men, Porters, Shunters, Mechanics, Labourers, Miscellaneous, Contractors' Servants, Underground, Surface, Cotton, Wool, Worsted, & Shoddy, Other Textiles, Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing, Metal Extracting and Refining, Metal Conversion, Tube Making, Metal Founding.

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

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

‡ Of the 5 persons affected in the pottery industry 1 was a female. § Based on Returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

THE results of recent ascertainment of the selling prices of iron are given below :-

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Pig Iron :		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
North of England ..	Sept. Oct.	89 5	- 1 10	1
Cumberland ..	..	90 4	+ 0 11	1
Northamptonshire ..	July-Sept.	71 6½	- 3 3½	- 47 3
Nottinghamshire ..	..	80 5	+ 3 0½	- 66 1½
West of Scotland ..	July-Sept.	94 3	+ 1 9	- 57 3
Manufactured Iron :				
North of England ..	Sept.-Oct.	208 8	- 4 3½	-104 10½
(Bars and angles)	..			
West of Scotland ..	Sept.-Oct.	220 11	+ 0 3½	- 89 3½
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	..			

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

Pig Iron.—The fall in the ascertained price of Cumberland pig iron for September resulted in a decrease of 2d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron-ore miners. The wages of limestone quarrymen were also reduced by 1½d. per shift, while blast furnacemen had their wages reduced by 5½ per cent. on standard rates. Particulars of these decreases are shown on page 453 of the November GAZETTE. The ascertainment for October resulted in an increase of 1d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron-ore miners, of 3d. per shift for limestone quarrymen, and of ½ per cent. on standard rates for blast-furnacemen. The Northamptonshire ascertainment resulted in a decrease, from 18th October, of 4 per cent. for blast-furnacemen and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in that county. In Nottinghamshire the wages of blast-furnacemen and in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were increased, from 25th October, by 1½ per cent. on standard rates, as a result of the Nottinghamshire ascertainment. The West of Scotland ascertainment for the same quarter resulted in an increase, generally from 29th October, of 1 per cent. on standard rates.

Manufactured Iron.—In consequence of the fall in the selling price of manufactured iron for September and October in the North of England, the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 2½ per cent. on standard rates from 27th November, while in the West of Scotland the ascertainment for the same two months left wages unchanged.

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 of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 481-482 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv-xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," passim, and Studies and Reports, 1922, Unemployment Series, No. 1, issued by the International Labour Office.]

FRANCE.*

Unemployment (Trade Unions) in September.—The percentage remaining on the "live register" at the Employment Exchanges in the week ended 25th November was 11,856 (8,037 men and 3,819 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 8,216 (4,537 for men and 3,679 for women). During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 26,249 persons (21,111 men and 5,138 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 1,658 foreign immigrants.

Out-of-work Benefit in November.—According to the latest returns 3 departmental and 32 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 30th November, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 2,628 (2,460 men and 168 women). This total shows an increase of 551 when compared with the corresponding figure (2,077) for the preceding week. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully indicate the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are without unemployment funds, and where they do exist their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

The total number of unemployment funds established is 264—31 being departmental and 233 municipal. The maximum number of persons in receipt of donations (91,225) was reached in March, 1921.

BELGIUM.†

Unemployment in September and October.—The most recent figures available relate to October. Returns received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,699 approved unemployment funds, with a total membership of 685,058, show that 27,110 of these were either wholly or partially unemployed on the 31st of that month. The aggregate days of unemployment in October numbered 423,009, as against 365,668 in September.

The foregoing figures are to be regarded as provisional. Revised and final figures are given for September, when 1,735 funds, with an aggregate membership of 690,024, reported 9,397 (or 1.4 per cent.) wholly unemployed and 17,034 partially so on the last working day of the month.

During October 15,336 applications were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 14,016 in September. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 11,399 (11,779 in September). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 135 applications, as compared with 119 in September.

SWITZERLAND.‡

Unemployment in October.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland, on the basis of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of applicants for work remaining on the "live register" on the 31st October, 1922, was 48,218 (as compared with 49,512 at the end of the preceding month, and 74,238 at the end of October, 1921). Of these 16,547 were employed on relief works leaving 31,671 entirely without work. Among the applicants for employment were 7,897 normally engaged in the watch, clock and jewellery trades, 7,759 in the building trades, 6,148 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 3,730

* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st December, 1922. Paris.
† Revue du Travail, November, 1922. Brussels.
‡ Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 15th November, 1922. Berne.

in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 21,585 were reported as only partially employed, including 7,723 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 7,295 in the textile trades, and 2,247 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades. The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled on the same date numbered 1,593.

During the month of October, on an average 443 applications were made for each 100 vacancies for men, and 231 for each 100 for women. In September the figures were 453 and 232 respectively.

SWEDEN.

Unemployment (Trade Unions) in September.—The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions on 30th September was 15.2, as compared with 17.4 at the end of the preceding month, and 27.3 on 30th September, 1921. The following Table gives particulars for the principal unions :-

Unions.	Membership reporting on 30th Sept., 1922.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		30th Sept., 1922.	31st Aug., 1922.	30th Sept., 1921.
All Unions making Returns ..	132,390	15.2	17.4	27.3
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :-				
Iron and steel workers ..	2,901	13.9	14.8	36.1
Foundrymen, etc. ..	2,966	30.8	31.5	42.7
Engineering workers ..	33,888	24.4	28.5	34.9
Textile workers ..	5,679	2.6	4.3	15.4
Clothing workers ..	3,900	7.8	9.4	9.4
Boot, shoe and leather workers ..	5,495	6.4	19.8	10.2
Food trade workers ..	3,553	7.0	8.3	—
Brewery workers ..	3,116	5.6	5.6	5.3
Tobacco workers ..	2,225	2.1	2.9	6.7
Sawmill workers ..	8,638	13.5	9.5	47.4
Wood workers ..	7,308	20.2	21.3	30.6
Paper workers ..	7,071	5.0	6.2	46.4
Municipal workers ..	6,082	1.1	1.9	3.0
General and factory workers ..	15,085	23.8	21.2	34.4
(trades not specified)				

Total Number Unemployed.—According to Ekonomisk Oversikt (the journal of the Swedish Board of Trade) for 30th November, the total number of persons out of work in Sweden at various dates in the present year is estimated by the Unemployment Commission to have been as follows :—158,000 (31st January), 49,300 (30th June), 38,300 (31st July), 36,000 (31st August), 35,100 (30th September), 37,300 (31st October).

HOLLAND.

Unemployment in November.—The Commercial Secretary at The Hague reports that, according to figures supplied by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance, in the week ended 11th November, out of 310,531 members of unemployment funds making returns 8.5 per cent. were totally unemployed and 2.2 per cent. partially so.

Unemployment in Amsterdam in October.—According to a statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau, the percentage of members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Fund in that city who were out of work in October was 13.2, as compared with 15.4 in September and 16.2 in October, 1921. The figures include diamond workers, of whom 33.1 per cent. were unemployed in October, 41.2 per cent. in September, and 60.6 per cent. in October, 1921.

* Societa Meddelanden No. 12, 1922. Stockholm.

GERMANY.

Employment in October.—The issue of the official journal Reichs-Arbeitsblatt for 30th November, in its report on employment in Germany for the month of October, states that the decline which sets in regularly towards the end of the year was reflected in the statistical returns for that month. This year, however, it has set in earlier than usual. On the other hand, in certain industries and certain areas employment improved, or at least showed no decline, so that on the whole it could not be stated with certainty whether the decline was simply seasonal or whether it was to be regarded as the herald of a more serious depression in the labour market.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation showed a further rise—viz., from 16,306 (1st October) to 23,922 (1st November), an increase of 46.7 per cent. Male recipients increased by 57.1 per cent. and female by 19.4 per cent.

The returns from trade unions also indicate increased unemployment. Out of a total membership of 6,455,078 in the organisations reporting, 89,309 were totally without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 1.4, as compared with 0.8 per cent. in the preceding month and 1.2 per cent. in October, 1921.

