

THE  
**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**  
**GAZETTE**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXX.—No. 9.]

SEPTEMBER, 1922.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

**EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES,  
AND PRICES IN AUGUST.**

**EMPLOYMENT.**

EMPLOYMENT during August remained bad, and the improvement which had been in progress since the beginning of the year was not maintained at the same rate as in previous months. There was a marked improvement, however, in the coal mining industry, and some improvement was reported in the pig iron industry and in iron and steel manufacture. On the other hand there was some decline in the cotton spinning industry and in the jute, pottery and glass trades.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received was 14·4 at the end of August, as compared with 14·6 at the end of July and 16·3 at the end of August, 1921. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act\* was 12·0 at 21st August, as compared with 12·3 at 24th July. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges\* as unemployed at 28th August was approximately 1,378,000, of whom 1,121,000 were men and 173,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At the end of July the number on the Live Register was 1,400,000, of whom 1,151,000 were men and 170,000 were women.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 28th August was 12,700, of which 3,000 were for men and 8,000 for women, compared with 14,100 at 31st July.

**WAGES.**

In the industries for which statistics are collected by the Department the changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in August resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £450,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,000,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £15,000 in the weekly wages of over 90,000 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople affected were coal miners in Durham, Yorkshire and the East Midlands, workpeople employed in the engineering industry, and gas workers. In the case of coal miners there were decreases equivalent to rather less than 1 per cent. on current rates in Durham and to over 14 per cent. in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. On the other hand, the lower paid day-wage workers in coal mines in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire received increases up to 1s. per shift in the form of subsistence allowances. Men in the engineering industry had their rates reduced by 5s. 6d. per week, and those in the gas industry by ½d. per hour or 4d. per shift.

Other groups of workpeople who sustained reductions included steel smelters, iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, brass workers at Birmingham, coal trimmers, letterpress printers in provincial towns in England and Wales, coopers, men engaged in furniture warehousing and removal, and workpeople engaged on civil

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Free State.

engineering work and in the seed crushing and cement industries.

As the result of Orders made under the Trade Boards Acts, reductions were made in the minimum rates fixed for workpeople in the following trades: tin box making, boot and shoe repairing, dressmaking and women's light clothing, corset, paper bag, paper box, and button manufacture.

Since the beginning of 1922 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of over £3,600,000 in the wages of 7,500,000 workpeople, and a net increase of nearly £3,500 in the wages of 18,000 workpeople.

**TRADE DISPUTES.**

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 32. In addition, 35 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage of work which began in July involving in all about 14,000 workpeople in the printing trades at various centres in England and Wales, and at Belfast, ended in August.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 31,000, as compared with 46,000 in the previous month and 40,000 in August, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during August was about 310,000 working days, as compared with nearly 450,000 days in July, 1922, and 460,000 days in August, 1921.

Since the beginning of 1922 the stoppages of work, owing to trade disputes, reported to the Department have involved approximately 500,000 workpeople, as compared with nearly 1½ million workpeople in the same period of 1921. The aggregate duration of the stoppages in 1922 has been nearly 20,000,000 working days, compared with 85,000,000 days in the corresponding period of 1921.

**RETAIL PRICES.**

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was about 79 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 81 per cent. at 1st August. The decline in the percentage was mainly due to a further fall in the price of potatoes.

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 367.

## THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE 54th Annual Trades Union Congress of the United Kingdom was held at Southampton on the 4th September and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the General Council, Mr. R. B. Walker.

An analysis by groups of trades of the composition of the Congress is given below:—

Group of Unions.	1921*			1922*		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture .. .. .	1	11	130,000	1	8	70,000
Mining and Quarrying .. .	6	147	936,872	7	158	839,902
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	38	141	978,908	34	103	790,948
Textile .. .	22†	104	603,794	22†	110	539,250
Clothing .. .	9	31	230,493	10	28	170,512
Woodworking and Furnishing .. .	8	13	103,374	7	9	87,598
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	12	36	196,450	12	36	168,477
Building, Decorating, etc. .. .	11	44	403,743	11	45	396,641
Railway Service .. .	3	23	616,196	3	24	464,794
Other Transport .. .	17	77	453,762*	9	59	407,570
Commerce and Finance .. .	7	33	246,000	7	23	193,000
Public Administration .. .	8	22	196,888	9	21	152,682
Miscellaneous .. .	21	34	150,930	18	25	110,776
General Labour‡ .. .	6	94	114,113†	7	67	675,110
Total .. .	171	810	6,390,523	157	716	5,065,170

There was a decrease in the number of organisations represented, largely due to amalgamations. The total membership represented showed a decrease of 1,325,000 (or 20.7 per cent.), due almost entirely to losses in individual membership and only in slight degree to the non-representation in 1922 of Unions which were included in the figures for 1921. Of the total decrease of 1,325,000, the General Labour group accounted for 470,000, the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding group for 183,000, and the Railway group for 151,000. Every group of trades showed a decrease in membership, and only in the Building group was the decrease less than 10 per cent.

One of the most important discussions took place with regard to the scheme put forward by the General Council as a result of their inquiry into the joint defence of Trade Union standards. The report of the Council, analysing the replies received to their inquiry on this subject, showed that 73 unions, representing 2,982,300 members, agreed with the principle of reporting disputes to the General Council, who should then be empowered to call into consultation the representatives of the unions concerned; and four unions, representing 1,037,200 members, were opposed to the scheme in its entirety. As regards the proposal to establish a defence fund, by imposing a levy on the members, the membership of the unions absolutely in favour of the creation of such a fund was 553,600; of those in favour, but with reservations, 1,643,600; of those against, 2,115,000. The resolution put before the Congress did not, accordingly, contemplate the creation of a defence fund, but proposed (a) that the Council should be kept informed of all disputes arising between one union and another, or between unions and employers, particularly where large bodies of workers might be involved; (b) that the Council should not intervene so long as there was a prospect of the dispute being amicably settled by the ordinary machinery of negotiation; (c) that, in the event of a deadlock of such a character as to involve large bodies of workpeople in a stoppage of work or to imperil standard wages, hours, or conditions, the Council should have power to call representatives of the unions concerned into consultation, and to use its influence to effect a settlement; (d) that, if the unions accept the advice of the Council but nevertheless become involved in a stoppage of work, the Council should organise moral and material support, and for this purpose should have power to raise funds by a call upon affiliated unions; and (e) that the Council should have power to require a dispute between unions to be submitted to the Disputes Committee of the Council.

After discussion, the resolution in favour of the scheme was not voted upon, the "previous question" being carried, on a card vote, by 3,576,000 to 1,205,000.

To enable the General Council to assume joint financial responsibility (with the Labour Party) for the publication of the "Daily Herald" newspaper, Congress agreed to an increase of the annual affiliation fee from 1d. to 3d. per member.

The question of unemployment was discussed on a resolution calling on the Government "to devise national schemes of work to enable unemployed workpeople to maintain themselves in reasonable comfort, and for those for whom work cannot be found adequate maintenance, (1) by regulating national or local work so as to provide for additional employment during the seasonal or local fluctuations of trade; (2) by organising schemes

\* The figures for 1921 have been revised since their publication in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921. Those for 1922 are provisional and subject to slight correction.

† In some of the textile, etc., trades, not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

‡ Including general unions of Enginemen, &c.

§ See LABOUR GAZETTE for February, page 57.

of useful work and training, with full maintenance for all workers who cannot find suitable employment; such schemes of work, training, or maintenance to be made a national charge, and not placed upon local rates." The resolution also called for a revision of the Treaty of Versailles and for the opening up of trade with Russia, "as only by a general resumption of European trade can the present state of unemployment be remedied."

The international situation received further consideration in another discussion, and a resolution was carried emphasising "the imperative need for an immediate and final settlement of the reparations problem," and urging the admission of Germany and Russia to the League of Nations with exactly the same rights and duties as the present members of the League. The work of the International Labour Conference was also discussed, and, in particular, it was urged that the "maternity" and "hours" conventions of the Washington Conference\* should be ratified by the British Government.

The National Guild movement received the consideration of the Congress, a resolution being carried appreciating the efforts of the building, furnishing, and other trades to establish National Guilds, approving the formation of a National Guild Council, and instructing the General Council to assist that body in educational and propaganda work.

Resolutions on many other topics were carried during the week, amongst which the following may be mentioned:—(a) calling for legislation to give effect to the Holman Gregory report on workmen's compensation; (b) urging the carrying out of adequate housing schemes; (c) protesting against employers' superannuation schemes being conditional on non-membership of unions; (d) demanding the re-establishment of a Wages Board for Agriculture; (e) calling for the extension of the Rent Restrictions Act after June, 1923; (f) protesting against the recommendations of the Cave Committee on Trade Boards; (g) protesting against the curtailing of financial provisions for education; (h) in favour of a forty-four hour week; and (j) calling on the Government to provide pensions for mothers.

During an early session of the Congress it was decided that no full-time official of the Congress should retain office after reaching 70 years of age. On the last day the new General Council was elected. There were only two changes in the new Council, Mr. R. T. Jones replacing Mr. Murnin in the miners' group, and Mr. A. Hayday, M.P., replacing Mr. Davenport in the General Workers' group.

## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF 1921.

IN Tables which appear on page 388 statistics are given relating to the membership of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1921. As regards those Unions which are registered under the Trade Union Acts, the statistics are based on information collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and supplied to the Ministry of Labour. As regards unregistered Unions they are based on returns collected by the Ministry of Labour from all unregistered associations of employees which include among their functions that of negotiating with employers for the purpose of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

The total number of all such societies, registered and unregistered, known to the Department at the end of 1921 was 1,296, compared with 1,425§ at the end of 1920. This reduction is mainly due to amalgamations.

The total membership at the end of 1921 was approximately 6,793,000, as compared with 8,493,000§ at the end of 1920, showing a decrease of 1,700,000, or 20 per cent. The total number of male members was about 5,760,000, showing a decrease of 1,371,000, or 19 per cent., as compared with a year earlier, and that of female members was about 1,033,000, a decrease of 329,000, or 24 per cent., in the year. The total of 6,793,000, however, includes about 71,000 members of overseas branches of certain Unions, and also a number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted twice in the figures. When the necessary allowance is made for these cases the net number of members within the United Kingdom appears to be about 6,700,000.

As shown by the following Table, the total membership reached its highest point in 1920. At the end of 1921 it had declined almost to the level of 1918, though it was still more than 60 per cent. higher than in 1913. The decrease as compared with 1920 was proportionately greater in the female than in the male membership. Compared with 1913, however, while the male membership increased by over 50 per cent., the female membership showed an increase of more than 130 per cent.

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1919, page 518.

† See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, page 324.

‡ See LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, page 335.

§ The figures for 1920 have been revised, since their publication in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921, in accordance with the latest information received; those for 1921 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The totals given include the membership of overseas branches of certain Trade Unions; the membership of these branches at the end of 1921 was about 71,000, almost all of whom were males. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Unions which are unable to state exactly the numbers of males and females comprised within their membership.

Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on total Membership of previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1913	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per Cent.
1914	3,747	442	4,189	+ 20.8
1915	3,747	445	4,192	+ 0.1
1916	3,905	500	4,405	+ 5.1
1917	4,062	635	4,697	+ 6.4
1918	4,663	890	5,553	+ 18.5
1919	5,436	1,228	6,664	+ 20.0
1920	6,731	1,350	8,081	+ 21.3
1921	7,131	1,362	8,493	+ 5.1
	5,760	1,033	6,793	- 20.0

In comparing the memberships shown for 1914-1918 with those for 1913 and 1919-1921 it should be observed that most Unions included men serving with H.M. Forces in their returns of membership during the war, though there were many exceptions to this general practice.

## REDUCTIONS IN 1921.

From the first of the detailed Tables given on page 388, it will be seen that the decrease in membership in 1921 affected each of the groups of Unions shown, except teaching, which showed a slight increase. The largest numerical decreases were in the groups of general labour (491,000), coal mining (211,000), shop assistants, clerks, warehouse workers, etc. (166,000), railways (111,000), textile trades (94,000), ironfoundry, engineering and shipbuilding (82,000), builders' labourers (76,000), "other transport" (75,000), and agriculture (61,000). The largest percentage decreases were in the groups of shop assistants, clerks, warehouse workers, etc. (44 per cent.), builders' labourers (43 per cent.), general labour (36 per cent.), leather (34 per cent.), tailoring and other clothing (32 per cent.), agriculture (29 per cent.), and shipping (26 per cent.). In several groups the decreases were comparatively small, notably in the cotton group, in those of bricklayers and masons and of carpenters and joiners, in the food, drink and tobacco group, and in the banking and insurance group, in which cases the percentage decreases ranged between 1.5 and 6.7.

The most noticeable decreases in female membership in 1921 occurred in the groups of general labour unions (95,000, or 54 per cent.), shop assistants, clerks, warehouse workers, etc. (63,000, or 49 per cent.), tailoring and other clothing (38,000, or 40 per cent.), and woollen and worsted (25,000, or 32 per cent.). In most of the groups of Unions the percentage decrease in the female membership was greater than the corresponding decrease in the male membership.

## COMPARISON WITH 1918 AND WITH 1913.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 388 shows the total membership (also sub-divided into male and female) in certain groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and end of each of the years 1918-1921. In several groups the total membership in 1921 fell below that attained during the war period, the largest decreases compared with 1918 being shown in general labour (218,000, or 20 per cent.), mining and quarrying (56,000, or 6 per cent.), and clothing (32,000, or 15 per cent.). In most groups, however, the membership, notwithstanding the reductions during 1921, remained larger than in 1918, the most noticeable increases being in building (144,000, or 44 per cent.), paper, printing, etc. (51,000, or 35 per cent.), teaching (38,000, or 22 per cent.), and agriculture (24,000, or 19 per cent.). In comparison with 1913 every group of Unions showed an increase in membership. In the case of agriculture the membership increased from 22,000 to 149,000,\* while in "other textiles," printing, commerce and finance, and general labour the membership more than doubled. The proportional increases compared with 1913 were smallest in mining and quarrying (2 per cent.), cotton (17 per cent.), textile bleaching, etc. (42 per cent.), and transport (48 per cent.).