Unions.	Membership reported at end of Oct., 1922.	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.		
		Oct., 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Oct., 1921.
All Unions making Returns ..	6,455,078	1.4	0.8	1.2
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :-				
Building (Soc. Dem.) ..	547,284	1.3	0.7	1.3
(Christian) ..	58,663	0.5	0.4	1.1
Painters (Soc. Dem.) ..	54,574	4.7	3.0	0.9
Metal (Soc. Dem.) ..	1,449,090	0.5	0.2	1.0
(Christian) ..	226,882	0.3	0.3	0.6
(Hirsch-Duncker) ..	120,616	0.1	0.1	0.6
Textile (Soc. Dem.) ..	713,822	1.2	0.7	0.5
(Christian) ..	141,226	1.3	0.3	0.3
Clothing (Soc. Dem.) ..	71,490	0.5	0.5	0.3
Boot and shoe ..	106,833	1.4	1.0	1.0
Transport (Soc. Dem.) ..	566,313	0.9	0.6	2.0
Printing ..	71,510	5.8	4.0	1.1
Bookbinding ..	57,149	1.8	1.1	1.4
Woodworking (Soc. Dem.) ..	424,144	0.9	0.7	1.0
Glass (Soc. Dem.) ..	70,798	0.5	0.1	0.8
Porcelain ..	60,023	0.7	0.9	0.6
Baking and confectionery (Soc. Dem.) ..	85,142	7.0	4.2	3.4
Brewing and corn-milling ..	82,127	1.3	0.7	0.6
Tobacco (Soc. Dem.) ..	100,174	10.7	6.4	5.3
Factory workers (irrespective of trade) ..	658,905	1.6	0.7	1.1
Factory and transport workers (Christian) ..	126,454	0.9	0.2	1.4
Municipal and State workers ..	225,120	1.4	0.5	1.4

In addition to the above statistics of persons wholly unemployed, returns have been sent showing that out of 5,643,436 trade unionists covered by returns, 4.7 per cent. were working short time at the end of October, as against 2.6 per cent. in the preceding month.

Employment Exchanges have furnished returns showing that during the month of October 785,794 applications for employment were received; in September the corresponding total was 741,606. For each 100 situations registered as vacant there were 138 applications on an average in October, as compared with 122 in September.

Statistics of Sickness Insurance Societies show that in the 5,257 societies making returns the number of persons under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) fell from 12,297,075 on 1st October to 12,202,240 on 1st November, or by 0.8 per cent.

NORWAY.

Unemployment in October.—According to information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, the percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of October in certain trade unions making returns to that Bureau was 10.5, as compared with 11.1 at the end of the preceding month and 15.1 in October, 1921.

Unions.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Oct. 31, 1922.	Sept. 30, 1922.	Oct. 31, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1922.	Sept. 30, 1922.	Oct. 31, 1921.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) ..	852	850	942	10.2	8.8	4.5
Carpenters ..	658	686	927	5.8	4.8	17.4
Painters (Christiania) ..	600	600	584	2.5	—	3.4
Metal workers ..	6,505	6,598	7,275	14.4	14.9	20.4
Printers ..	702	696	770	6.0	5.7	3.9
Boot and shoe makers ..	2,378	2,376	2,560	6.4	6.1	11.6
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	718	710	790	7.0	14.1	13.5
Cabinetmakers ..	527	534	549	8.9	16.1	11.8
Bakers (Christiania) ..	612	567	569	9.3	9.7	9.1
Total ..	13,552	13,619	15,047	10.5	11.1	15.1

According to figures supplied by the Inspector of Labour Exchanges and communicated by H. M. Commercial Secretary at Christiania there were about 23,700 unemployed persons in Norway on 25th October (as compared with 30,000 on the corresponding date last year). In addition, some 13,000 to 14,000 persons were employed on relief works (the same number as last year).

AUSTRALIA.*

Unemployment in 3rd Quarter.—The percentage of members of trade unions unemployed in the third quarter of 1922 was 9.6, as compared with the same figure in the preceding quarter, and with 11.4 in the third quarter of 1921.

UNITED STATES.†

Employment in October.—The Federal Department of Labour Statistics at Washington presents reports concerning the volume of employment in October, 1922, from 3,064 representative establishments, covering 1,525,785 workers in 43 manufacturing industries. A comparison of the figures for October, 1922, with those for identical establishments for September, 1922, shows that there were increases in the number of persons employed in 29 industries and decreases in 14. The largest increase (13.7 per cent.) appears in the car-building and repairing industry. Glass, foundry and machine shops, cotton finishing, woollen manufacturing, iron and steel, and chemicals show increases ranging from 5.9 per cent. to 4.6 per cent. Strikes in the pottery industry caused a decrease in that industry of 30.9 per cent. Decreases of 6.8 and 5.9 per cent. are shown in fertilizers and automobiles respectively. In respect of aggregate wages, 34 of the 43 industries show increases in October over the preceding month, and 9 decreases.

The following Table affords a comparison between returns from identical establishments in October, 1922, and October, 1921 :-

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of workpeople.		Earnings. ‡			
		Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1922.	Per cent.	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent.
				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Iron and steel ..	112	114,267	141,645	+ 24.0	4,714,553	7,789,661	+ 65.2
Car building and repairing ..	56	40,050	51,184	+ 27.8	2,423,397	2,903,998	+ 19.8
Automobiles ..	48	100,974	124,125	+ 22.9	2,974,205	4,194,766	+ 41.0
Cotton manufac- turing ..	59	62,138	51,978	- 16.4	956,597	824,591	- 13.8
Cotton finishing..	17	13,545	13,446	- 0.7	284,611	282,004	- 0.9
Hosiery and knit goods ..	62	31,553	31,912	+ 1.1	536,406	528,739	- 1.2
Woollen ..	23	24,937	22,869	- 8.3	518,350	530,834	+ 2.4
Silk ..	45	18,884	16,789	- 11.1	802,365	696,467	- 13.3
Men's clothing ..	44	30,743	26,008	- 15.4	323,287	279,996	- 17.9
Boots and shoes ..	31	60,272	61,920	+ 2.7	1,336,656	1,391,414	+ 4.1
Tobacco, etc. ..	55	17,333	17,071	- 1.5	313,521	306,876	- 2.1
Leather ..	41	11,980	13,896	+ 16.0	255,427	311,228	+ 21.8
Paper ..	73	22,643	26,493	+ 17.0	537,754	648,686	+ 20.6

The figures show that in seven of the 13 industries there were increases and in six decreases in the number of persons on the pay-roll, in October, 1922, as compared with October, 1921. Car building and repairing, iron and steel and automobiles show the largest increases (27.8 per cent., 24.0 per cent. and 22.9 per cent. respectively). Decreases of 16.4 and 15.4 per cent. appear in cotton manufacturing and men's clothing respectively.

As regards aggregate earnings, seven industries show increases and six decreases. An increase of 65.2 per cent. in the iron and steel industry is the largest reported. Men's clothing shows a decrease of 17.9 per cent., cotton manufacturing one of 13.8 per cent., and silk a decrease of 13.3 per cent.

CANADA.‡

Employment in September.—For the month ending 30th September returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 6,250 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 780,477, of whom 766,635 were actually working on the last day of the month. In August the same firms reported 761,153 persons employed. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ending 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 30th September is 94.6, as compared with 93.7 for 31st August, and 90.2 for 30th September, 1921.

Unemployment among Trade Union Members.—Returns relating to unemployment at the end of September were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,477 labour organisations, with a total membership of 161,182. For all trades reporting 2.8 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 3.6 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 8.5 per cent. on 30th September, 1921.

* Information supplied by cablegram through the courtesy of the Commonwealth High Commissioner in London.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.
‡ The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.
§ Employment, 1st November, 1922. Ottawa.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1913.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Dec.
UNITED KINGDOM	109	168	120	80	78	1922.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna)	—	—	9,320†	323,100	111,920	Nov.
Belgium†	—	359	310	281	332	Nov.
Czechoslovakia‡	—	—	1,246	1,330	916	October
Denmark	112	153	136	84	64	July
Finland	—	822	1,178	1,005	1,029	Sept.
France (Paris)§	161	273	206	197	197	Nov.
(other towns)¶	188	288	250	212	212	3rd Qtr.
Germany	—	—	1,391	6,736	54,882	Nov.
Holland (The Hague)	—	143	113	80	65	Sept.
(Amsterdam)	110	117	85	44	45	Sept.
Italy (Rome)	—	210	345	406	392	Nov.
(Milan)	—	178	313	350	378	July
(Florence)	—	189	219	195	133	Nov.
Norway	—	—	45,655	122,711	149,412	August
Poland (Warsaw)	—	210	197	132	79	Nov.
Sweden §	—	110	57	63	70	October
Switzerland	—	86	115	45	39	40
October						
October						
OVERSEAS DOMINIIONS.						
Australia	47	94	61	48	46	October
Canada	86	127	48	38	39	Nov.
India (Bombay)	—	88	74	60	55	Nov.
New Zealand	44	67	64	44	39	October
South Africa	39	67	39	16	19	October

* Exceptions to this are: Belgium, in which comparison is with April, 1914; France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; Germany, average, 1913-14; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome, Milan, Florence, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Poland, January, 1914; Amsterdam, average, 1913; South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in November the increase for all working-class families ranged from 325 to 332 per cent. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. ¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.†

Country.	Items on which computation is based.*	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	Rise.	Date.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Dec.	
UNITED KINGDOM	A, B, C, D, E	105-110	152	119	84	80	1922.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Austria (Vienna)	A, B, C, D, E	—	—	9,700‡	284,400	105,670	October	
Belgium	A, C, D, E	—	353	279	266	284	Nov.	
Bulgaria	A, D	—	—	1,512	137	99	July	
Denmark	A, B, C, D, E	111	162	137	99	99	Sept.	
Finland	A, B, C, D, E	—	311	1,039	1,018	1,037	3rd Qtr.	
France (Paris)	A, B, C, D, E	—	263‡	195‡	188‡	189	Nov.	
Germany	A, B, C, D	—	—	1,024	4,890	39,947	Nov.	
Italy (Rome)	A, B, C, D, E	105	213	287	329	339	Nov.	
(Milan)	A, B, C, D, E	180	341	394	368	405	Nov.	
Luxemburg	A, C, D	—	—	224	259	287	Nov.	
Norway	A, B, C, D, E	180	202‡	202‡	155‡	149	Sept.	
Poland	A, B, C, D, E	—	—	25,609	78,698	123,308	October	
Spain (Madrid)	A, D	74‡	90‡	84	79	79	Sept.	
(Barcelona)	A, D	81‡	91‡	78	70	77	Sept.	
Sweden	A, B, C, D, E	157	170	136	90	90	October	
Switzerland	A, D	—	—	59	55	66	October	
United States	A, B, C, D, E	77‡	117‡	80‡	67‡	66	Sept.	
OVERSEAS DOMINIIONS.								
Australia	A, B	33‡	67‡	46‡	—	40	2nd Qtr.	
Canada	A, B, C, E	—	—	52	46	42	May	
India	A, B, D	56	90	52	46	47	Nov.	
Egypt (Cairo)	A, D	—	—	93	72	71	Sept.	
India (Bombay)	A, B, C, D	—	—	89	77	65	Nov.	
New Zealand	A, B, D	32	49	57	44	44	August	
South Africa	A, B, D	25	62	30‡	20	21	October	

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

OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

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

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

BOILER AND PIPE COVERERS—LONDON.—Master Boiler Coverers' Federation (1915) v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Reduction in wages of 1d. an hour from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision and a further reduction of 1d. an hour from the first pay period in January, 1923. The rate of wages payable after these reductions is 1s. 5d. an hour. The Court were also asked to decide as to the period over which their decision should operate, but upon this point make no order. Issued 13th November, 1922. (742.)

ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS—SHIPBUILDING TRADES.—Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council v. Trade Union Side of the Council. Decision—Claim by the Trade Union Side for an advance in wages of 12s. a week to workmen in Admiralty shipbuilding establishments, not established. Issued 13th November, 1922. (743.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

OMNIBUS WORKERS: CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. The National General Transport Company, Chester-le-Street. Difference: Regarding a reduction in wages. Agreement: It was agreed that the 4s. per week reduction made on 14th October, 1922, should remain operative until the 31st December, 1922; that all previous agreements should be regarded as cancelled, and that wages, hours and working conditions for 1923 should be discussed after the 31st of December. Agreed 10th November, 1922. (I.R. 1456/1922.)

COAL TEAMERS AND TRIMMERS: NORTH-EAST COAST.—National Union of Railwaymen, National Transport Workers' Federation, Transport and General Workers' Union v. Shipowners, Coal-owners and Coke Makers and Private and Public Staitheowners and Dockowners on the North East Coast. Difference: Application by the employers for the establishment of a three-shifts system. Agreement: The agreement of the 19th August, 1922 (vide MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 392), having expired, it was agreed that a third shift should be worked at the Derwenthaugh Staithe of the Consett Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., and the Dunston Staithe of the North Eastern Railway Co., and that payment, calculated on the existing rates, for the working of such third shift should be at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the coal and coke shipped on the third shift. It was also agreed that this arrangement should be operative for a period of not less than six months. At Staithe not working the third shift the arrangements embodied in the agreement of August 19th, 1922, should continue, and should any matter arise under this agreement or that of the 19th August, 1922, a conference of the parties to the agreement should be convened to deal with it. Agreed 22nd November, 1922. (I.R. 568/1922.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

ORDERS.

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

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (C. 15), dated 14th November, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates (for making from iron supplied by the employer hand-hammered chain up to and including 1/4 inch) as varied for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure, as published each month in this GAZETTE, and specifying 20th November, 1922, as the date from which the variations are effective.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The general minimum time-rates operative from 20th November, 1922, and for the period during which the Cost of Living Index Figure is less than 90 but more than 72 are as follows for workers other than learners:—

- (a) Where the employer provides (in addition to the iron) the workshop where the work is carried on and the tools and the fuel ... 6½d. per hour
 - (b) Where the worker provides (in respect of iron provided by the employer) any or all of these three heads of outlay ... 8½d. per hour
- The corresponding rates for learners (under 17 years of age) are 9s. 4d. per week of 48 hours during first six months of employment and 12s. 9d. per week of 48 hours during second six months of employment.

Hollow-Ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (H. 14), dated 12th December, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for male and female workers and a piece-work basis time-rate as varied for female workers of 18 years of age and over, and specifying 1st January, 1923, as the date from which the variations shall become effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied are 11½d. per hour for male workers other than learners, with correspondingly lower rates for male and female learners. The piece-work basis time-rate as varied for female workers of 18 years of age and over is 7½d. per hour.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (O.F. 4), dated 8th December, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying 1st January, 1923, as the date from which the variations shall become effective.

The general minimum time-rate as varied is 7d. per hour for female workers other than learners, with lower rates for female learners. The piece-work basis time-rate as varied is 8d. per hour for all female workers.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal (H.M.S. 10), dated 22nd November, 1922, to vary the overtime rates for male and female workers in the wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch of the trade.

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

Proposals (R. 29, 30 and 31), dated 27th November, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reductions minimum rates of wages as follows:—

- R. 29: General minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female and male workers and general minimum piece-rates for male workers employed in hand-hacking.
- [Reductions to operate in two stages: (i) From date of variation to 23rd February, 1923; (ii) as from 1st March, 1923.]
- R. 30: General minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers employed in hand machine braiding.
- R. 31: General minimum piece-rates for female home workers.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N. 9), dated 15th November, 1922, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and to vary the general minimum time-rates for male indentured apprentices.

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

Proposal N.I.H.G. (N. 18), dated 29th November, 1922, to fix general minimum piece-rates for female workers engaged in Shire hemstitching.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 16), dated 22nd November, 1922, to vary and to fix certain general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and to vary general minimum time-rates for male apprentices and male and female learners.

Particulars of the minimum rates of wages referred to above, as regards Great Britain, may be obtained by reference to the LONDON and EDINBURGH GAZETTES.

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

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

Cases after No. 2,000 are not published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are 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 H.M. Stationery Office or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

Case No. 3,784.—SECTION 7 (i) (ii)—NOT UNEMPLOYED—OUTDOOR RELIEF—RECIPIENT SENT BY GUARDIANS TO WORK FOR BOROUGH ENGINEER—NO WAGE SCALE BEARING DEFINITE RELATION TO AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE.