In most groups of Trade Unions the female membership at the end of 1921 had fallen below that reached in 1918. The percentage decrease was 86 in railways, 60 in general labour, 30 in commerce and finance, and 28 in clothing. Increases, however, were shown in paper, printing, etc. (39 per cent.), and teaching (27 per cent.). In comparison with 1913, increases in the female membership were shown in all groups, the membership having more than trebled in textiles (other than cotton), clothing, commerce and finance, public administration services and general labour, in each of which groups an increase of more than 50,000 female members was shown, while in the paper, printing, etc., group a similar increase (50,000) gave a percentage increase of more than 800. In the cotton group comparatively little change was shown (62,000, or 29 per cent.).

From the statistics given in the preceding article as to the membership of those Trade Unions which were represented at the Trades Union Congresses in September, 1921, and September, 1922, it appears evident that during the present year there has been a further decline in the aggregate membership of Trade Unions.

Some particulars of the income and expenditure of registered Trade Unions in 1920 were given in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1922 (page 322).

\* See note \* on page 388.

## PRINTING TRADE DISPUTE.

As the result of a conference held on the 15th, 16th and 17th August, an agreement was reached terminating the dispute in the printing trade, which arose from the rejection of an award of the Industrial Court by a ballot vote of the Typographical Association.\* The agreement provided, *inter alia*, that (a) the Executive of the Typographical Association should recommend their members to resume work immediately, accepting the first reduction in weekly wages of 3s. at once and further reductions as follows:—3s. in the week ending the 9th September, 3s. in the week ending the 11th November, and 3s. 6d. in the week ending the 5th May, 1923; and (b) that wages are to be stabilised until the 31st December, 1923.

The variations between this agreement and the terms awarded by the Industrial Court, and subsequently rejected by the Association, consist in the postponement of the final reduction of 3s. 6d. from the 6th January to the 5th May, 1923, and in the stabilisation of wages until the end of 1923.

The terms of the agreement have, since the resumption of work, been submitted to a ballot vote of the Association, which resulted in a majority for acceptance.

## REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons on training and employment of disabled ex-Service men have issued their Report. The witnesses examined by the Committee included representatives of the Ministry of Labour (including the Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary), the Ministry of Pensions, the Ministry of Health, the Scottish Board of Health, the Disablement Branch of the International Labour Office at Geneva, and the Lord Chamberlain's Department; and representatives from the British Legion, the Trainees' National Guild, the Disabled Society, St. Dunstan's and the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops. Members of the Committee visited France, Belgium, Germany and Italy to investigate the systems adopted in those countries. Several members also visited Government Instructional Factories and Training Centres in Great Britain.

With regard to the National Scheme for the Employment of Disabled ex-Service Men, the Committee find that the number of firms on the King's Roll not only does not appear to be increasing, but that there is a definite number of withdrawals from the scheme, and that the voluntary system is failing.

After weighing the arguments for and against the introduction of a compulsory system, by which employers would be compelled to employ a reasonable percentage of disabled ex-Service men, and after examining the compulsory schemes in force in Germany and Italy and that contemplated in France, the Committee come to the conclusion that compulsion should not be lost sight of as an ultimate remedy, if the nation will not undertake its duty voluntarily. As a result, however, of an examination of the existing voluntary system in Great Britain with a view to ascertaining why and where it has failed, and whether it is possible to effect improvements and remove the causes of failure, the Committee recommend:—

(1) That a further effort should be made to obtain employment for disabled men on a voluntary basis, by partially recasting the existing voluntary system.

(2) That the principle to be adopted should be that of decentralisation and devolution of duties and responsibilities to local bodies, with local knowledge and local enthusiasm, whose services in general should be honorary.

(3) That local *ad hoc* voluntary committees should be set up in each county or county borough, to be known as the King's Roll County or County Borough Committees.

(4) That the duties of these committees should be to provide employment for disabled men under four headings:—

(a) Special provision for severely disabled ex-Service men (who should, the Committee consider, be dealt with on different lines from the other men);

(b) The administration of the King's Roll;

(c) Provision of improverships for trainees;

(d) Organisation of a system of after-care suitable to local conditions.

Other recommendations deal with the composition and status of the proposed committees, laying particular stress on the necessity of "obtaining personal touch with industrial concerns, such personal touch being vital to the success of a scheme of this nature." The creation of a central statutory body, a "King's Roll National Council" to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the local committees is also recommended.

The problem of the severely disabled is separately dealt with. These are defined in the Report as "those for whom treatment and/or training is no longer of use, yet who are not likely to be absorbed into industry even by a considerate employer, and whom it would not be reasonable to ask an employer to take; these include high physical disability cases, 70 per cent. disability and upwards, also certain other chronic cases of neurasthenia, shell shock, tuberculosis, etc." The Committee estimate that, after allowing for those of this class who are already in employment, and for those who might not avail themselves of any special

\* Reference to the commencement of the dispute will be found in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, page 322.

† See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, page 353.

‡ For constitution of the Committee, see the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 242.

§ H.C. 170, His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 12s. 6d. net.

opportunities afforded, the probable numbers remaining under this heading may be estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000.

It is not recommended that pressure should be brought on industry to employ this class of man, but that their case should be dealt with (a) by the encouragement of voluntary institutions such as Enham,\* Lord Roberts' Workshops, etc.; (b) by the conversion of certain Government instructional factories on private lines for the employment of the severely disabled; (c) by the organisation of home industries on the co-operative principle; and (d) by the canvassing of employers to earmark certain light jobs for this special purpose.

With regard to the training of disabled ex-Service men, the Committee recommend that this should be carried out by the Ministry of Labour as heretofore, with certain modifications; but that the duty of finding improverships for trainees (the difficulty of finding which, under the present conditions of trade depression, has hitherto severely handicapped the scheme) should be transferred to the suggested King's Roll County and County Borough Committees.

Finally, the Committee recommend that their proposals should be carried into effect forthwith, the necessary legislation being passed during the coming Autumn Session. They add that, if the problem "has not by the 1st May, 1923, been successfully dealt with on the lines proposed, recourse should then be had to a form of compulsion modified in character and scope as the circumstances may dictate."

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 29th August, 1922, the number of men in training was 19,577 and the number awaiting training 21,807. Since 1st August, 1919, 59,819 men have terminated training.

### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 30th August, 1922, 44,675 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,828 employers, as compared with 44,668 apprentices with 17,823 employers on 26th July, 1922.

The apprentices rejected up to 30th August, 1922, numbered 2,176, this being the same as at 26th July, 1922. Of those accepted 40,779 terminated training and 3,896 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 26th July, 1922, were 40,174 and 4,494.

The number of men who have received Institutional Training has increased during the five weeks from 2,222 to 2,242.

### NATIONAL SCHEME.

On 31st August, 1922, the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 30,113.

The undertakings given by these employers under the provisions of the National Scheme for the employment of disabled ex-Service men cover 356,565 disabled ex-Service men.

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the five weeks from the 31st July to the 3rd September, 1922, seven meetings of Joint Industrial Councils were reported to the Ministry of Labour. A number of meetings of District Councils and Sub-Committees were also reported.

### WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The *China-Clay* and *Glove* Industrial Councils agreed to stabilize the existing rates for six months. At a meeting of the *Tin-plate* Industrial Council, the most recent ascertainment of prices was discussed, and in the circumstances the employers decided to continue for another three months the *ex-gratia* special bonus of 7½%. The Yorkshire Area Freestone Sectional Council of the *Quarrying* Industrial Council made an agreement for a reduction of wages by ½d. per hour on the 1st September, and a further reduction of ½d. per hour on the 1st December, with stabilization from the latter date to the 29th March, 1923. The Joint Negotiating Committee of the *Docks* Joint Council has reached an agreement for a reduction of wages which has been accepted by the workers' side of the Council. The employers' side have not yet intimated any decision on the subject. The *Lock, Latch and Key* Industrial Council discussed a dispute on the subject of wages which had arisen in the establishment of a firm not affiliated to the employers' side. A small *ad hoc* Committee was appointed, and, as the result of negotiations, a satisfactory settlement of the dispute is understood to have been reached.

Wages questions were also discussed by Industrial Councils in the following industries:—*Soap, Cooperage, Tramways*, and the Northumberland and Durham Area of *Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers)*.

### ORGANISATION.

The Administrative Committee of the *Building* Industrial Council met to consider proposals for continuing the work of the Education Committee and the Safety and Welfare Committee of the Council, having in view the withdrawal of the Federation of Building Trade Employers from the Council. A scheme, providing for a Committee, to be empowered to carry on this work, composed of ten representatives of the Federation, five representatives of the Confederation of Sub-Contractors, and fifteen repre-

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE for January, page 7.

sentatives of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, was unanimously approved, and will be referred to the constituent organizations, with a recommendation for acceptance.

### COMMERCIAL AND OTHER TOPICS.

The *Tin Mining* Industrial Council discussed the general position of the Industry. The Trade Facilities Act Advisory Committee had issued guarantees for loans in respect of two mines, and a guarantee was expected in respect of a third mine which is still pumping. Other proposals with regard to development were considered, but it was expected that a considerable amount of unemployment would remain in spite of all the steps that could be taken. The Council is therefore interesting itself in special unemployment schemes. The Research, Inventions and Designs Committee of the *Pottery* Industrial Council is recommending the Council to make representations to the Home Office with regard to medical inspection of factory workers in order to secure a more thorough supervision of young persons entering the Industry, and a more thorough examination of lead workers.

The *Glove* Joint Industrial Council considered the decision of the Ministry of Health not to alter the present figure of 26s., as representing the "unit of work" for National Health Insurance purposes for out-working machine workers. It was unanimously agreed to request the Ministry to reduce this figure to 20s., in view of the hardship which the higher figure imposed on out-workers.

## COST OF LIVING IN IRELAND.

IN June last the Irish Provisional Government appointed a Committee, comprising representatives of four Irish Ministries, to determine the average increase in the cost of living in Ireland for March and June, 1922, as compared with July, 1914. The Report of the Committee has now been published.†

The Committee collected information, and made use of information which had already been collected as to the retail prices, at the three dates considered, of the principal commodities consumed by the wage-earning classes, and also as to rents, in a large number of towns throughout Ireland (including the six counties under the Government of Northern Ireland). They also collected family budgets of wage-earning households in June, 1922. The returns relating to prices were collected from shopkeepers by officials of the Post Office, the Ministry of Labour and the Local Government Board; the returns relating to rents were collected from rate collectors and Town Clerks, and the budgets were collected by National school teachers.

The average retail prices were calculated for each of the commodities included in the returns at each of the three dates, and the average rents were also calculated. The price-ratios based on these averages were then combined in accordance with the relative importance of the various items, as shown by the budgets. From these calculations figures were obtained representing the average increase in the cost of the 1922 standard of living of wage-earning families between July, 1914, and mid-March, 1922, and between July, 1914, and mid-June, 1922. In averaging the prices the returns collected through the Post Office officials were kept separate from those collected by the Ministry of Labour and Local Government Board officials, and it was found that the former yielded a greater increase in every group of items, the general average results being as under:—

Date.	Increase over July, 1914, based on Prices Returns collected by Officials of the	
	Post Office.	Ministry of Labour and Local Government Board.
Mid-March, 1922 .. ..	95.7	87.0
Mid-June, 1922 .. ..	87.8	82.5

The Committee regarded the differences between the figures compiled from the returns of the Post Office officials and those compiled from the other returns as being small, and decided to take the average between the two sets of figures as representing the nearest approach to the truth at which they could arrive. Accordingly they recommended the adoption of 91.4 per cent. as representing the average increase between July, 1914, and mid-March, 1922, and 85.2 per cent. as representing the average increase between July, 1914, and mid-June, 1922.

It may be recalled that the average increase in maintaining the pre-war standard of living of working-class families in the United Kingdom generally, as indicated by the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, was 86 per cent. at 1st March, 1922, 82 per cent. at 1st April, 30 per cent. at 1st June, and 84 per cent. at 1st July.

### NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Departmental Committee which has been appointed to enquire into the cost of living in Northern Ireland held its first public session on 8th September, when witnesses from the Ministry of Labour in London gave evidence. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. J. D. McQuiston, Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, 7, Upper Queen Street, Belfast.

\* i.e. The amount of work prescribed in the case of out-workers, as the equivalent of a week's work for the purpose of payment of National Health Insurance contributions. See LABOUR GAZETTE for April, page 159.

† "Report on the Cost of Living in Ireland, June, 1922." Eason & Son, Ltd., 40-41, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin. (Price 1s.)

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### (1) Method of Appointment of Workers' Representatives to International Labour Conferences.

THE Permanent Court of International Justice has given its advisory opinion on the following question referred to it by the Council of the League of Nations, viz.: "Was the Workers' Delegate for the Netherlands at the third session of the International Labour Conference nominated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles?"

This paragraph requires the member-States to nominate delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences (other than the official representatives), "in agreement with the industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries. The Minister of Labour for the Netherlands invited the five labour organisations in that country which he regarded as the most important to confer with him, with a view to arriving at an agreement as to the delegate to be nominated. These were the Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions, with 218,596 members; three other confederations, with memberships of 155,642, 75,618, and 51,195 respectively; and another smaller body, which declined to take part in the consultation. No agreement was reached, as the Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions, whose nominee had been appointed as workers' delegate at the first and at the second meetings of the International Labour Conference, claimed the right to propose the workers' delegate on this occasion also. In the end, as no agreement could be reached, the Government of the Netherlands appointed as workers' delegate the common nominee of the three bodies next in magnitude to the Netherlands Confederation, who had agreed to act together in this matter.

The Netherlands Confederation protested against this nomination, on the ground that the delegate had not been selected in agreement with their Confederation, which, taken singly, had the largest number of members. The Conference, however, admitted the delegate on the understanding that his admission should not be treated as a precedent; and invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to request the Council of the League of Nations to refer the point at issue to the Permanent Court of Justice.

The Permanent Court has now given its opinion that the delegate was properly nominated, on the ground that, after failing to reach an agreement with all the industrial organisations which it regarded as the most representative, the Netherlands Government had nominated the delegate in agreement with the organisations which, taken together, included a majority of the organised workers of the country.

### (2) Competence to Deal with Agricultural Questions.

The Permanent Court of International Justice has also delivered its opinion on two questions raised by the French Government as to the competence of the International Labour Organisation to deal with agricultural questions.

On the general question they pronounced the opinion that the competence of the International Labour Organisation does extend to international regulation of the conditions of labour of persons employed in agriculture.

A supplementary question submitted by the French Government was as follows:—"Does examination of proposals for the organisation and development of methods of agricultural production and of other questions of a like character fall within the competence of the International Labour Organisation?" The Court answered that the consideration of the means of production in itself, and apart from the specific points in respect of which powers are conferred upon the International Labour Organisation by the Treaty, does not fall within the competence of that Organisation. The Court expressed no opinion on that part of the question relating to "other questions of a like character," as the "other questions" that the French Government had in mind were not specified. An explanatory statement of the Court, however, makes it clear that the negative answer to the main question does not imply either that the Organisation must totally exclude from its consideration the effect upon production of measures which it may seek to promote for the benefit of workers, or that it would be excluded from dealing with the matters specifically committed to it by the Treaty, on the ground that this may involve in some aspects the consideration of the means or methods of production.

## EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GERMANY: NEW LAW.\*

AN Act was passed on 22nd July, 1922, and is to come into force on 1st October, 1922, for the establishment in Germany of a nationally co-ordinated system of local (communal) employment exchanges, linked up and supervised by State Employment Offices under the supreme control of the Federal Employment Department in Berlin.

The local exchanges are made directly responsible for the placing of labour, and are to co-operate in the administration of measures for the relief of the unemployed; they are empowered, and may in certain circumstances be required, to deal also with vocational guidance and the placing of apprentices and learners.

\* Based on the text of the law in *Reichsarbeitblatt* (31st July, 1922), the organ of the German Ministry of Labour.

The Minister of Labour may transfer to them further functions, including the provision of work for partially incapacitated persons and migratory workers and the relief of such workers.

Every commune (or unit of local administration) must be served either by an exchange of its own or by one set up by a neighbouring commune or union of communes. The local or inter-local exchanges are to be administered by the respective local authorities. For this purpose each exchange must be provided with a committee consisting of a chairman (who will be the head of the exchange) appointed by the local authority and at least six members representing employers and workers in equal numbers. The chairman must not be an employer or a worker, except with the consent of the committee. The members are to be appointed by the local authority for three years, and selected from lists submitted by employers' and workers' associations. Their services are honorary, but they may claim travelling expenses and allowances for days on which meetings are held. The committee is to meet at least once a quarter and at other times if the chairman sees fit or if one-third of the members of the committee or the council of the commune demand it.

The State employment offices to be established for states, provinces or larger areas are to act as supervisory bodies and boards of appeal. They are to watch the labour market and endeavour to adjust supply and demand between the local employment exchanges. Each State Employment Office is to have a committee consisting of a chairman (who shall be the head of the Office and shall be appointed by the State Government) together with at least twelve members, representing equal numbers of employers, workers and representatives of the local authorities which maintain employment exchanges within the area of the State Office. The employer-members are to be elected for three years by the employers' section, and the worker-members by the workers' section of the District Economic Council.\* The State Offices are empowered to demand information as to the condition of the labour market from communes, chambers of commerce, chambers of handicrafts and of agriculture, sickness insurance societies, employers' and workers' associations and other organisations concerned with the welfare of labour.

A Federal Employment Department, under the control of the Federal Minister of Labour, is to supervise the State Offices, watch the labour market and regulate the adjustment of supply and demand between the various parts of the country. In conjunction with its Administrative Council, and after consultation with statutory occupational bodies (e.g., the Federal Economic Council) and employers' and workers' associations, it is to lay down general principles for the guidance of young people in the choice of a trade and the placing of apprentices and learners, and to supervise institutions for these purposes. In addition, the Federal Department, in conjunction with the State Governments, is to regulate and supervise the work of finding employment for foreign workers. Other functions in regard to the regulation of the labour market may be transferred to the department by the Federal Ministry of Labour. The Federal Employment Department is to consist of a president and the necessary staff (which should include women) with expert knowledge. It is to have an Administrative Council, consisting of the president as chairman and at least twelve members representing in equal numbers public administrative bodies † and employers and workers. These are to include at least one woman. Additional experts may be appointed as permanent advisers. The employers' and workers' representatives are to be elected by their respective sections of the Federal Economic Council; the other members are to be appointed by the Minister of Labour. In order to carry out its functions, the department is to have the right to investigate, and to demand adequate information as to the position of the labour market, labour conditions, strikes and lock-outs, and the membership of workers' and employers' associations. It is to publish regular reports on the position of the labour market, the extent of unemployment, employment exchange statistics, labour disputes, the development of collective bargaining and the growth of associations of employers and workers.

Each local exchange may establish special sections to deal with particular trades or with non-manual workers, or such sections may be organised jointly for two or more exchanges. For each of these sections a committee is to be formed which will take the place of the administrative committee in all matters exclusively concerning the trade or group in question. Similar sections may be established in the State Offices and in the Federal Department.

No fees may be charged either to employers or workers. No exchange may supply labour on terms that are in conflict with those of an existing collective agreement, provided it has knowledge of such agreement. If the wages at which it is proposed to engage workers are below the minimum rate locally current for the particular occupation the exchange must refuse to supply workers at the lower rate. In other respects the exchange is to abstain from any action calculated to influence the level of wages. (The issue of information on local wage conditions will not be deemed to constitute such action.)

Employers are obliged, and associations of workers have the right, to notify an exchange of the beginning or end of a strike or lock-out. When a dispute is notified, the exchange must inform applicants of the existence of a strike or lock-out before arranging for a vacancy to be filled.

Any employment exchanges not run for profit which continue to exist alongside the communal exchanges set up under the present Act shall be under the supervision of the State Office. Such exchanges may be taken over by the national system if the

\* These Joint Industrial Councils have not yet been set up.

† Communes, communal unions and states.

persons maintaining them make a request to this effect to the State Office. The State Office or the Federal Employment Department may, under certain conditions, demand the transfer or closure of a private exchange under its supervision.

Private employment exchanges carried on for profit are prohibited as from 1st January, 1931. No new permits for carrying on such businesses may be granted after the day on which the Act comes into force. The business of existing exchanges of this kind is to be under the supervision of the employment exchanges set up under the present Act.

The Federal Minister of Labour may require employers to give notice of vacancies to the competent exchange, where such vacancies are for workers subject to the general sickness insurance Act or to the special Act for the insurance of non-manual workers. The obligation does not apply to vacancies in agriculture or domestic service or to those in establishments which employ fewer than five workers.

**REGULATION OF RAILWAY HOURS IN GERMANY.**

AN agreement for the regulation of hours of employment for railway workers was concluded between the Ministry of Transport and the three Confederations of Railway Servants' Trade Unions on 4th August. The following account of the negotiations and their result is taken from the *Korrespondenzblatt*, the organ of the Social Democratic Confederation, for 19th August, and a Report of the British High Commissioner at Coblenz, dated 31st July.

After the strike of railway officials in February of this year the negotiations for the regulation of the working hours of railwaymen were entrusted to the central trade union confederations. The taking over of the State railways by the Federal Government had necessitated uniform regulations, and the Government wished to embody these in a Railway Hours Act which had already reached the Bill stage. This Bill, while recognising the eight-hour day in principle, distinguished between effective work and attendance, i.e., time in which the worker is at his post but unable to work; but gave little or no value as "work" to hours of "attendance." It roused great opposition among the workers, and was a contributory cause of the February strike.

The agreement reached after nearly five months' negotiations has been embodied in a Ministerial Order, and applies to all railwaymen, exclusive of those in the workshops, who are covered by collective agreement. It maintains the principle of the eight-hour day by providing that hours of "work" may not exceed a maximum of 208 a month. It distinguishes between "work" and "attendance," and prescribes that for permanent way men and level crossing keepers 33½ per cent. of hours of "attendance" is to be reckoned as "work," for station and train staff 50 per cent., and for locomotive enginemmen and firemen 80 per cent. Journeys on service, even if they involve no actual work, are to be reckoned as 50 per cent. "work." Every act of service is assessed at an average rate of "work," and the total of these averages for services carried out during a working shift constitutes the actual number of hours recognised as having been worked during the shift. The service time-table for the staff is to be drawn up in consultation with the Statutory Councils representing the workers and the officials. If no agreement is reached provision is made for appeal to higher tribunals.

The regulations also provide for 52 days of rest in the year for all railwaymen. These must be of at least 32 hours' duration, and 17 of them must fall on Sundays.

**THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN FRANCE.**

**PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE AND ON RAILWAYS.**

H.M. AMBASSADOR at Paris, in a despatch dated 8th September, states that it is announced in the Press that on the 7th September a Cabinet Council approved the draft of a Decree submitted by the Under Secretary for the Mercantile Marine, which modifies the hours of labour on French merchant vessels. The effect of the Decree will be that in future seamen will be required to be on duty for 12 (instead of 8) hours a day. This, however, does not imply twelve hours actual work, as a distinction is drawn between hours of attendance (*heures de présence*) and hours of active service (*heures de service effectif*). It is stated that the Decree will be promulgated shortly.

The Under Secretary subsequently explained to representatives of the Press that the measure which he had prepared was essential in the interests of the French mercantile marine, as for two years past France has been the only country which had attempted to enforce an eight hour day in its merchant service. To continue this effort would have involved the ruin of the French shipping industry.

Numerous meetings have lately been held by the Federation of Seamen's Unions, but it was not known at the date of the despatch what action, if any, they would take as a result of the forthcoming Decree.

In another despatch of the same date H.M. Ambassador at Paris reported that the Cabinet had also approved a Decree modifying the application of the eight hours day for French railway workers.

The original proposal of the Minister of Public Works provided that for a transitional period, 300 additional hours should be worked during the year without payment, but under the

amendment of the Council of State, the work done during these additional hours will now be paid. The effect of the measure, it is claimed, will be to reduce the number of shifts from three to two during a period of twenty-four hours, and that a saving of 300 million francs will be realised, whereas, according to the original proposal, the economy would have amounted to 423 million francs.

**STRIKE OF BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS ENDED IN UNITED STATES.\***

THE strike in the bituminous mines, which began on 1st April last (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1922, p. 205), is reported to have been practically ended by an agreement which was signed at Cleveland, Ohio, on 15th August, by representatives of the mining industry in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Oklahoma and Washington. Though the signatories represented only a minority of the soft coal mines, it was confidently believed that the other mine owners would shortly fall into line. It was stated that both mine owners and officials of the United Mine Workers' Union were pleased with the agreement and the steps which were being taken to bring about peace in the coal industry.

The agreement which has been signed provides for (a) immediate resumption of work at the wage rates and working conditions which were in effect prior to the strike; (b) the calling of a joint conference in Cleveland for October next to appoint a committee to formulate a method of negotiation for a new wage agreement to become effective on 1st April, 1923, when the present contract expires; (c) the appointment of a committee of inquiry, or "fact-finding" commission, to investigate the industry and develop the facts for the benefit of all concerned; (d) the personnel of the committee being approved by President Harding, who is to appoint members if the miners and owners fail to agree on them; (e) the establishment of machinery to prevent future strikes. This machinery is to be set up by a joint conference to be called in Cleveland on 3rd January, 1923, which shall present a new wage agreement not later than January 8th.

**THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.†**

THE *International Trade Union Movement*, the official organ of the International Federation of Trade Unions, publishes an account of the trade union movement in Japan by Mr. Matsumoto, Workers' Delegate to the Third Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 1921).

The modern trade union movement in Japan is stated to date from the end of the nineteenth century, and to have arisen out of the propaganda of an Association founded in 1897 for the purpose of promoting the formation of trade unions. The membership of this Association in 1900 was 5,400. In that year a Police Order was promulgated (and is still in force) for punishing all incitement to strikes.

In 1912 further development in the trade union movement was observed as a result of the foundation by certain workers of an organisation known as the *Yuai Kai*, whose chief aim was the education of the workers. During the first years of its existence this organisation was occupied solely in instructing its members in questions of social reform and arbitration methods in case of industrial disputes. In 1917 it included 27,000 men and women workers, grouped in 100 branches, but its further development is held to have been retarded by strong opposition on the part of employers, so that by 1918 its membership had fallen to 16,000.

Mr. Matsumoto also refers to another organisation, the *Sinyu Kai* (Printers' Brotherhood), which was founded in 1916. This body was at first a society composed exclusively of compositors employed in the printing works in Tokio for setting up Latin characters, but before long it extended its membership to all categories of workers connected with the printing trade, so that in 1917 it had 700 members.

In 1920 a Federation of Trade Unions (*Rodo Kumiai Domei Kai*) was formed comprising the most important unions, under the leadership of the *Yuai Kai* and the *Sinyu Kai*. In December of the same year, at the instigation of a committee of the *Yuai Kai*, a Western Federation of Labour Unions was set up at Osaka by fourteen unions. In July, 1920, the miners' section of the *Yuai Kai*, the Federation of Japanese Miners, and the National Union of Miners formed one single organisation known as the General Federation of Japanese Miners.