The applicant was in receipt of unemployment benefit and was also receiving outdoor relief to the amount of 14s. per week from the Guardians. Payment of benefit was suspended in respect of the 28th and 29th June, on which days the applicant was ordered by the Guardians to perform work provided by the Corporation as a condition of receiving outdoor relief.

The applicant was employed as a navy under the Borough Engineer on road work under the same conditions as to hours and discipline as ordinary employees. Under the arrangement between the Guardians and the Corporation men sent for test work by the Guardians were put to employment on widening certain existing roads and in putting in foundations for tramway tracks on certain new roads which were under construction. The work would not in either case have been put in hand at the present time except for the purpose of the arrangement.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed in respect of the two days in question. The Court were of the opinion that the Umpire's decision on Case No. 210 governed the present case. They thought that the applicant was unemployed within the meaning of the Act when he was engaged on test work for the Guardians.

In view of the importance of the case, the Insurance Officer formally disagreed with the recommendation of the Court of Referees, and the case was therefore referred to the Umpire.

At the oral hearing before the Umpire in support of the decision of Insurance Officer, it was contended that the men working under this scheme were doing work on roads, the need for which arose in consequence of the development of the estate; that they were working under the direction of the Corporation, and for their benefit, and there was a relationship of master and servant between the Corporation and the men. The case differed materially from No. 210, in which work was done in the Guardians' Institution and under their control. In this case the Corporation could not be described as agents for the Guardians in the sense that they were agents for getting the work done; the work was being done for the advantage of the Corporation, and was under their control and supervision. It was submitted that even if there was not a contract of service which they derived remuneration or profit, and, therefore, were not "unemployed."

In support of the application for benefit it was submitted that the case was similar to No. 210. The Guardians had to relieve distress, and they acted under the Regulations laid down in the Relief Regulation Order, which stipulated that if a man were physically fit he should be employed, and that he worked under statutory compulsion and not under contractual relationship. Section 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and the amending Act of 1922 contemplated concurrent payment of outdoor relief and unemployment benefit, and therefore evidently contemplated payment of benefit to men doing task work by order of the Guardians. It was further suggested that the nature of the work the men had to perform made no difference. It was also suggested that owing to the large number of persons who were receiving relief it was impossible to provide test work for so many in the institution, and, therefore, arrangements were made with other local authorities, who found work expressly for those men who were in receipt of relief; but the amount of such work was so limited that each man could only have an occasional spell of three days once in a month or six weeks.

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

"This case raises a difficult question as to whether men employed upon 'test work' for the purposes of out relief are to be considered as being unemployed within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. In Case No. 210 I decided that men set to work and kept employed by Poor Law Guardians in their institution did not cease to be unemployed within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts; but that decision does not necessarily imply that wherever men are engaged upon work which is regarded by the Guardians as a test of their suitability for the receipt of out relief those men are in all circumstances to be regarded as unemployed. In some of the other cases of this character which are before me I feel bound to take the view that the arrangement made between the Guardians and the local authority, looked at with reference to Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, must be regarded as intended to cause the men to be in employment."

"The following are some of the conditions which, in my judgment, ought, in general, to be fulfilled if men are to receive unemployment benefit when engaged upon test work by arrangement between the Guardians and a local authority whereby results of substantial use to the inhabitants of the district are obtained.

"1. The arrangement must have been approved by the Ministry of Health as a bona-fide scheme for applying the labour test.

"2. The man must have been selected by the Guardians for the purpose of testing the genuineness of the application for relief and not for the purpose of supplying the Authority with labour specially suitable for the class of work to be undertaken.

"3. The work must have been put in hand for the express purpose of the arrangement with the Guardians.

"4. The payment of money and the issue of relief in kind must be made to the men by the Guardians alone.

"5. The amount of relief given by the Guardians must be neither less nor more than that given to men not undergoing the labour test.

"6. The Guardians alone must have the right to say for how many days or hours at a time any of the men are to work.

"In the present case there appears to be no relation between the amount of work demanded and the amount of relief paid, so that it is not necessary to deal with that question in this decision.

"With reference to condition No. 3 above, it was stated at the hearing before me that the applicant had been set to work upon a road improvement, which was already in hand before the arrangement with the Guardians had been made. I am satisfied, however, with the explanation that this was an error, arising out of the fact that the applicant was one of the first batch of men sent to do this test work, and that the arrangements were not quite in working order. In the circumstances the failure to fulfil condition No. 3 may be overlooked."

CASE No. 3,790—SECTION 7 (1) (ii). NOT UNEMPLOYED—OUTDOOR RELIEF—RECIPIENT SENT BY GUARDIANS TO WORK FOR DISTRESS COMMITTEE—AMOUNT OF RELIEF PAID BY CITY TREASURER, BORE DEFINITE RELATION TO AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE.

The applicant's claim for unemployment benefit was suspended on the ground that he was not unemployed. He was in receipt of outdoor relief, and was set to work under an arrangement made between the Guardians and the Local Authority. The nature of the arrangement was explained in a printed document issued by the Guardians as follows:—

Revised Unemployment Regulations and Scale of Relief.

Resolution of Guardians—That application be made to the Ministry of Health for authority to make a grant or grants to the Distress Committee on the following conditions:—

1. That such payments shall be expended by the Distress Committee in wages for work done by men sent by the Guardians.

2. That the selection of the men to be paid out of this fund and the decision as to the number of days the men shall work shall rest with the Guardians.

3. That the rate of pay shall be at a figure to be fixed by the Guardians, but shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the Local Authority's rate for unskilled labour as laid down in conditions set forth in the circular letter from the Ministry of Health No. 251, dated 12th October, 1921.

Resolved—

(a) That the rate of pay to able-bodied men employed directly by the Guardians or referred to the Distress Committee shall be 11½d. per hour, or £2 6s. for a 48-hour week.

(b) That in computing the number of days a man shall be set to work, each case shall be dealt with on its merits, but the following scale, or as near as possible, shall form a basis for arriving at a decision.

Scale.

1. Man and wife, no children, 28 hours, £1 6s. 10d. etc.

6. Man and wife, five (or more) children, 48 hours, £2 6s.

The Distress Committee was a body consisting of members of the City Council, members of the Board of Guardians and co-opted members. This committee arranged the scheme and obtained a grant from the Unemployment Grants Committee and some assistance from another Local Authority. The work consisted of widening a road, and payment to the men was made through the City Treasurer.

Before the Court of Referees it was submitted that this was work done as a test of destitution, and constituted evidence that the applicant was genuinely seeking work, that there were no contracts of service, and that every opportunity was given to the men to find other employment.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court was satisfied that the applicant was engaged in temporary work provided by the Distress Committee through the Board of Guardians, and could not be deemed to be in employment within the meaning of the Act. They held that the case was analogous to No. 210, and was governed by that decision. The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation, and referred the case to the Umpire.

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

"This case, in my judgment, differs in material respects from Nos. 210 and 3,784. The facts here appear to me to point to an intention other than the mere testing of the genuineness of destitution. The printed document setting out the resolution of the Guardians makes it clear that the Guardians are to make a grant to the local Distress Committee, who are to expend the money 'in wages for work done by men sent by the Guardians,' and it is stated that 'the rate of pay to able-bodied men employed directly by the Guardians or referred to the Distress Committee shall be 11½d. per hour, or £2 6s. for a 48-hour week.' The payments are made by the City Treasurer. There appears to be an intention that the men are to be in employment at the stated rate of wages per hour, and they are to work under the impression that the money paid them is wages for the work done.

"Whether there is technically a contract of service, and whether anyone would be liable under the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the event of accidents, are questions as to which I do not feel it necessary to express any opinion, since employment, as distinct from unemployment, in connection with a claim for benefit does not necessarily mean employment under a contract of service; and as regards remuneration, it is not necessary to limit it to payments received by way of a legally enforceable contract. In substance it appears to me that the applicants in this case are caused to do work under the impression that they are being given a consideration for the work, and whatever may be said in favour of the view that men should be found remunerative employment rather than be supported by the ratepayers as a matter of charity, if that view is the real basis of the arrangement the position is inconsistent with a claim for unemployment benefit under the existing Acts.