According to press reports on the results of recent Government investigations, there are at present 273 unions in Japan, with a total membership of 110,638.

In Mr. Matsumoto's opinion, the tardy growth of the Japanese trade union movement is due:

- (1) To the promulgation of the Police Order of 1900;
- (2) To the fact that nearly 60 per cent. of the population are employed in agriculture or allied occupations;
- (3) To the predominance of small trades and industries in Japan;
- (4) To the large proportion of women employed, especially in the textile industry

\* Based on the United States and English Press.  
† *Industrial and Labour Information*, 25th August, 1922. Geneva.

**RETAIL PRICES at 1st SEPTEMBER, 1922.**

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... .. 79%  
Food only ... .. 72%

**FOOD.**

SINCE 1st August there has been a further slight fall in the general level of the retail prices of food, the average increase, since July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary, being 72 per cent. at 1st September, as compared with 75 per cent. a month earlier. This downward movement was mainly accounted for by a further fall, averaging nearly ¼d. per lb., in the price of potatoes. There were also slight reductions in the average prices of meat, flour and bread, offset, however, by advances in the prices of eggs and fish and by other minor increases.

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 August, 1922, and at 1st September, 1922:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated).			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1922, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1922.	1st Sept., 1922.	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1922.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs .. ..	0 9½	1 6½	1 6½	+ 0 8½	- 0 0½
Thin Flank ..	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 4½	—
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs .. ..	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	—
Thin Flank ..	0 4½	0 6	0 6	+ 0 1½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. ..	0 10½	1 9½	1 9	+ 0 10½	- 0 0½
Breast .. ..	0 6½	1 0½	1 0	+ 0 5½	- 0 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. ..	0 6½	1 0½	1 0	+ 0 5½	- 0 0½
Breast .. ..	0 4	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1	—
Bacon (streaky)* ..	0 11½	1 10	1 10½	+ 0 11	+ 0 0½
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 5½	1 5	+ 0 6½	- 0 0½
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 10	0 9½	+ 0 4	- 0 0½
Tea .. ..	1 6½	2 3	2 3	+ 0 6½	—
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 6	0 6	+ 0 4	—
Milk .. per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 2½	+ 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh .. ..	1 2½	2 1½	2 2	+ 0 11½	+ 0 0½
Salt .. ..	1 2	2 1	2 1	+ 0 11	—
Cheese† .. ..	0 8½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 0 4½	—
Margarine .. ..	0 7½	0 7	0 7	+ 0 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 1½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 9	0 5½	+ 0 1	- 0 3½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Sept., 1922, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for 1st Aug., 1922.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs .. ..	90	86	88	90
Thin Flank ..	69	71	70	71
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs .. ..	49	41	45	45
Thin Flank ..	21	28	25	26
Mutton, British—				
Legs .. ..	105	103	104	109
Breast .. ..	89	83	88	92
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs .. ..	81	72	76	78
Breast .. ..	24	26	25	25
Bacon (streaky)* ..	104	92	98	97
Fish .. ..	114	92	103	92
Flour .. ..	67	66	62	66
Bread .. ..	68	67	67	72
Tea .. ..	44	47	46	46
Sugar (granulated) ..	200	187	194	189
Milk .. ..	60	67	64	61
Butter—				
Fresh .. ..	76	83	79	78
Salt .. ..	78	77	78	77
Cheese† .. ..	50	52	51	52
Margarine .. ..	—	—	—	—
Eggs (fresh) .. ..	101	98	99	79
Potatoes .. ..	23	15	19	84
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	73	71	72	75

\* 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 enquiries 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 from the results of these enquiries it is estimated that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st September, 1922, was about 53 per cent. Of the total increase nearly one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and one-third is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the 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 in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st September the average level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, was slightly lower than a month earlier, and about 135 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the average increase in the retail prices of coal, as compared with July, 1914, was about 85 per cent. at 1st September. For gas the increase was about 85 per cent., for lamp oil it was about 95 per cent. and for candles (cheap kinds) 60 per cent. Matches show a much greater increase. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase was about 90 per cent. at 1st September, 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 95 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st September, 1922, is about 79 per cent.\* over the pre-war level, as compared with 81 per cent. for 1st August.

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:—

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

Month (beginning of)	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January ..	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	75-80	115-120	120	164	110	—
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	—
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	—

**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 September, 1922, is about 5 per cent. less.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SUMMARY FOR AUGUST.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained bad, and the slow but steady improvement which had been in progress since the beginning of the year was not maintained at the same rate as in previous months. There was, however, a marked improvement in the coal mining industry, and in iron and steel manufacture. On the other hand, there was some decline in the cotton spinning industry and in the jute, pottery and glass trades.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among members of Trade Unions from which returns were received the percentage unemployed was 14.4 at the end of August, as compared with 14.6 at the end of July. Among the workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act,\* numbering approximately 11,900,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st August was 12.0, as compared with 12.3 at 24th July and with 16.2 at the beginning of January. For males alone the percentage was 14.4 at 21st August, as compared with 14.8 at 24th July; for females the corresponding figures were 6.1 and 6.0. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges\* at 28th August was approximately 1,378,000, of whom men numbered 1,121,000 and women 173,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 31st July was 1,400,000, of whom 1,151,000 were men and 170,000 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 28th August was 12,700, of which 3,000 were for men and 8,000 for women; the corresponding number at 31st July was 14,100 (2,800 for men and 9,200 for women).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Employment at coal mines was fairly good on the whole, and showed a marked improvement on the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th August was 1,095,777, an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 1.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 26th August was 5.33, as compared with 4.65 in July and 4.70 in August, 1921.

At iron mines employment was still bad, but in Cumberland and Lancashire there was a noticeable increase in the numbers employed. At the mines covered by the returns there was, during the fortnight ended 26th August, an increase of 7.6 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with July, while the average number of days worked by these mines was 5.25, as compared with 5.03 in the previous month. Employment among shale miners continued good; with lead miners it continued fair in the Weardeale district, but was bad and worse than a month ago in Derbyshire. With slate quarries in North Wales employment was fair; it was also fair generally at limestone quarries except in Weardeale, where it was reported as very bad. Employment continued bad at quarries producing grindstone and building stone, and fair at granite quarries.

**Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.**—In the pig iron industry employment showed some improvement, but was still bad. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of August was 126, as compared with 117 at the end of July. In the iron and steel trades employment, though still slack, showed an improvement on the previous month and the re-opening of a number of works was reported. At tinplate mills employment continued fairly good, while the improvement in the steel sheet trade reported in July was maintained. At the end of August, 436 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation, compared with 480 in July.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.**—Employment in the engineering trades, though still bad, showed a further slight improvement in some sections. The improvement reported last month in the manufacture of textile machinery and accessories was maintained, but in the motor-car and cycle trade at Wolverhampton a decline was reported. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employment was still very bad, but an improvement was reported in ship-repairing in some areas. In the other metal trades employment continued bad on the whole, with much unemployment and short time; there were slight improvements in some sections, notably among sheet metal and wire workers, but in other sections employment declined.

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and exclude the Irish Free State.

**Textile Trades.**—The textile trades, on the whole, showed little change as compared with a month ago. In the preparing and spinning departments of the cotton trade a decline was reported, and with spinners of American cotton the annual holidays were in many cases extended for a week; with spinners of Egyptian cotton, however, practically full time was worked. Employment in the cotton weaving branch was fair. Employment in the woollen industry showed little general change, but an improvement was reported in the blanket trade in Yorkshire, and the Scottish tweed mills continued to be well employed. In the worsted trade employment showed little change, and the wool-combing and spinning departments continued to be well employed. In the jute trade employment continued good, but showed a decline as compared with July; in the linen trade it continued slack. In the hosiery trade employment continued fairly good. Employment continued fair in the curtain branch of the lace trade, but in other branches it was bad, with much unemployment and short time. In the silk trade employment was slack on the whole, and showed some decline at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton; it remained fairly good at Norwich and Yarmouth, and fair at Sudbury and Halstead. In the carpet trade employment continued fair. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a slight general improvement, but remained slack on the whole, with much short time. With silk and cotton dyers at Leek and Macclesfield, and with hosiery dyers at Basford, it was reported as good.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was slack on the whole, and showed a further decline; in the ready-made branch it continued fairly good. In the corset trade employment continued fair. Employment in the felt hat trade was fair, and showed little change on the previous month. In the boot and shoe trades employment showed little change on the whole; there was a further decline in the Midlands and in one section at Norwich, and a decline was also reported in the Rosendale Valley and in Scotland. At Bristol and Kingswood, however, there was a further marked improvement, and some improvement was also reported at Kettering. Employment in the leather trades continued fair in the tanning and currying section and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section, but with saddle, harness, etc., makers it was still slack, with much short time.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—In the building trades employment continued slack generally, and was adversely affected by bad weather. Some improvement was reported, however, in London and certain of the larger provincial towns. With plasterers employment continued fair, but with other building operatives it was slack. An improvement was reported among bricklayers and painters. Employment continued bad with workpeople engaged on the construction of works. In the brick trades employment continued bad, in the cement trade an improvement was reported, but employment was still bad.

In the **woodworking and furnishing trades** employment was generally moderate, and short time continued in many districts. There was some improvement in the furnishing and mill-sawing and machining trades, but a decline was reported among coachbuilders and brushmakers. With coopers employment was fair on the whole.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment in the paper trade generally was moderate, and showed a slight decline as compared with July. In the printing trades employment was generally slack, and was affected by the dispute involving members of the Typographical Association which lasted until 17th August. A slight improvement was reported among lithographic printers in London and at certain provincial centres, but much short time was still reported in this branch. Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad, with much short time, and at a few provincial centres a slight decline was reported.

**Pottery and Glass.**—Employment in the pottery trades was bad, and worse than in the previous month. In the Potteries district extended holidays were general. At Glasgow, however, employment was good, and better than a month ago. In the glass trades employment was bad, and worse than in July, particularly in the glass bottle and flint glass sections.

**Agriculture and Fishing.**—The supply of agricultural labour in England and Wales was everywhere sufficient, and there was a plentiful supply of casual labour for the harvest. In Scotland the supply of regular workers was generally adequate, but a shortage of dairy workers in North Ayr and of casual labour in Skye was reported. In the fishing industry a further improvement was reported, and employment was fairly good on the whole.

**Dock Labour and Seamen.**—Employment among dock labourers during August was generally only moderate, although at some ports an improvement was reported. With seamen employment fluctuated considerably, but continued fair on the whole, although large numbers were still unemployed.

Further details and statistics as to the state of employment in a number of the principal industries are given on pages 370 to 375.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,300,404 reported 187,083 (or 14.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of August, 1922, compared with 14.6 per cent. at the end of July, 1922, and 16.3 per cent. at the end of August, 1921.

Trade.	Member-ship of Unions reporting at end of August, 1922.	Unemployed at end of August, 1922.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent-age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	127,159	8,731	6.9	-	+ 1.2
Coal Mining	175,184	17,311	9.9	- 3.3	- 9.0
Engineering and Ship-building	440,192	120,864	27.5	- 0.5	+ 1.4
Miscellaneous Metal	61,107	7,382	12.1	- 0.1	- 8.0
Textiles:-					
Cotton	71,549	3,112	4.3	+ 1.2	- 3.0
Woolen and Worsted	12,280	139	1.1	- 0.2	- 7.6
Other	62,687	2,616	4.2	+ 0.4	- 2.8
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	93,917	6,077	6.5	- 0.3	- 2.2
Furnishing	34,509	1,750	5.1	- 1.5	- 5.2
Woodworking	49,579	3,955	8.0	+ 0.9	- 0.9
Clothing:-					
Boot and Shoe	76,340	3,102	4.1	+ 0.5	- 2.3
Other Clothing	48,700	967	2.0	- 2.2	- 5.5
Pottery	33,000	7,800	23.6	+ 1.9	+ 16.1
Miscellaneous‡	14,201	3,287	23.1	- 0.7	+ 4.5
Total	1,300,404	187,083	14.4	- 0.2	- 1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.0 at 21st August, as compared with 12.3 at the 24th July. A table showing the estimated number insured and the numbers and percentages unemployed in the principal industries appears on p. 375.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in August, derived from returns furnished by certain employers and employers' associations is summarised below:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Aug., 1922.	August, 1922.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining	1,095,777	Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days	Days	Days
Iron	6,082	5.33	+ 0.63	+ 0.63	+ 0.63
Shale	4,173	5.25	+ 0.22	+ 0.67	+ 0.67
		5.92	- 0.08	- 0.08	- 0.08
Pig Iron	16,109	Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	-	126	+ 9	+ 79	+ 79
Iron and Steel	60,448	Mills Working	+ 6	+ 166	+ 166
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
		304,183	+ 6.2	- 14.9	- 14.9

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles:-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	89,026	+ 0.2	+ 6.5	168,505	- 0.4	- 6.6
Woolen	14,664	+ 0.7	+ 17.1	31,224	+ 1.1	+ 33.5
Worsted	23,222	+ 0.0	+ 16.5	57,194	- 3.0	+ 22.9
Other	51,464	+ 0.8	+ 5.8	117,341	- 1.9	+ 0.3
Boot and Shoe	11,173	- 4.1	- 12.7	19,737	- 6.1	- 37.9
Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	195,549	+ 0.1	+ 7.1	394,531	- 1.4	- 1.3

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

† The percentage is based on returns relating to woodworkers and plumbers. ‡ In addition to those totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."

§ Includes returns relating to leather and glass workers and 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.