"Where the conditions mentioned in the decision on case No. 3,784 are fulfilled, however, the mere fact that a wage scale is made use of in determining how much work each man is to be required to do is not in all circumstances to be regarded as conclusive evidence that the men set to work are in employment. The use of such a scale does, indeed, raise a presumption that the men are to be made to regard the money received as payment for work done, and when they are required constantly to work out, at an understood rate per hour, the equivalent of the relief paid them, and the work is of substantial use to the inhabitants of the district, it must normally be held that men working under such an arrangement are not unemployed for the purpose of claiming benefit. If the work is not insisted upon continuously, however, but only from time to time, whilst relief is continuously paid, there must be, over a period such as a month, a substantial disparity between the total of money received as relief and the amount which would have been received as wages for work. Such a disparity may be regarded as rebutting the presumption that the applicants are in employment if in other respects the arrangement conforms to the conditions mentioned in the decision on case No. 3,784."

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED RELATING TO LABOUR.

CENSUS.—*Census of Scotland, 1921. Report of the Thirteenth Decennial Census of Scotland.* Vol. 1, Part 13; *County of Dumbarton.* Part 14; *County of Dumfries.* Part 16; *County of Wigtown.* [S.O. publications: price 7s., 7s., 14s.]

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—*Railways Act, 1921. Number takers: Railway Clearing House.* (Claims referred on 20th July, 1922.) National Wages Board. [S.O. publication: price 3d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Co-operative Societies (Distributive Trading). Statistical Summary, 1913-1921.* [S.O. publication: price 6d.]

HOUSING.—*Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication: price 2d.]

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY.—(1) *Departmental Committee on the Causes and Prevention of Blindness. Final Report.* Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication: price 4s.]

(2) *Miners' Lamps Committee. Report of the Sub-Committee on the Glasses Used in Flame Safety Lamps.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. [S.O. publication: price 2d.]

MINING.—(1) *List of Parliamentary and other official publications relating to the mining industry.* October, 1922. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [S.O. publication: price 2d.] (2) *Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines for the year 1921.* 1. *Scotland Division.* Report by Mr. J. Masterton. 4. *Lancashire, North Wales and Ireland Division.* Report by Mr. A. D. Nicholson. Board of Trade, Mines Department. [S.O. publications: price 3s. and 2s. 6d.]

RAILWAYS.—*Railway Company (Staffs) Great Britain. Return showing (1) the number of persons employed, week ended 25th March, 1922, and (2) a comparison of the rates of pay of certain grades at 1st January, 1921, and 1st July, 1922.* Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

RURAL INDUSTRIES.—*Twelfth Report of the Development Commissioners for the year ended the 31st March, 1922.* [S.O. publication: price 3s. 6d.]

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, GENEVA, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1922.

TEXTS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE.

I. *Treaty of Versailles: Amendment to Article 393.*

The Conference agreed on 2nd November, 1922, that Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles should be amended to read as follows:—

"The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of thirty-two persons:—
Sixteen representing Governments,
Eight representing the employers, and
Eight representing the workers.

Of the sixteen persons representing Governments eight shall be appointed by the members of chief industrial importance, and eight shall be appointed by the members selected for that purpose by the Government delegates to the Conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members mentioned above. Of the sixteen members represented six shall be non-European States.

Any question as to which are the members of chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The persons representing the employers and the persons representing the workers shall be elected respectively by the employers' delegates and the workers' delegates to the Conference. Two employers' representatives and two workers' representatives shall belong to non-European States.

The period of office of the Governing Body shall be three years.

The method of filling vacancies and of appointing substitutes and other similar questions may be decided by the Governing Body, subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall from time to time elect one of its number to act as its chairman, shall regulate its own procedure, and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least twelve of the representatives on the Governing Body."

II. *Recommendation concerning communication to the International Labour Office of Statistical or other Information on Emigration, Immigration, and the Transit of Emigrants and Immigrants; adopted on 2nd November, 1922.*

(i) The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organisation should communicate to the International Labour Office all information available concerning emigration, immigration, repatriation, transit of emigrants on outward and return journeys, and the measures taken or contemplated in connection with these questions.

This information should be communicated, so far as possible, every three months, and within three months of the end of the period to which it refers.

(ii) The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organisation should make every effort to communicate to the International Labour Office, within six months of the end of the year to which they refer and so far as information is available, the total figures of emigrants and immigrants, showing separately nationals and aliens, and specifying particularly for nationals and, as far as possible, for aliens:

1. Sex.
2. Age.
3. Occupation.
4. Nationality.
5. Country of last residence.
6. Country of proposed residence.

(iii) The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organisation should, if possible, make agreements with other members providing for:

- (a) The adoption of a uniform definition of the term "emigrant";
- (b) The determination of uniform particulars to be entered on the identity papers issued to emigrants and immigrants by the competent authorities of members who are parties to such agreements;
- (c) The use of a uniform method of recording statistical information regarding emigration and immigration."

III. *Resolutions adopted by the Conference.*

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference were the following:—

1. *Resolution concerning the work of the Sessions of the Conference.*

The Commission, while proposing that the present text of paragraph I. of Article 399 should remain unchanged, recommends that the Conference should hold alternative sessions of preparation and of decision.

In the examination of items inscribed on the agenda, the first sessions should be devoted to the general discussion of drafts for conventions or drafts for recommendations, demanding a vote by a simple majority only. The final vote upon these decisions in the conditions provided for by paragraph 2 of Article 405; that is to say, by a two-thirds majority, should be held at the opening of the following session.

2. *Resolutions concerning Emigration and Immigration.*

Resolution No. 1: The General Conference instructs the International Labour Office to make every effort to facilitate the international co-ordination of migration statistics. It draws particularly the attention of the International Labour Office to the importance of adopting the following age classification:—(1) under 15 years; (2) from 15 to 25 years; (3) from 25 to 55 years; (4) above 55 years.

Resolution No. 2: That the Conference is of opinion that a continuation of the collaboration of the International Labour Office with the League of Nations on the traffic in women and children is desirable.

3. *Resolutions concerning Unemployment.*

The International Labour Conference adopts the following Resolutions:—

"1. The Conference resolves that the work which has been begun with a view to making unemployment statistics more comparable internationally, and to improve them from the national point of view, shall be continued;

2. The Conference resolves that the International Labour Office shall actively continue its work as regards the collection of information and international co-ordination in the matter of unemployment in accordance with the previous decisions of the International Labour Conference: that in particular the permanent documentary enquiry carried out by the International Labour Office shall be made to bear on the respective movements of production and consumption of the various classes of goods;

3. The Conference resolves that the Governing Body shall consider the periodical publication of the results of the above investigations in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the International Economic Conference of Genoa;

4. The Conference resolves that the International Labour Office shall specially investigate the causes and remedies of seasonal unemployment;

5. The Conference resolves, with a view to combating unemployment crises, that the International Labour Office shall be instructed to make, in collaboration with the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, a special study of the problem of the crises of unemployment, their recurrence and the fluctuations of economic activity, to collate and compare, in particular, the results of the investigations made in various countries, and to make known the measures taken with a view to sustaining economic activity, and thus stabilising the labour market."

6. As regards the present crisis, the Conference, having taken cognisance of the resolution of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, expressed in the following terms:—

"The Assembly, having taken note of the decisions of the General Labour Conference of 1921, calling for an enquiry into the national and international aspects of the unemployment crisis and the means of combating it, and requesting the International Labour Office to call into co-operation the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations for the solution of the financial and economic questions by the enquiry,

Requests the Economic and Financial Organisation to arrange the scope and method of such collaboration at an early date, and to bring to the enquiry conducted by the International Labour Office any information which it has in its possession."

Resolves that the International Labour Office, in conformity with the resolution already adopted by the Conference itself at its third session, whilst determining in agreement with the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League of Nations the course to be pursued for the compilation of the necessary statistical data, shall ask the said organisation immediately for all pertinent information concerning the influence on the demand for the labour of both sexes of monetary, financial and commercial policy in different countries.