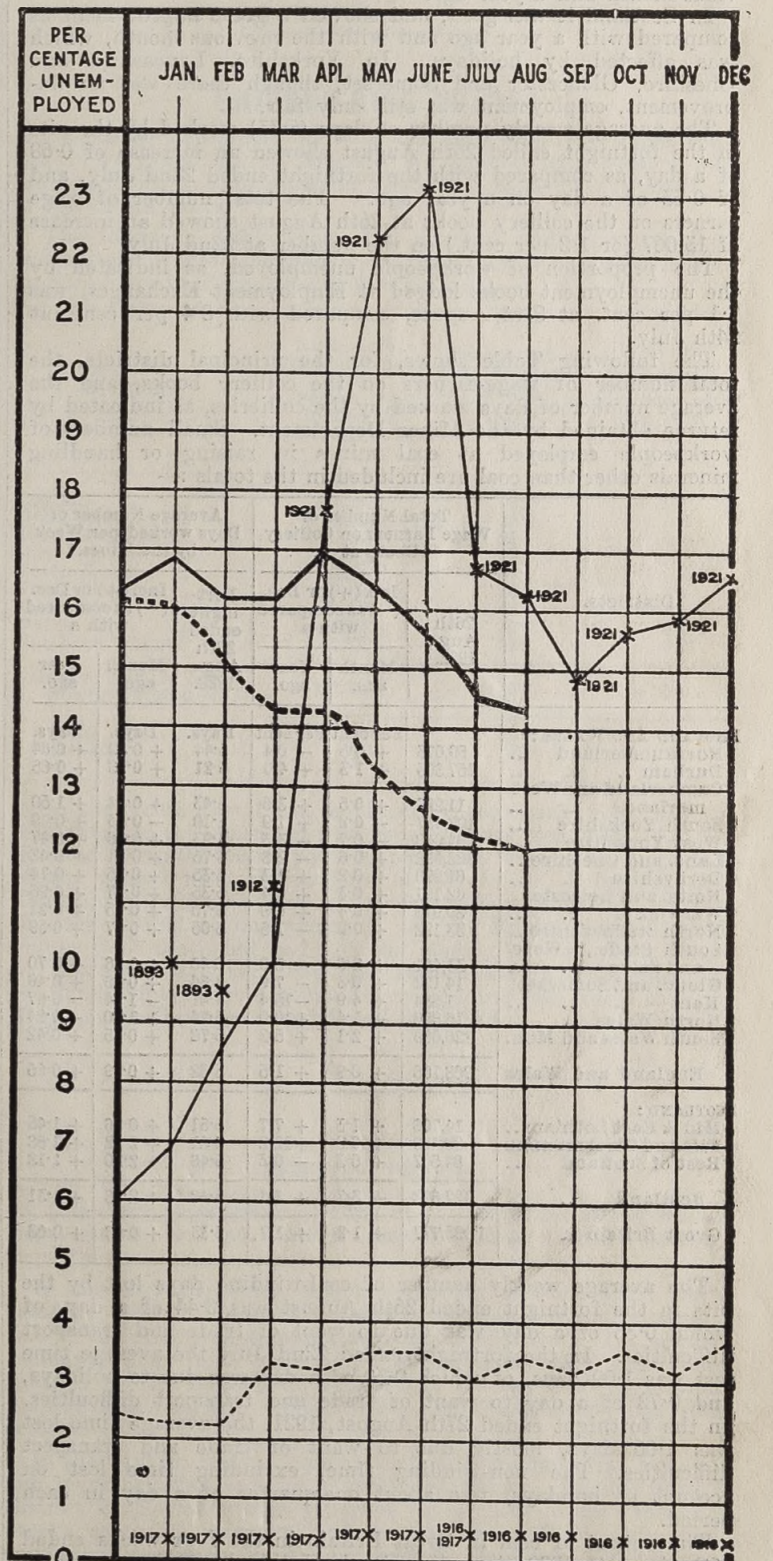
Thin Curve ——— = 1921.

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 375.

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 unemployment insurance figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, figures for Southern Ireland not being available.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August was fairly good on the whole, and showed a marked improvement as compared with both the previous month and a year ago.

In Scotland it was good, and showed a great improvement as compared with a year ago and with the previous month, which was affected by holidays. In Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Gloucester and Somerset, though there was an improvement, employment was still only fair.

The average weekly number of days (5.33) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 26th August showed an increase of 0.68 of a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd July, and of 0.63 of a day on a year ago. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th August showed an increase of 13,067 (or 1.2 per cent.) on the number at 22nd July.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.1 per cent. at 21st August, compared with 8.4 per cent. at 24th July.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
	26th Aug., 1922.		26th Aug., 1922.			
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland ..	59,073	+ 0.5	- 0.4	5.44	+ 0.30	+ 0.64
Durham ..	157,885	+ 1.3	+ 4.0	5.21	+ 0.26	+ 0.65
Cumberland and Westmorland ..	11,259	+ 0.5	+ 3.5	5.43	+ 0.54	+ 1.50
South Yorkshire ..	102,497	- 0.2	+ 1.9	5.10	+ 0.03	+ 0.09
West Yorkshire ..	64,048	- 0.7	- 3.3	4.93	+ 0.26	+ 0.47
Lanc. and Cheshire ..	102,922	+ 0.6	- 2.8	4.76	+ 0.81	+ 0.48
Derbyshire ..	61,990	+ 0.2	+ 2.3	5.35	+ 0.55	+ 0.74
Notts. and Leicester ..	62,191	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	5.35	+ 0.57	+ 0.95
Warwick ..	20,914	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	5.70	+ 0.15	+ 0.21
North Staffordshire ..	33,122	+ 0.0	- 1.5	5.05	+ 0.47	+ 0.59
South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop ..	33,441	+ 2.6	- 5.0	5.40	+ 0.26	+ 0.70
Glouc. and Somerset ..	14,122	+ 0.3	- 7.6	4.84	+ 0.46	+ 0.49
Kent ..	1,694	+ 4.9	- 15.4	4.41	- 1.34	- 0.67
North Wales ..	16,858	+ 1.4	+ 10.0	5.74	+ 1.50	+ 1.24
South Wales and Mon. ..	226,089	+ 2.1	+ 5.2	5.78	+ 0.85	+ 0.42
England and Wales ..	968,105	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	5.32	+ 0.49	+ 0.56
SCOTLAND:						
Mid & East Lothians ..	14,706	+ 1.3	+ 7.7	5.51	+ 0.86	+ 1.45
Fife and Clackmannan ..	28,459	+ 0.6	+ 12.2	5.51	+ 2.72	+ 1.68
Rest of Scotland ..	84,507	+ 5.3	- 0.3	5.46	+ 2.20	+ 1.18
Scotland ..	127,672	+ 3.7	+ 3.1	5.48	+ 2.16	+ 1.31
Great Britain ..	1,095,777	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	5.33	+ 0.68	+ 0.63

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 26th August was 0.44 of a day, of which 0.33 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 22nd July the average time lost was 1.09 days, of which 0.30 of a day was due to holidays, and 0.72 of a day to want of trade and transport difficulties. In the fortnight ended 27th August, 1921, the average time lost was 1.06 days, mostly due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The non-winding time, excluding time lost on account of holidays, was about one-quarter of a day in each period.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1922 (including Bank Holiday), was returned to the Mines Department at 19,051,200 tons, compared with 18,604,400 tons in the four weeks ended 29th July, 1922.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted in August, 1922, to 8,072,930 tons, or 976,816 tons more than in July.

\* The figures in this article only 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 it showed some improvement, continued bad.

Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of August, as shown by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers was 126, compared with 117 at the end of July.

Returns received by the Federation from 75 firms employing 16,109 workpeople at the end of August showed an increase of 0.05 per cent., compared with the number employed at the end of July.

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

District.	Total Number of Furnaces	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Aug., 1922.	July, 1922.	Aug., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Durham and Cleveland	115	28	27	13	+ 1	+ 15
Cumberland and N. Lancs.	46	9	9	3	..	+ 6
Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	12	12	6	..	+ 6
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	25	21	11	+ 4	+ 14
Lincolnshire ..	22	9	9	2	..	+ 7
Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick.	58	13	13	4	..	+ 9
South Wales and Monmouth.	33	10	9	..	+ 1	+ 10
Total (England and Wales)	385	106	100	39	+ 6	+ 67
SCOTLAND ..	102	20	17	8	+ 3	+ 12
TOTAL ..	487	126	117	47	+ 9	+ 79

The production of pig iron in August amounted to 411,700 tons as compared with 399,100 tons in July, and with 94,200 tons in August, 1921, when the industry had been disorganised by the general stoppage at coal mines.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in the tinplate trade during August, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the steel sheet trade the improvement reported in July was still maintained. At the end of August 486 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation, compared with 480 at the end of July. The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 2,631 at 21st August, 1922, compared with 2,629 at 24th July, 1922.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open		Number of Mills in Operation			
	At end of Aug., 1922.		At end of Aug., 1922.			
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate ..	73	..	+ 25	369	+ 2	+ 143
Steel Sheet ..	13	..	+ 2	117	+ 4	+ 23
TOTAL ..	86	..	+ 27	486	+ 6	+ 166

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August, 1922, amounted to 84,221 tons, or 5,673 tons more than in July, 1922, and 65,231 tons more than in August, 1921.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works, though it showed an improvement on the whole, continued slack generally during August. Some works, particularly in Scotland, which had been closed in the previous month were re-opened, but a number were still closed or partially closed and others were working short time owing to lack of orders. According to returns received from firms employing 60,448 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 26th August (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on) showed an increase of 6.2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 14.9 per cent. on a year ago.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 26th August, 1922.		Week ended 26th August, 1922.			
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	5,603	+ 9.9	- 23.1	30,750	+ 9.8	- 28.6
Crucible Furnaces ..	214	+ 5.9	- 20.4	816	+ 26.3	- 0.5
Bessemer Converters ..	682	+ 29.4	+ 3.9	3,366	+ 39.7	+ 78.7
Puddling Forges ..	3,195	+ 29.8	- 15.5	13,487	+ 29.9	- 10.4
Rolling Mills ..	20,907	+ 2.1	- 0.9	94,983	+ 2.4	- 1.5
Forging and Pressing ..	2,656	+ 8.1	- 27.1	12,481	+ 4.3	- 25.9
Founding ..	7,496	+ 4.2	- 22.5	39,470	+ 7.2	- 27.8
Other Departments ..	4,863	+ 2.4	- 30.3	25,997	- 3.9	- 32.4
Mechanics, Labourers ..	14,832	+ 7.8	- 8.3	82,833	+ 8.4	- 7.9
Total ..	60,448	+ 5.8	- 13.6	304,183	+ 6.2	- 14.9
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland and Durham ..	6,195	+ 15.6	- 23.6	31,537	+ 19.8	- 23.0
Cleveland ..	4,879	- 34.6	- 54.7	24,861	- 37.1	- 57.8
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	16,968	+ 1.5	- 15.2	83,511	+ 1.9	- 17.6
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ..	4,021	- 26.0	- 39.6	10,658	- 26.0	- 37.1
Cumbria, Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,321	+ 22.7	+ 51.1	36,260	+ 22.7	+ 43.6
Staffordshire ..	6,713	+ 5.8	- 0.4	34,026	+ 8.0	+ 1.3
Other Midland Counties	3,550	- 1.1	+ 9.8	15,999	+ 1.7	+ 8.5
Wales and Monmouth ..	6,506	- 7.2	+ 40.0	35,343	- 7.5	+ 50.9
Total, England and Wales ..	54,153	- 1.9	- 12.2	273,195	- 1.8	- 13.6
Scotland ..	6,295	+ 22.7	- 23.5	30,988	+ 215.8	- 25.0
Total ..	60,448	+ 5.8	- 13.6	304,183	+ 6.2	- 14.9

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 520,800 tons, compared with 473,100 tons in July, 1922, and with 434,100 tons in August, 1921.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was still bad during August. The improvement of the previous month was, however, maintained, and a tendency towards better conditions was observed in some localities which had shown no improvement in July.

On the North-East Coast employment was still very bad. In Lancashire and West Yorkshire the improvement in the manufacture of textile machinery and accessories was maintained, and other sections showed a slight improvement, except at Barrow. At Oldham employment remained fairly good generally, overtime being again reported in the textile section, and at Accrington employment was fairly good on the whole. Slight improvements were reported from various centres in the Midland and Eastern Counties. In the Wolverhampton district, however, employment in the motor-car and cycle industries declined and was only fair. In the Southern Counties and in Wales there was a slight improvement on the whole.

Although signs of improvement were reported from Glasgow, employment both there and on the East Coast of Scotland remained very bad. At Belfast also conditions were still very bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed, according to the Unemployment Insurance records at 21st August, as compared with 24th July:—

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

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 21st August, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 21st August, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 24th July, 1922.
London ..	23,978	16.7	- 1.1
South-Eastern ..	14,385	17.7	- 1.3
South-Western ..	9,673	17.0	- 0.1
Midlands ..	48,189	22.8	- 0.3
North-Eastern ..	60,971	26.6	- 1.3
North-Western ..	46,036	20.6	- 0.2
Scotland ..	50,062	29.6	- 1.2
Wales ..	1,922	15.6	- 0.8
Northern Ireland ..	3,584	29.4	- ..
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	258,830	22.7	- 0.8
Males ..	251,359	23.8	- 0.8
Females ..	7,471	8.9	- 0.5

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades continued very bad during August. No general improvement was reported, but in ship repairing there was some improvement at a few of the ports.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose Unemployment Insurance Books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 21st August:—

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 21st August, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 21st August, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 24th July, 1922.
London ..	4,383	26.7	- 10.4
South-Eastern ..	2,034	18.2	- 0.6
South-Western ..	9,492	21.4	+ 0.4
Midlands ..	233	26.8	- 2.3
North-Eastern ..	39,637	44.3	- 0.5
North-Western ..	17,434	36.2	+ 0.1
Scotland ..	38,033	43.4	+ 1.1
Wales ..	6,288	26.9	- 0.1
Northern Ireland ..	10,278	28.6	- 0.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	127,812	36.4	- 0.4
Males ..	127,386	36.9	- 0.4
Females ..	426	8.6	- 2.8

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad; a temporary improvement in ship repairing was reported. At the East and South Coast ports employment was again reported slack, except with shipwrights at Wivenhoe, Falmouth and Dartmouth, who reported it as fair. Ship repairing on the Thames showed an improvement. At the Bristol Channel ports employment continued bad; on the Mersey it was quiet, while at Barrow it was very bad and showed a further decline. In Scotland employment continued very bad and was worse than in July; at Belfast also it continued very bad.