4. *Resolution instructing the International Labour Office to undertake an enquiry into the standard of living in certain countries.*

"The Conference, having regard to the very marked unrest among the workers, due to the recent fall in the standard of life in certain countries,

Having regard to the fact that such fall in the standard of life proceeds in conformity with the continual depreciation of the exchange in certain countries, as for instance in Germany,

Having regard to the fact that in such countries there is a danger that the deterioration of the conditions of life may bring the population, and hence the workers, into dire straits, and may even imperil the coming generation,

Having regard to the great number of workers affected by this state of affairs which is capable of spreading into other countries,

Having in mind part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles and in particular the words 'the provision of an adequate living wage,'

Instructs the International Labour Office to make a documentary investigation into the standard of working-class life in relation to the pre-war standard in Germany and the other countries with a seriously depreciated exchange, in order to throw light upon the situation and to ascertain the means already adopted or contemplated in such countries for securing to the workers an adequate living wage."

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1922.

ADMIRALTY.

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.)

Acids: F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Gibbs & Finch, Ltd., Plymouth.—**Anchors, Mooring:** Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Wolsingham.—**Angles, Channels, Tee Bars, etc.:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bars, Brass, High Tension:** Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bars, Brass and Copper, Sheets, etc.:** Vivian & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bull's Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.—**Brushes, Painters':** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; A. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.; R. A. Rooney & Sons, London, E.C.; J. Root & Son, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—**Cables, Boxes and Accessories:** Foote, Milne & Co., London, S.W.—**Calorifiers, Steam Traps, etc.:** Royles, Ltd., Irlam, Manchester.—**Candles:** Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cells, Accumulator:** London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Chain Cable Gear:** H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; J. Green (Old Hill), Ltd., Old Hill.—**Chairs, Windsor:** J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe.—**Converting Plant, 80 K.W. automatically controlled and regulated:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cups, Mild Steel:** J. P. Marrian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Duck, Fine White:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Electrodes:** The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Enamels:** R. Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon; Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.—**Iron, Bar, Fire or Furnace:** Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Jean, Blue:** W. A. Rothwell, Manchester.—**Linen, Damask Table:** Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Motor Boats, 30 ft.:** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes, I. of W. (sub-contractors for machinery: Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, Ltd., Southampton; sub-contractors for electrical work: G. E. Taylor & Sons, London, E.C.)—**Motor Boats, 35 ft.:** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes, I. of W. (sub-contractors for machinery: Parsons Motor Co., Southampton); Clare Lallow, Cowes, I. of W. (sub-contractors for machinery: Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, Ltd., Southampton); W. Hill, Ltd., South Shields (sub-contractors for machinery: Dixon Bros. & Hutchinson, Ltd.); P. J. Perkins, Whitstable (sub-contractors for machinery: Parsons Motor Co., Ltd., Southampton); (sub-contractors for electrical work for all of the above motor boats: G. E. Taylor & Sons, London, E.C.)—**Paint, White Oxide of Zinc:** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & E. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Plant, Fuel Oil Pumping:** Douglas & Grant, Ltd., Kirkcaldy (sub-contractors for cooling plant: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester; sub-contractors for Oil Engines: Vickers-Petters, Ltd., Ipswich).—**Plate Levelling Rolls:** Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—**Refrigerating Machines, C.O. 2:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Roots Blower:** Thwaites Bros., Ltd., Bradford.—**Rope, Steel Wire:** Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Bullivant & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Caledonian Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Airdrie; Craven & Speeding Bros., Monkwearmouth; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Webster & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Serge, Blue:** J. Casson, Elland.—**Shirts, White (C.P.Os.):** Salisbury Mfg. Co., London, E.C.—**Shirts, White (Officers):** Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., Belfast.—**Shoes, Gymnasium:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Soups and Broths:** Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; J. Moir & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steam Hammer:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.—**Stockings, Thin:** A. E. Hill, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Switches:** Park Royal Engineering Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tea, Blended:** Brooke, Bond & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Lipton, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tin and Japanned Wares:** T. J. Bartlett, London; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Tubes, Manganese Bronze:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London S.W.—**Turbine Repairs:** Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Govan, Glasgow.—**Tubing, Canvas Hose:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Vent Valves:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Winches, Motor Driven:** Laurence, Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Zinc Slabs and Sheets:** London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, London, E.C.

ADMIRALTY.

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

H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Two Steel Oil Tanks: The Whessoe Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington. One Steel Oil Tank: Westwood & Wrights, Brierley Hill, Staffs. Two Steel Oil Tanks: The Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell, near Glasgow. Steelwork: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Clyde:** Oil Fuel Depot, Fencing: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge.—**Dainotter:** Steel Oil Tank: The Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell, near Glasgow. Foundations for Oil Tank and Enclosures to Banks to Tanks: Messrs. Wilson, Kinmond & Marr, Ltd., Partick, Glasgow.—**Greenock:** R.N. Torpedo Factory, Steelwork for Store: The Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Superstructure of Store: Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons, Glasgow.—**Lock Long:** R.N. Torpedo Range Extension to Jetty: Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons, Glasgow.—**Portsmouth:** Steelwork for Motor Garage: Brown & Pawse, Ltd., London, E.C. Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.

WAR OFFICE.

Arsenobillon and Novarsenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Barrows, Stable:** Brown & Woods, Ltd., Ipswich; C. R. Claridge, Exeter; James Edwards & Sons (Inkpen), Ltd., Inkpen, Berks.—**Bodies, Helmet (Khaki):** E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans.—**Boots:** Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; B. Denton & Son, Ltd., Rushden; J. Horrell & Son, Raunds; W. Lawrence, Ltd., Raunds; Regulation Boot Co. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; St. Crispin Productions Society, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.—**Boxes, Wood, Clarifying Stores:** T. H. Adamson & Sons, Croydon.—**Cases, Mattress:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Chains, Bicycle:** Brampton Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Copper, Sheet:** Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Corrugated Sheets:** Burnell & Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Cotton Waste, Coloured:** Sidebottoms (Rochdale), Ltd., Rochdale.—**Huts, Bow, "Nissen":** G. Blay, New Malden.—**Lagging:** W. A. Platt & Sons, Bury; Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., Washington, Co. Durham.—**Lead, Sheet:** Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Linooleum, Brown:** Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Linseed Oil:** Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—**Manhole Covers:** Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green.—**Pneumatic Covers:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Repairs to Locomotive:** Yorkshire Engine Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Shorts, Khaki Drill:** J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Sleepers, Creosoted:** Christie & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Spare Parts for Motor Lorry Engines:** W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Steel Pailading and Gates:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel, Round:** Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Wire, Galvanised Steel:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Works Services: Maintenance Work:** Ballykinlar: R. D. Pollock & Co., Bangor. Belfast: J. Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Brighton: Popkiss & Son, Brighton. Cardiff: Thornton Hall, Cardiff. Carrickfergus: J. Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Chichester: Popkiss & Son, Brighton. Feltham Aerodrome: Bargmans, Ltd., London, E.C. Guildford: A. E. Hatton, London, N.W. Holywood: J. Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. Londonderry: J. McBride, Londonderry. London District: R. Young's Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Pembroke Dock: Wm. Davies, Tenby.—**Building Works:** Bodmin: W. E. Bennett, Bodmin. Feltham Aerodrome: T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W. Kensington Palace Barracks, Wormwood Scrubs and R.A.C. Depot, Pimlico: R. Young's Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Kensington Palace Barracks: Bargmans, Ltd., London, E.C. Pinehurst: Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., London, N. Whittington Barracks, Litchfield: W. Willetts & Son, Old Hill, Staffs.—**Painting:** Kensington Palace Barracks: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford. Scarborough Barracks: Arundel (Painters), Ltd., Bradford.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aeroplane Spares: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircrows:** D. M. Davies, London, N.; Lang Propeller, Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey; D. M. Davies, London, N.—**Aircrow Blades:** Metal Aircrow Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Aircrow Hubs and Spares:** Metal Aircrow Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Aircrow Hub Spares:** Metal Aircrow Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Aircraft, Repair of:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.—**All**

Metal Wings for Aircraft: Steel Wing Co., London, S.W.—**Automobiles Citroen Keggess:** M. Andre Citroen, Paris.—**Boat Floats:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Canvas, Packing, Hessian:** Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cement, Portland:** The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London; The Ship Canal Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Condensers:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Dope Covering, Nitro Aluminium:** British Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drills, Electric Sensitive:** F. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Electrical Conduit and Conduit Fittings (Term Contract):** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Stella Conduit Co., Ltd., Bilston.—**Engines:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Overhaul of:** D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Rectification of:** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engine Nose, Detachable:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.—**Identification Colours:** Messrs. Titanine, Ltd., London, W.—**Lancia Motor Spares:** Curtis Automobile Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Married Quarters, Erection of Hawkinge:** T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Metal Wings for Aircraft:** Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Steel Wing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Armstrong, Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Switchgear, &c. (Milton):** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Petrol Generators:** Norman Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pumps, Circulating:** Vickers-Petters, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Radiators:** Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Radiator Thermometers:** Cambridge & Paul Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Receivers T.F. Modified:** Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Brixenham, Kent.—**Shock Absorber Cord:** Luke Turner & Co., Leicester.—**Tabbs, Lewis & Co., London, E.C.—Soldier, Timman's:** R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Deritend, Birmingham.—**Solvent:** Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, W.—**Steel Lockers:** G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Greenwich.—**Steel Sheets, Corrugated:** Bowesfield Steel Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Thermo Ammeters:** Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Timber (Milton):** Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Air Compressor: Messrs. Alley & Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Asbestos Cement Sheet:** Messrs. British Everite & Asbestilite Works, Ltd., Manchester.—**Axles for Locomotives:** Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Bandages:** Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Oldbury.—**Blouses, etc.:** D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—**Boiler:** Messrs. Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, Scotland.—**Bungalow:** Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Cable, Electric:** Messrs. Callenders Cable & Constrn. Co., London, E.C.—**Castor Oil:** Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Hull.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.; Tunnel Portland Cement Co., London, E.C.—**Chlorinating Plant:** Messrs. Paterson Engg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Concrete Mixer, Portable:** Messrs. Ransome Machinery (1920), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crane:** Messrs. S. Butler & Co., Ltd., Stanningley, near Leeds.—**Culverts, Corrugated, Nestable:** Messrs. S. H. Morden & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cylinders, Vacuum Brake:** The Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drugs, etc.:** Stafford, Allen & Sons, London, E.C.; Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—**Drugs:** Dakin Bros., London, E.C.—**Engine, Gas:** Messrs. Crossley Bros., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.—**Examination as to Repairs Required to S.S. "Discovery":** The Deptford Dry Dock Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Fencing, C.I.:** Messrs. William Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge, Scotland.—**Fishbolts:** Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Jerseys:** D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hincley.—**Locomotive Engines and Tenders:** Messrs. Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—**Locomotive Spares:** The North British Loco Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Locomotive Turntable:** Messrs. Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Mosquito Gauze:** Messrs. Patent Process Wire Co., Shettlestone, Glasgow.—**Oleum, Terebinth:** Prices Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pig Lead:** Messrs. Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pipework:** Messrs. Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—**Power Plant for Machine Shops:** Messrs. Robey & Co., Lincoln.—**Printing, etc.:** Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pumps and Fittings, Diaphragm:** Messrs. Honing & Mock, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rails, etc.:** Messrs. Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Rain-capes:** The New Pegamoid, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sanitas Bactox:** Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Scrap Iron, etc.:** N. Hingley, Ltd., Netherton Ironworks, near Dudley.—**Sheets, Galvanised Steel, Corrugated:** The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—**Signal Material:** The Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Signalling Apparatus, Railway:** Messrs. The Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Smithy Plant:** Messrs. Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham; Messrs. B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester; Messrs. P. Pilkington (1921), Ltd., Bamber Bridge, near Preston, Lancs.—**Spares for Locomotives:** Messrs. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford; Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Steel Plates:** Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steelwork, etc.:** Messrs. Armstrong & Main, Ltd., London, W.C.—**elwork:** Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, W.; Messrs. E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Surgical**

Instruments: Messrs. Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tarco:** Messrs. R. S. Clare & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Telegraph Material:** Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Timber:** Messrs. C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tools, Carpenters', etc.:** Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Tubes, Steel Boiler:** The Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Tubing, Galvanised Water:** Messrs. J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Tyres, Locomotive Steel:** Messrs. Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Wagons, Covered Goods:** The Birmingham Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham; The Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wireless Telegraph Installation, etc.:** Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Exchanging, Mail Bag (Leather Work): Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing, Protective, etc.:** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Boxes, Battery, Leclanché:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cabinets, Telephone:** Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage, Herts; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Edison Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Casks:** Tyson & Co. (Millwall), Ltd., London, E.—**Coils, Loading:** Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Conduit, E.S., and Fittings:** J. McDougall, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Cotton, Italian:** A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Fittings, E.L.:** S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Frames, Notice:** S. H. Leveton, Birmingham; C. Webster & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Insulators:** Bullers, Ltd., Hanley; Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Stone, Hanley or Longton.—**Irons, Chimney Corner:** D. Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Jelly, Petroleum:** Lancashire Tallow & Fat Co., Ltd., Prescott.—**Oil, Kerosene:** Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Paper, Baudot, Gummed:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E. and S.E.—**Pipes, W.I.:** Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Plates, Earth:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**Saddles, Bicycle:** Gough & Co., Ltd., Hockley, Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Jointing:** Dugard Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Lead:** G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Spirit, Methylated:** Jones & Co., London, E.—**Tents, Joiners', Collapsible:** J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes, Essex.—**Wire, Copper, Hard Drawn:** R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester.—**Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing:** Pontypool-Abergavenny: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Preston-Lancaster: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Leeds-Catterick: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. Catterick-Newcastle-on-Tyne: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Newcastle-on-Tyne-Jedburgh: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Jedburgh-Edinburgh: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conduits, Laying:** Westminster and Chelsea: A. Thomson & Co., London, W.C. Willesden, etc.: A. Thomson & Co., London, W.C. Finsbury, Shoreditch and Holborn: A. Thomson & Co., London, W.C. Fulham, Battersea, Wandsworth and Merton: A. Thomson & Co., London, W.C. Paddington-Park: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Deptford, Lewisham, etc.: T. W. Robinson, London S.E. Camberwell, Southwark, etc.: T. W. Robinson, London, S.E. Edinburgh-Kirkcaldy (Section I.): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Bristol-Gloucester (Sections II, III and IV.): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Worcester-Gloucester (Sections I, II and III.): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Saddleworth (Yorks): W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Swadlincote (Derby): J. F. Hodge & Co., Rednal, near Birmingham. Western New Exchange Area: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ealing (Castlebar Road): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Edinburgh-Kirkcaldy (Section II.): A. H. Robertson, Inverkeithing, Fife. Birmingham: Whittaker-Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Lytham: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Stockport (Hazel Grove): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Hammersmith (The Grove): Lovatt & Rapson, London, W. Birmingham (Aston Road and Lichfield Road): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Dudley Port, Staffs. Hornsey, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Great West Road: G. J. Anderson, London, E. Hammersmith, etc.: W. Jones & Sons, London, S.W. Shalford (Surrey): G. P. Trenham, Ltd., Birmingham. Cross Gates (Leeds): S. Oake & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne. Kilmarnock-Ayr-Troon (Sections I and II.): S. Oake & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne. Bristol-Gloucester (Section I.): A. R. Cleghorn, Leicester. Hayling Island and Eastleigh: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Hythe: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Chorlton (South): Chandler Bros., Manchester. Liverpool (Anfield): J. E. Turner, Heywood, Lancs.—**Lift:** Monument Telephone Exchange: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Manholes, Constructing:** Edinburgh: The Brookfield Construction Co., Brookfield, near Johnstone, Renfrewshire.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Dale & Co. (Oxford Circus): The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Ormerod & Sons (Rochdale): The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Pooock Bros., S.E. 1: The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C. United Kingdom Provident Institution, Strand, W.C. 2: The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1: The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Adding Machine: Burroughs Adding Machine, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Advertising in Newspapers and Periodicals, Contract for:** Sells, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. F. White & Son, London, E.C.; Fredk. E. Potter, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Boxes:** A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.—**Calico:** J. Dugdale & Bros., Burnley.—**Carbons:** Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hounslow.—**Cloth, Tracing:** B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cord:** J. Cookson, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drawing Pins:** Tucker Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Pirie, Appleton & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Ferro-Prussiate Paper, Contract for:** Schedule A (London and Manchester): A. West & Partners, London, S.W. Schedule A (Edinburgh): Allott, Jones & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Schedule B: J. Halden & Co., Ltd., Reddish, near Stockport. Schedule C: A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Manchester.—**Files:** British East Light, Ltd., Barking.—**Gum Arabic:** B. Winstone & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**India Tags:** Spickett & Downs, London, E.—**Ink, Duplicator:** Farquharson Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—**Linen, Tracing:** B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Mock Vellums:** H. Band & Co., Brentford; H. Gibbs & Son, London, S.W.—**Motor Haulage—Northern Area—Contract for:** Stott's Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Pads for Rubber Stamps:** H. Savage, London, E.C.—**Paper Fasteners:** Twigg & Beeson, Birmingham; Proctor, Avery & Wood, Birmingham.—**Paper of Various Descriptions:** Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Guthrie, Craig, Peter & Co., Ltd., Brechin; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Packing Material Association, Ltd., Manchester; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Woburn Green; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Darwen Paper Mills, Ltd., Darwen; Barclay & Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Adocks, Ltd., London, N.; Tullis, Russell & Co., Ltd., Markinch; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Devon Valley, Chorley, Dover, Stoneywood; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Watford; Ulverston Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; Roughway Paper Mills, Tonbridge; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Dalmarnock; Olives Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bury; The Hartlepool Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; H. & Leigh Slater, Ltd., Macclesfield; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Paste, Adhesive:** Leadenhall Press, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pencils:** G. Rowney & Co., London, N.W.; F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., Stapleford; British Pens, Ltd., Keswick; Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., Neasden.—**Pens:** British Pens, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pins:** D. F. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Portfolios:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Bookwork Printing—Group 41 (1923)—Non-recurring and Recurring Works; Group 32 (1923)—Ministry of Health—Miscellaneous; Group 34 (1923)—Miscellaneous Offices; Group 40 (1923)—Orders, Schemes, Judgments, etc.: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Bookwork Printing—Group 30 (1922)—Law Printing: Diprose, Bateman & Co., London, W.C. Jobwork Printing—Group 152 (1923)—War Office—Specified Items—Section A; 3,000 Engine Room Registers—S.467; 4,000 Books S.71a; 45,800 Registry Jackets; 3,000 Books, Mines and Quarries, Form No. 50; Various Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. (Incor. Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd.), London, E.C. Jobwork Printing—Group 152 (1923)—War Office—Specified Items—Section B: Sydenham & Co., Bournemouth. Jobwork Printing—Group 153 (1923)—Miscellaneous Offices—Specified Items: J. Robertson & Co., St. Annes-on-Sea. Jobwork Printing—Group 154 (1923)—Admiralty—Specified Items No. 2a: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. & S.E. Group 31 (1923)—Board of Education—Miscellaneous; 150,000 Registry Jackets—R.153; H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow. Group 33 (1923)—Post Office—Miscellaneous; Group 35 (1923)—Admiralty—Miscellaneous, No. 1; Group 36 (1923)—Admiralty—Miscellaneous, No. 2: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 38 (1923)—National Physical Laboratory: W. F. Parrott, Ltd., Teddington; Group 44 (1923)—Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), etc.: H.M.S.O. Press, London, E. Binding 3,000 copies "Life of Nelson"; G. & J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding 2,220 Books, "Technical Report of the Committee of Aeronautics"; Binding 2,500 Books, "Traffic Manual"; J. Adams, London, E.C. Binding 1,995 copies "South American" Pilot, Pt. I.; Woolnough & Sons, London, N. 2,000 Books P.1038; J. Corah & Son, Loughborough. Various Books; 2,000 "O.A.P." Order Books; 653 Books, "General Ledger"; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Various Books: T. Hooley & Co., Ltd., Stockport. Binding 5,125 copies "Admiralty Fleet Orders, Part I."; Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 1,000,000 Tag Labels: 750 Books "B.53"; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. 90,000 Registry Jackets; Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 5,000,000 Forms A/cs. 455; John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham. 4,000,000 Telegram Forms; Midland Daily Tribune, Nuneaton. Various printing: H. Blacklock & Co., Manchester. Binding 1,586 Telephone Directories, Vol. III.; Dow & Lester, London, E.C.—**SIK Sheets:** Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Stencils:** Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; Silcate, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Strawboards:** Tee & Whiten & J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tane:** J. Bonas & Son, Derby; Bole Hall Mill Co., Tamworth.—**Web Straps:** Spickett & Downs, London, E.