COTTON TRADE.

In this trade there was a decline in the preparing and spinning departments, and no marked general change in the weaving department.

In the Egyptian (fine cotton) spinning section, apart from holidays, practically full time was in operation during August; but in the American spinning section, in addition to the annual holidays, many mills were closed for an extra week, as recommended by the Employers' Federation. In the weaving section employment was fair, on the whole, but some short time was worked.

In the Oldham district employment with spinners was fair; in the manufacturing section it continued slack. In the Bolton district employment was reported as slightly worse than a month ago with spinners and card-room workers, but with weavers it was fairly good. In Preston, Blackburn and Darwen employment with weavers was fair; at Preston and Blackburn it was slightly better on the whole than in July.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.5 on the 21st August, as compared with 6.4 on the 24th July.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns showing the numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 26th August, as compared with the previous month and a year ago:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Preparing .. .. .	10,428	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	18,129	- 3.2	- 15.4
Spinning .. .. .	20,881	- 0.1	+ 4.6	37,037	- 2.5	- 8.5
Weaving .. .. .	41,847	+ 0.7	+ 11.6	76,501	+ 1.2	- 2.6
Other .. .. .	8,172	- 0.1	- 0.4	20,721	- 0.5	- 9.5
Not specified .. .. .	7,698	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	16,117	+ 0.5	- 5.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>89,026</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 6.5</b>	<b>168,505</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 6.6</b>

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Ashton .. .. .	4,124	- 3.1	+ 11.7	7,602	- 1.3	+ 5.0
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde .. .. .	5,317	- 0.4	+ 4.6	8,385	- 3.7	- 12.4
Oldham .. .. .	8,691	- 1.2	+ 0.2	18,123	- 4.2	- 16.9
Bolton and Leigh .. .. .	14,014	-	+ 7.8	25,445	- 0.9	- 6.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden .. .. .	8,052	+ 0.1	- 6.9	13,326	- 4.4	- 24.1
Manchester .. .. .	5,189	+ 0.3	+ 4.1	8,782	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Preston and Chorley .. .. .	7,123	- 1.2	+ 26.4	12,640	+ 1.6	+ 6.1
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen .. .. .	12,108	+ 1.5	- 0.6	25,598	+ 0.0	- 11.4
Buruley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson .. .. .	11,558	+ 1.3	+ 16.1	26,654	+ 8.3	+ 4.4
Other Lancashire Towns .. .. .	4,339	+ 1.5	+ 17.3	7,783	+ 0.1	+ 10.5
Yorkshire Towns .. .. .	3,998	+ 2.0	+ 9.8	7,493	+ 3.0	+ 3.2
Other Districts .. .. .	4,527	+ 0.2	+ 13.0	6,667	- 13.7	- 14.2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>89,026</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 6.5</b>	<b>168,505</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 6.6</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 74,876,300 lbs. in August, 1922, compared with 104,290,100 lbs. in the previous month, and with 47,921,100 lbs. in August, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,408,500 lbs. in August, 1922, compared with 19,852,300 lbs. in July, 1922, and 15,285,600 lbs. in August, 1921. The exports of cotton piece goods were 377,985,000 square yards, as compared with 443,609,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 212,402,800 square yards in August, 1921.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

DURING August employment on the whole was not quite so good as a month earlier. In the woollen section about one quarter of the operatives covered by the Returns were on short time to the extent of 7 hours per week, as compared with about one-tenth in the worsted section, who lost about nine hours a week on the average.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.8 at 21st August, as compared with 3.9 at 24th July.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

Employment showed a slight improvement in the spinning department; in the other departments there were local changes, but no general movement of importance.

There was an improvement at Huddersfield at the end of the month, partly due, however, to pressure to complete orders before the local trade holidays. The improvement in the very low woollen trade was maintained. There was also some improvement in the blanket trade in Yorkshire. In the flannel trade employment showed little change. Employment was good in the Scottish tweed mills, nearly all firms being on full time.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid in the week ended 26th August :-

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting .. .. .	383	- 1.8	+ 25.4	909	- 2.7	+ 40.9
Spinning .. .. .	3,470	+ 2.7	+ 20.7	7,494	+ 3.5	+ 43.6
Weaving .. .. .	5,600	- 0.5	+ 14.9	10,459	+ 0.4	+ 34.2
Other Departments .. .. .	4,286	+ 0.6	+ 12.4	10,118	+ 0.5	+ 22.4
Not Specified .. .. .	925	+ 2.4	+ 39.5	2,244	+ 1.5	+ 52.4
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>14,664</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 17.1</b>	<b>31,224</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 33.5</b>

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

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Huddersfield District .. .. .	1,278	+ 2.7	+ 28.7	3,343	+ 6.4	+ 60.0
Leeds District .. .. .	1,570	- 2.2	+ 36.6	3,394	- 3.0	+ 31.7
Dewsbury and Batley District .. .. .	1,472	- 2.8	+ 5.3	3,353	- 1.8	+ 30.3
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	1,845	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	4,116	+ 0.7	+ 27.3
<b>Total, West Riding .. .. .</b>	<b>6,165</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 14.9</b>	<b>14,206</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 35.6</b>
Scotland .. .. .	3,852	+ 2.9	+ 40.9	8,279	+ 6.3	+ 77.1
Other Districts .. .. .	4,647	+ 0.2	+ 5.0	8,739	- 2.3	+ 6.0
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>14,664</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 17.1</b>	<b>31,224</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 33.5</b>

WORSTED TRADE.

In this section there was, on the whole, a slight decline compared with the previous month. Operatives in the wool-combing and spinning departments continued well employed. There was a slight falling off in worsted spinning, and also a decline in the manufacturing branches, particularly in the dress goods trade in the Bradford and Keighley districts. Employment in all departments and districts was much better than a year ago.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the number of workpeople employed and amount of wages paid :-

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting and Combing .. .. .	4,407	- 0.2	+ 17.4	12,018	- 2.5	+ 18.8
Spinning .. .. .	15,174	- 0.4	+ 15.7	24,737	- 2.5	+ 20.6
Weaving .. .. .	5,347	- 0.1	+ 13.2	10,938	- 6.4	+ 40.7
Other Departments .. .. .	2,420	+ 4.2	+ 19.9	6,182	+ 0.7	+ 23.2
Not Specified .. .. .	1,814	- 1.1	+ 28.9	3,379	- 4.4	+ 13.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>29,222</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 16.5</b>	<b>57,194</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>+ 22.9</b>

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
Bradford District .. .. .	15,285	+ 0.3	+ 16.2	30,835	- 4.8	+ 28.2
Keighley District .. .. .	5,022	- 2.1	+ 7.2	10,159	- 2.8	+ 10.7
Halifax District .. .. .	3,503	+ 0.3	+ 12.7	6,683	+ 0.6	+ 5.3
Huddersfield District .. .. .	2,166	+ 1.6	+ 56.1	4,026	- 2.3	+ 64.1
Other parts of West Riding .. .. .	2,079	+ 0.7	+ 13.5	3,811	+ 3.5	+ 24.8
<b>Total, West Riding .. .. .</b>	<b>28,115</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 16.1</b>	<b>65,514</b>	<b>- 3.1</b>	<b>+ 22.1</b>
Other Districts .. .. .	1,107	+ 0.4	+ 28.5	1,680	- 1.1	+ 57.9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>29,222</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 16.5</b>	<b>57,194</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>+ 22.9</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 70,167,700 lbs. in August, 1922, compared with 29,677,900 lbs. in July, 1922, and 29,312,200 lbs. in August, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 17,525,900 square yards, compared with 17,214,200 in July, 1922, and 8,232,200 square yards in August, 1921.

The exports of blankets were 61,457 pairs, 49,947 pairs, and 42,012 pairs in August, 1922, July, 1922, and August, 1921, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING August employment showed a further decline in most of the Midland centres and in the machine sewn section at Norwich. There was also a falling off in the Rossendale Valley and in Scotland. On the other hand, there was a further marked improvement at Bristol and Kingswood, and some improvement at Kettering; only two or three factories at Kettering, however, were running full time at the end of the month.

Returns received from firms employing 38,826 workpeople showed about 30 per cent. on short time at the end of the month, to the extent of about 12 hours a week on the average.

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 21st August, as compared with 6.7 on the 24th July.

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

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

England and Wales :-	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
London .. .. .	2,080	- 2.0	+ 12.2	5,001	- 3.3	+ 10.1
Leicester .. .. .	8,837	- 0.8	- 0.2	20,703	- 4.6	+ 0.9
Leicester Country District .. .. .	2,653	- 1.2	- 0.6	6,230	+ 0.0	- 9.0
Northampton .. .. .	6,991	+ 0.2	- 0.3	16,854	- 3.1	- 8.9
Northampton Country District .. .. .	7,884	+ 1.2	+ 7.1	18,062	+ 2.8	- 0.3
Kettering .. .. .	3,160	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	8,082	+ 7.7	- 3.4
Stafford and District .. .. .	2,482	- 0.3	+ 4.1	5,152	- 15.0	- 10.5
Norwich and District .. .. .	4,317	- 0.3	+ 32.7	9,027	- 3.7	+ 32.3
Bristol and Kingswood .. .. .	2,017	+ 8.4	+ 7.3	4,519	+ 13.1	+ 2.1
Leeds and District .. .. .	1,744	+ 5.1	+ 6.3	4,032	+ 0.6	+ 2.9
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) .. .. .	4,074	+ 2.5	+ 16.8	9,519	- 6.7	+ 14.9
Birmingham and District .. .. .	1,006	+ 0.7	+ 6.0	2,023	- 5.8	- 1.8
Other parts of England and Wales .. .. .	1,449	+ 3.1	+ 9.0	2,826	+ 4.2	- 0.0
<b>England and Wales .. .. .</b>	<b>48,674</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 6.4</b>	<b>112,030</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>
Scotland .. .. .	2,355	+ 2.3	- 3.0	4,933	- 5.7	- 8.9
Ireland .. .. .	435	+ 0.7	- 11.8	878	+ 1.3	- 18.6
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>51,494</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>	<b>117,841</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1922, amounted to 74,950 dozen pairs, or 19,031 dozen pairs more than in July, 1922, and 37,697 dozen pairs more than in August, 1921.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during August was generally slack. Short time was worked in a number of districts, and bad weather made conditions rather worse. As compared with the preceding month, however, a slight improvement was reported with some sections in London and at several larger provincial towns, including Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leicester, Portsmouth, Cardiff and Swansea. The percentage unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books remaining lodged at Employment Exchanges, showed a slight decline in most of the geographical divisions shown in the table given below, the London division showing the most marked improvement.

Among the various occupations, employment generally remained fair with plasterers and slack with other skilled building trade operatives, although there was some improvement with bricklayers and painters. With builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works employment remained bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 21st August, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 24th July :-

Occupation.	Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 21st Aug., 1922	Percentage of Unemployment at 21st Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 24th July, 1922.
<b>Building Trade.</b>			
Carpenters .. .. .	11,296	8.3	- 0.3
Bricklayers .. .. .	5,457	8.7	- 1.3
Masons .. .. .	1,943	8.1	- 0.5
Plasterers .. .. .	1,183	6.7	+ 0.1
Painters .. .. .	10,832	9.3	- 1.3
Plumbers .. .. .	3,779	10.4	- 0.3
All other occupations .. .. .	76,904	20.3	- 0.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>111,394</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>

Construction of Works.	Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 21st Aug., 1922	Percentage of Unemployment at 21st Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 24th July, 1922.
Navvies .. .. .	8,911	24.7	- 1.6
All other occupations .. .. .	14,620	19.1	+ 0.2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>23,531</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>134,925</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 21st Aug., 1922	Percentage of Unemployment at 21st Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 24th July, 1922.
London .. .. .	27,381	14.5	- 2.5
South-Eastern .. .. .	13,663	10.6	- 0.5
South-Western .. .. .	14,130	13.5	- 0.4
Midlands .. .. .	17,380	18.0	- 0.4
North-Eastern .. .. .	18,998	16.8	+ 0.5
North-Western .. .. .	18,908	15.9	- 0.9
Scotland .. .. .	14,427	17.2	+ 0.3
Wales .. .. .	6,022	16.3	- 0.6
Northern Ireland .. .. .	4,016	29.0	+ 0.2
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .</b>	<b>134,925</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>

Males .. .. .	134,620	15.2	- 0.8
Females .. .. .	305	4.1	-

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained bad on the whole, and was worse than in July. At Glasgow, however, it was reported as good and better than in the previous month. In North Staffordshire district many works were closed for an extended holiday period.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.0 at 21st August, as compared with 14.5 at 24th July.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
China Manufacture .. .. .	1,601	+ 1.3	- 14.9	2,141	- 15.4	- 57.8
Earthenware Manufacture .. .. .	8,002	- 6.1	- 11.5	14,042	- 9.7	- 37.3
Other Branches (including unspecified) .. .. .	1,570	+ 1.2	- 16.1	3,554	+ 20.7	- 17.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,173</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 12.7</b>	<b>19,737</b>	<b>- 6.1</b>	<b>- 37.9</b>

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during August, although subject to considerable fluctuation, was again fair on the whole. The demand for men, although increased to some extent by American coal requirements, still failed to absorb the numbers available.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.9 at 21st August, as compared with 19.8 at 24th July.