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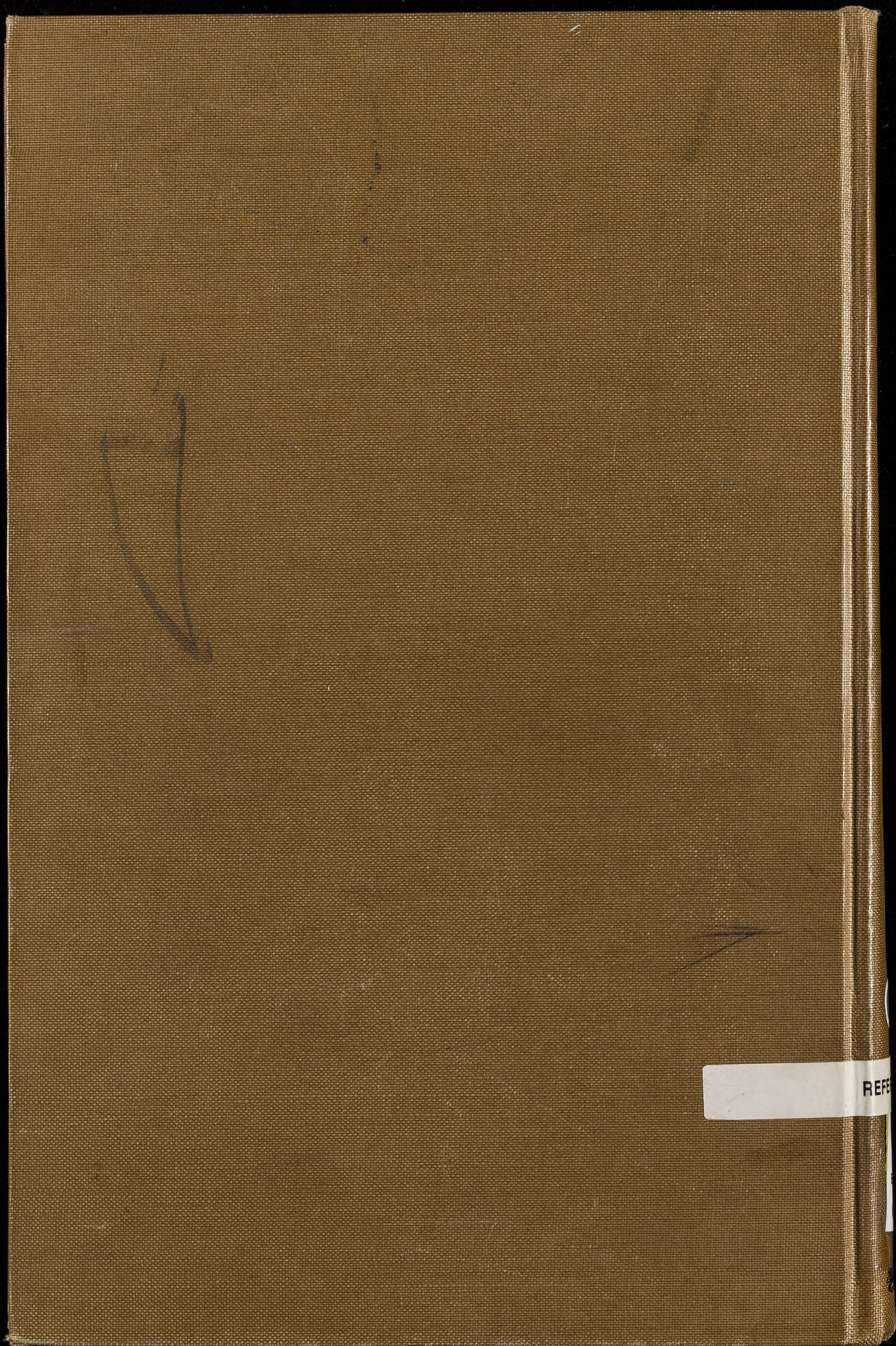
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