Employment on the Thames was only moderate for the greater part of the month, but afterwards a distinct revival was experienced and employment was fair. Similar conditions prevailed on the Tyne and at Hull, but on the Tees and Wear an early briskness was followed by a decline. At Southampton the demand was fairly steady, a slight decrease in unemployment for able seamen being discounted by a decrease in the demand for firemen and trimmers. At Swansea employment was fair throughout, but at the other Bristol Channel ports it was moderate, with an improvement towards the end of the month. Increased activity was experienced in the foreign-going trade on the Mersey at the end of the month, and employment was fairly good.

On the Clyde a revival about the middle of the month only temporarily checked a gradual decline, and a large number of men failed to obtain engagements. Employment at Leith followed somewhat similar lines, and was very slack at the end of the month. At Belfast there was a moderate demand, which, however, diminished considerably in the last week.

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

Table showing Number of Seamen\* shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during August. Columns include Principal Ports, Aug. 1922, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, and Eight months ended (Aug. 1922, Aug. 1921).

NOTE.

In view of the need for economy in Government expenditure, the compilation and publication of detailed reports and statistics in this section of the GAZETTE relating to the state of employment in the undermentioned industries has been discontinued:—

- List of industries where detailed reports and statistics have been discontinued, including Iron, Shale and Other Mining and Quarrying; Miscellaneous Metal Trades; Linen Trade; Jute Trade; Hosiery Trade; Silk Trade; Lace Trade; Carpet Trade; Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing and Finishing Trades; Felt Hat Trade; Tailoring Trade; Shirt and Collar Trade; Other Clothing Trades; Leather Trades; Woodworking and Furnishing Trades; Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding Trades; Brick and Cement Trades; Glass Trades; Food Preparation Trades; Fishing Industry; Agriculture.

Such information as is still available with regard to employment in these industries, however, is incorporated in the general article on Employment in August, which appears on page 368.

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

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 28th August, was 1,378,390, of whom 1,121,035 were men, 47,998 boys, 172,614 women, and 36,745 girls. Compared with 31st July there was a decrease of 21,841. The men's Live Register decreased by 30,426, but in the case of women and juveniles there were increases of 2,946 and 5,639 respectively. The increase in the juveniles Live Register was mainly due to the fact that many boys and girls, having just left school, registered at Exchanges for their first situation.

During the four weeks ended 28th August, 43,369 vacancies were filled by Employment Exchanges, of which 23,289 were for men, 12,451 for women, and 7,629 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th August, 1922:—

Table summarising the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 28th August, 1922. Columns include Week ended, Applications by Employers, Vacancies Filled, Applications outstanding at end of week (From Workpeople (Live Registers), From Employers).

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but statistics for the four weeks ended 7th August are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of applications (483,612) from workpeople during the four weeks ended 7th August showed a daily average of 21,027—a decrease of 1,427, or 6.4 per cent., compared with the daily average of the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 14,809, women for 4,021, and juveniles for 2,197—increases of 6.8 per cent. and 18.0 per cent. respectively in the case of women and juveniles, and a decrease of 12.0 per cent. in the case of men.

Vacancies Notified.—During the four weeks ended 7th August there were 50,378 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 2,190, as compared with 2,409 during the preceding period. Of this daily average 1,011 were for men, 791 for women, and 388 for juveniles—decreases of 1.0 per cent., 15.4 per cent., and 14.4 per cent. respectively in the case of men, women and juveniles, compared with the previous month.

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 41,617—a daily average of 1,809, as compared with 1,966 during the previous statistical month. The average daily number of vacancies filled by men, women and juveniles decreased by 3.4 per cent., 15.7 per cent., and 9.3 per cent. respectively, compared with the month ended 10th July.

Juveniles.—During the period, 26,259 applications were received from boys and 24,257 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 3,988, and 3,610 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls 4,954 vacancies were notified, and 4,299 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles 20.8 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 month ended 7th August have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below.

In the building trades 5,610 vacancies were notified for men, and 4,831 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were:—Carpenters, 1,189 vacancies notified and 1,062 filled; bricklayers, 675 vacancies notified and 605 filled; painters, 1,655 vacancies notified and 1,362 filled; and builder's labourers, 850 vacancies and 800 placings.

The number of men on the Live Register in the building trades was 97,906† at 7th August, compared with 105,835† at 10th July.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the four weeks ended 7th August was 11,961—approximately 66 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for women. Of this number 4,954 were for resident domestic servants, 2,403 for non-resident domestic servants, 2,479 for charwomen, and 1,591 for waitresses, other domestic occupations accounting for 534.

Of the 3,350 vacancies filled (about 64 per cent. of the total), 2,637 were placings in resident domestic service, 1,784 as non-resident, 2,114 as charwomen and 1,395 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 7th August for work in the domestic services was 28,072, compared with 29,855 on 10th July.

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 7th August was 1,685.

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

† The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 28th August there were on the Live Registers 1,690,000 men, 157,400 women, and 83,800 juveniles, compared with 1,404,200 men, 311,400 women, and 108,200 juveniles at 10th January, 1922.

‡ Workmen on short time are not included.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.\*

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

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

Large table showing Unemployment and Short-Time Working in Insured Industries. Columns include Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople (Males, Females, Total), Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 21st August, 1922 (Males, Females, Total), Percentage Unemployed (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 24th July, 1922), and Number of Short-Time Workers claiming Unemployment Insurance Benefit at 21st August, 1922 (Males, Females, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 24th July, 1922).

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administration of Unemployment Insurance in the Irish Free State having been transferred to the Provisional Government as from 1st April (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1922, page 159).



TRADE DISPUTES.\*

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 32, as compared with 21 in the previous month, and 62 in August, 1921. In these new disputes about 11,000 workpeople were involved either directly or indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 20,000 workpeople were involved in 35 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in August was thus 67, involving about 31,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during August of about 310,000 working days.

The principal dispute in progress in August was that which began in July involving in all about 14,000 workpeople in the printing trades at various centres in England and Wales, and at Belfast.

The following Table classifies the disputes in progress in August by groups of industries :—

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in August.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in August.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in August.
	Started before 1st August.	Started in August.	Total.		
Building .. .. .	7	4	11	2,000	22,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	9	6	15	11,000	94,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	8	8	16	3,000	28,000
Printing, &c. . . . .	1	2	3	14,000	160,000
Other Trades . . . . .	10	12	22	1,000	8,000
<b>Total, Aug., 1922 ..</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>312,000</b>
<i>Total, July, 1922 ..</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>46,000</i>	<i>445,000</i>
<i>Total, Aug., 1921 ..</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>40,000†</i>	<i>458,000†</i>

**Causes.**—Of the 32 disputes beginning in August, 14, directly involving 6,600 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 7, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on other wages

questions; 7, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 14 new disputes, directly involving about 5,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving about 14,000 workpeople. The dispute in the printing trades resulted in a compromise. Of the remaining settlements, 4 were in favour of the workpeople, 6 in favour of the employers, and 18 were compromises. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1921 AND 1922.‡

The following Table gives comparative statistics for the first eight months of 1921 and 1922 :—

Groups of Industries.	Jan. to Aug., 1921.			Jan. to Aug., 1922.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. .. .	99	22,000	450,000	50	8,000	143,000
Mining and Quarrying ..	48	1,201,000	72,622,000	116	103,000	1,217,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	65	70,000	4,103,000	46	347,000	17,125,000
Other Metal .. .. .	46	12,000	260,000	42	10,600	251,000
Textile .. .. .	20	379,000	6,886,000	14	4,000	56,000
Clothing .. .. .	22	4,000	77,000	21	4,000	59,000
Transport .. .. .	25	24,000	281,000	38	7,000	90,000
Agriculture and Fishing ..	11	4,000	110,000	4	3,000	74,000
Printing, &c., Trades ..	4	1,000	2,000	9	19,000	318,000
Woodworking and Furnishing ..	28	5,000	115,000	16	2,000	46,000
Food, &c., Trades ..	8	1,000	15,000	17	4,000	66,000
Other Trades .. .. .	82	19,000	246,000	27	3,000	50,000
Employees of Public Authorities ..	18	3,000	39,000	26	4,000	89,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1,745,000</b>	<b>85,216,000</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>518,000</b>	<b>19,584,000</b>

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING AUGUST, 1922.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute Began.		Cause or Object. §	Result. §
	Directly.	Indirectly. §	Began.	Ended.		
<b>BUILDING TRADES:—</b> Plasterers and labourers—Scotland	1,000	..	26 June	..	Against application to plasterers of a reduction in wages decided upon, for building trade operatives generally, by the National Wages and Conditions Council.	No settlement reported.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING:—</b> Coal miners, etc.—Rotherham (near)	1,320	..	9 Feb.	..	Against proposed reduction in piece-work base rates.	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, etc., and bye-product workers—Barnsley (near)	1,500	100	2 Aug.	14 Aug.	Men having agreed to accept local reductions in wages, refused to continue work upon learning of further district reduction involved under the August ascertainment.	Work resumed on terms of the August ascertainment; local reductions in question withdrawn, but revision of local prices to be considered.
Coal miners, fillers, etc.—Pontefract (near)	1,026	1,049	10 Aug.	23 Aug.	Against proposed scale of deductions from the total weight of contents of all tubs on account of allged excessive amount of dirt filled with coal.	Deduction to be made only from men whose tubs are found to contain excessive dirt.
Coal miners, etc.—Ebbw Vale	3,500	..	24 Aug.	26 Aug.	Dissatisfaction with an arbitration award fixing piece prices and day rates of wages, and providing for the cancellation of certain special local allowances.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES:—</b> Spring knife grinders, cutters and finishers—Sheffield.	500	..	17 July	..	Against proposed new piece-work price list.	No settlement reported.
Apprentices and other workpeople (motor vehicle manufacture)—Southport	208	582	27 July	15 Aug. ¶	Against proposed reduction in scale of wages.	Proposed reduction accepted.
<b>PRINTING TRADES:—</b> Members of the Typographical Association and other workpeople in the printing trades.—Various centres in England and Wales, and Belfast.	13,000	1,000	21 July	17 Aug.	Against reduction in wages in accordance with a decision of the Industrial Court, to whom the question had been referred by representatives of the parties. (See also page 220 of the August GAZETTE.)	Agreement effected between the parties providing for acceptance of the reduction, but postponing the final statement from January to May, 1923; no further changes in wages to be proposed during 1923. (See also pages 363 and 383.)

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † Revised figure. ‡ In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals. The extent of such duplication is very slight except in the mining and quarrying group, where, in 1921, about 46,000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute. § The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. ¶ Estimated figure. † The annual works holidays occurred during the period of the dispute and were extended on account of it.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see note in next column), the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £450,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 2,000,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £15,000 in the wages of over 90,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected are shown below :

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	66,000	474,000	£ 13,200	£ 116,300
Engineering, shipbuilding and other Metal Trades ..	25,000	1,161,000	1,600	281,300
Transport .. .. .	..	113,000	..	9,500
Other Industries .. .. .	2,000	292,000	200	42,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>2,040,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>449,400</b>

In the mining group the principal reductions affected coal miners in Durham and in the Yorkshire and East Midlands district; in the latter district the decrease amounted to over 14 per cent. on current rates, while in Durham it was rather under 1 per cent. In Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire the wages of the lower-paid day-wage workers employed at coal mines were increased as a result of subsistence allowances which were granted in August, with effect from July.

In the metal group the principal change affected workpeople in the engineering industry, who sustained the second of the three reductions of 5s. 6d. per week arranged to operate in July, August and September respectively. A similar reduction was made in the wages of workpeople in several other industries, including engineers in steelworks and shipyards in certain districts, sheet metal workers, gas meter makers, bridge builders, weighing machine makers, and railway wagon and carriage builders employed by federated firms. Steel smelters sustained a decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates (equivalent to about 2½ and 3 per cent. on current rates for different classes of men); and this change involved corresponding reductions in the wages of steel millmen in Scotland and a large number of semi-skilled and unskilled men in iron and steel works in various districts. Iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands had their wages reduced by 5 per cent. on standard rates (3½ per cent. on current rates), and steel workers at Sheffield by 1s. 8d. per shift. The war wage of ship-repairers in South Wales was reduced by 2s. 6d. per week. Wire drawers had their bonus on earnings up to £2 per week reduced by 10 per cent., the wages of brass workers at Birmingham were reduced by ½d. per hour, and those of edge tool, etc., workers at Sheffield by 10s. 6d. per week. There were small increases in the wages of electrical cable makers, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers.

In the transport group there was a reduction of 1s. per week in the wages of workpeople employed in furniture warehousing and removal, coal trimmers sustained a decrease of 8½ per

cent. on their 1920 tariff, and road transport workers in various towns in Lancashire decreases of 1s. or 2s. per week.

In other industries the reductions reported included one of ½d. per hour or 4d. per shift for men in the gas industry; 3s. a week for letterpress printers in provincial towns in England and Wales; ½d. per hour for men on civil engineering work; 1d. per hour for coopers; 2s. and 1s. respectively for men and women in the seed crushing industry; and ½d. per hour for adult males in the cement industry.

As the result of Orders made under the Trade Boards Acts, reductions were made in the minimum rates fixed for workpeople in the tin box, boot and shoe repairing, dressmaking and women's light clothing, corset, paper bag, paper box, and button trades.

Of the changes taking effect in August, two, affecting over 66,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 5 affecting 2,500, were arranged by conciliation; 32, affecting nearly 326,000, took effect under "cost of living" sliding scales (including three which are embodied in Orders under the Trade Boards Acts); 48, affecting over 635,000 workpeople, under other sliding scales; while the remaining 78 changes were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or took effect as a result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 5 cases, involving 29,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Summary of Changes in January—August, 1922.

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building .. .. .	100	515,000	£ 20	£ 385,500
Mining and Quarrying ..	17,300	1,089,000	3,160	602,300
Iron and Steel .. .. .	100	236,000	100	219,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	..	1,306,000	..	268,100
Other Metal .. .. .	..	351,000	..	161,000
Textile .. .. .	750	974,000	100	338,700
Clothing .. .. .	..	696,000	..	152,900
Transport .. .. .	100	986,000	15	443,600
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	..	187,000	..	39,100
Furniture and Woodworking ..	..	91,000	..	40,800
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c. ..	..	272,000	..	113,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	50	280,000	5	64,000
Public Utility Services ..	50	346,000	10	154,700
Other .. .. .	50	156,000	15	44,400
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>7,495,000</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,627,600</b>

Hours of Labour.

Only two changes were reported in August, particulars of which are given on p. 386.

[NOTE.—The above statistics 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.]

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

NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in August, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during August 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.)
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Construction of Works).</b>				
Building	Douglas and District (Isle of Man)	5 Aug.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers	Decrease* of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.
	Great Britain	9 Aug. 1st pay after 17 Aug.	Painters .. .. . Men employed on civil engineering constructional works	Increase to a rate of 1s. 6d. per hour.† Decrease* of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 4d.; Class I. districts, 1s. 3½d.; Class II., 1s. 2½d.; Class III., 1s. 1½d.; Class IV., 1s. 0½d.; Class V., 11½d.
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>				
Coal Mining	Durham .. .. .	1 Aug.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Decrease of 1.62 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages at the minimum of 89 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 8d. per day.
	Yorkshire and East Midland Area†	7 July	Lower paid day wage workers employed at coal mines	Decrease of 21.78 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, leaving wages at the minimum of 32½ per cent. above the standard of 1911. Subsistence allowances granted at the following rates:—Workers 21 years of age and over, 1s. per shift, provided that gross daily wage does not exceed 7s. 9d.; workers 18 years and under 21 years, 9d. per shift, provided that gross daily wage does not exceed 7s.; workers 16 years and under 18 years, 6d. per shift, provided that gross daily wage does not exceed 5s.

\* The decrease took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." ‡ Viz., Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire. § In West Yorkshire the surface workers' percentage on the 1911 standard from 1st August was 30.34 for the Eastern Area and 27 for the Western Area.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).</b>				
Coke and By-Products	Durham ... ..	1 Aug.	Coke and by-product workers ...	Decrease of 1.62 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, leaving wages at the minimum of 89 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 8d. per day.
Iron Mining	Cumberland ... ..	Next ordinary bargain letting day after 4 Aug.	Iron-ore miners ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 2d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. 5d. to 7s. 3d.).
			Winding enginemen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 1½d. per shift (8s. 9½d. to 8s. 8d.).
Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	6 Aug.	Other underground and surface workers	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 1d. per shift for men, and of ½d. for boys under 16.
	Northumberland ...	1 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 44 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
	West Cumberland	14 Aug.	Granite and whinstone quarry workers	Decrease of 5s. per week.
Quarrying	South Wales ... ..	1 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 2½d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 2½d. per shift for other adult classes, and of 1d. per shift for boys. Rates after change: knobblers, 8s. 6d. per shift; day borers (1st class), 8s.; day labourers, (1st class), 7s. 4d.; ruddmen, 6s. 10d.
			Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, loco. drivers, crane drivers, etc., 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour.
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.</b>				
Pig Iron Manufacture	North Lincolnshire	6 Aug.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 44 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Minimum rate for labourers after change: 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 44 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 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 34½ per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: patternmakers, 44s.; boiler-smiths, 43s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians and armature winders, 42s.; machinemen (millers, bovers, planers, etc.), 30s. to 38s.; strikers, 30s. and 32s. 6d. (after one year), plus in each case the percentage addition of 3½ per cent. and a tonnage bonus.
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	2nd full pay in Aug.	Bricklayers' and joiners' labourers at blastfurnaces and joiners and mechanics on maintenance work	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 0.57d. per hour† (11.07d. to 10.70d.).
			Workpeople at blastfurnaces and joiners and mechanics on maintenance work	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3½ per cent. on the standard of 1919, leaving wages 35½ per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus; and subject to a minimum wage of 39s. per week for adults.
Pig Iron Manufacture	North Staffordshire	28 Aug.	Loco drivers, shunters, firemen, shedmen and cleaners employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
			Steel smelting:— Steel melters, pitmen, gas producermen, charge wheelers, etc.	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3½ per cent. on the standard of 1905, leaving melters' wages 42½ per cent. (basic process) and 17½ per cent. (acid process) above the standard.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Scotland	6 Aug.†	Semi-skilled workers and labourers:— Not on a 47 hour week ...	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates of 1921, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard.†
			On a 47 hour week ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of ½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of 77.6 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.†
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales	7 Aug.	Steel sheet millmen ... ..	Increase, under sliding scale,* of 2 per cent. on the standard of 1891, making wages 47 per cent. above the standard.
			Roll turners ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of ½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of 77.6 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Scotland	6 Aug.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., in puddling forges and rolling mills:— Not on a 47 hour week ...	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates of 1921, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard.†
			On a 47 hour week ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of ½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of 77.6 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.†
Pig Iron Manufacture	North of England	6 Aug.†	Engineers, electricians, strikers, motor attendants, arc lamp trimmers, boilermakers and patternmakers employed at blast furnaces and iron and steel works	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of ½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of 77.6 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.†
			Bricklayers' labourers ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 0.30d. per hour† (10.95d. to 10.55d.).
Pig Iron Manufacture	North-East Coast	6 Aug.	Workpeople employed in rolling mills and production departments	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates of 1920, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard.
			Gas producermen, firemen, etc.	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 5s. per shift, plus tonnage bonus, plus 42½ per cent.
Pig Iron Manufacture	North-East Coast	21 Aug.	Forgemen, forgemen's assistants and framesmiths	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
			Iron puddlers ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 5 per cent. on standard rates of 1919, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard rate of 13s. 6d. per ton.
Pig Iron Manufacture	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire)	7 Aug.	Iron and steel millmen ... ..	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 5 per cent. on standard of 1908, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard.
			Other classes ... ..	War bonuses reduced by 1s. per week for men, by 6d. for youths 18 to 21 years, and by 3d. per week for boys under 18 years.

\* The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.  
 † In the case of semi-skilled men and labourers in receipt of base rates of 5s. per shift or less, or 7.66d. per hour or less, the reduction takes effect in three equal instalments on 6th August, 10th September and 8th October. In the case of engineers, etc., it was divided similarly into three instalments, irrespective of basis wages.  
 ‡ The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 73½ in the Workington area and 68½ in the Furness area.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE—(continued).</b>				
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	Sheffield ... ..	14 Aug.	Shift workers and youths employed in heavy rolling mills, forges, press shops, Siemens departments, electric furnaces, and in hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops	Consolidated war bonus previously paid reduced by 10d. per shift (5s. 10d. to 5s.) for men 18 years of age and over.
			28 Aug.	Adult male shift workers and youths on men's work who receive men's bonus (including pot makers) employed in crucible steel shops
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	Sheffield ... ..	14 Aug.	Dayworkers, 21 years of age and over, on a 47 hour week in hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops	Consolidated war bonus previously paid reduced by 10d. per shift for men 18 years of age and over (leaving a total bonus of 3s. per shift, plus 17½ per cent. on total and tonnage earnings), and by 4d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age.
			28 Aug.	Engineers, warehousemen and other daymen, 21 years of age and over, on a 47 hour week, employed in heavy and hire rolling mills, forges, press and tilting shops and crucible steel shops
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	South-West Wales	6 Aug.	Maintenance men (fitters, electricians, blacksmiths, etc.) employed in Siemens steel works	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week, leaving a war wage of 15s. 6d.
			Boys under 18 years of age ...	Decrease of 2s. per week for skilled men (75s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.).
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	South Wales and Monmouthshire	July	Strikers in steel works ... ..	Bonus of 3d. per shift granted in lieu of 20 per cent. on basis rates previously paid.
			1 July	Engineers' apprentices in steel works
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	West of Scotland	1 Aug.	Steel millmen, gas producermen, charge wheelers, enginemen, crane men and firemen	Make-up fixed at amounts varying from 2s. per week for those in first year to 14s. for those in fifth year. Decreases in make-up of 1s. for those in fifth year, and 2s. per week for those in third and fourth year.
			6 Aug.*	Semi-skilled workers and labourers
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	West of Scotland	23 Aug.	Bricklayers' labourers in steel works	Decrease, under sliding scale,† of ½ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of 77.6 per cent. of that advance since 1st May, 1921.*
			Mechanics, etc., employed at steel plants and mills	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week, leaving a war wage of 24s. 6d. per week.
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	West of Scotland	23 Aug.	Mechanics, etc., employed at puddling forges and rolling mills	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
			MECHANICAL AND SHIPBUILDING.	
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Great Britain (excluding certain districts in South Wales and Monmouthshire) and Belfast†	28 Aug.	Adult males employed in the engineering, boiler-making and foundry trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.‡
			28 Aug.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in shipyards, whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering trade
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Great Britain ...	13 Aug.	Adult males (including engineers) employed in H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty establishments	Decrease of 3s. per week.
			27 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade:— Timeworkers (including engineers and other craftsmen and semi-skilled and unskilled men)
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avonmouth and Bristol	Pay week beginning 17 Aug.	Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up and drillers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (12s. 6d. to 10s.) in war bonus.
			Shipwrights ... ..	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (12s. 6d. to 10s.) in the war bonus paid when on piecework; and of 2s. 6d. per week (10s. to 7s. 6d.) in the war wage paid when on time-work. Time rate after change: 65s. per week plus war wage of 7s. 6d.
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Swansea, Llanelli, Neath and Mid-Glamorgan	6 Aug.	Males, 21 years of age and over, employed in engineering and foundry shops	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (26s. to 23s. 6d.) in war bonus. Rates after change: 39s. per week plus war bonus of 23s. 6d.
			Rivet warmers ... ..	Decrease of 2s. per week (75s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.) for skilled men, and of proportionate amounts for intermediate grades.
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Cardiff and Barry Districts‡	Week beginning 10 or 11 Aug.	Fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders, brassmoulders, brassfounders, dressers, smiths' strikers, cupola men and labourers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders and coremakers, 72s. 6d.; brassfounders, 74s. 6d.; dressers, 59s. 6d.; labourers, 54s. 6d.
			Newport (Mon.) and District	1st pay in Aug.

\* In the case of semi-skilled men and labourers in receipt of base rates of 5s. per shift or less and 7.66d. per hour or less, the reduction takes effect in three equal instalments on 6 August, 10 September, and 8 October.  
 † The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.  
 ‡ The above decrease took effect under arrangements made between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the Trade Unions concerned, which provided for decreases of similar amounts on 31st July and 25th September. The decrease is reported to have been put into operation by a number of non-federated firms.  
 § Including North-East Coast, Hull, Birkenhead, Clyde, and East of Scotland.  
 ¶ Including fitters, smiths, ironmoulders, brassmoulders and machinists. Patternmakers receive a slightly higher rate.  
 †† Including fitters, smiths, ironmoulders, brassmoulders and machinists. Patternmakers receive a slightly higher rate.  
 ††† The workpeople affected by this reduction are those employed by members of the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association, but not workpeople employed by ship-repairing firms (as to whom see previous entry on this page for workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade at Barry, Cardiff, etc.).

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING—(continued).</b>				
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc. (contd.)	Milford Haven	1 Aug. Week ending 24 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the ship repairing trade:— Fitters and smiths Boilermakers and holders-up	Decrease of 1s. per week (77s. 6d. to 76s. 6d.). Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for boilermakers, 80s.
	Clyde District	14 Aug.	Boiler scalers and ship scalers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: boiler scalers, 1s. 4½d.; ship scalers, 1s. 1½d.
<b>OTHER METAL TRADES.</b>				
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire	6 Aug.	Maintenance men (fitters, turners, smiths and electricians)	Decrease of 2s. per week (75s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.).
Galvanising	England and Wales*	7 Aug.	Workpeople employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing)	Increase, under sliding scale,† of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 per cent. above the standard.
Malleable Ironfoundry	Walsall	Week ending 12 Aug.	Adult males employed in the malleable ironfoundry trade	Decrease of 4s. per week for timeworkers and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.
Railway Carriage and Wagon Building	Certain firms in the Birmingham District and at Bristol, Gloucester, etc.	28 Aug.	Adult males employed in the railway carriage and wagon building trades	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Sheet Metal Working, etc.	Great Britain	28 Aug.	Adult males employed in the sheet metal working and gasket making trades	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Electric Cable Making	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire	3rd pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable making industry (except plumber jointers etc.)	Increase of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of from 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 to 17 years. Bonus of 60 per cent. on first £2 of weekly earnings, previously paid, reduced to 50 per cent. (the bonus of 40 per cent. on remainder of earnings over £2 to be paid as previously).
	Great Britain	1st full pay in Aug.	Skilled iron and steel wire drawers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.), and of 10 per cent. on pre-war rates for pieceworkers (leaving wages 65 per cent. above pre-war rates).
Wire Manufacture	Glasgow	1st pay in Aug.	Men, 21 years of age and over	Decrease, in bonus, of ½d. per hour or 1s. 11½d. per week (27s. 5d. to 25s. 5½d.). Rates after change: dressers—grade C 34s., grade D 43s., grade E 46s.; polishers—grade C 34s., grade D 43s., grade E 48s.; casters—principal hands 54s., moulders 42s., setters-down 35s., plus in each case a bonus of 25s. 5½d. per week.
Brass Working.	Birmingham and District	Pay day in week beginning 28 Aug.	Youths, 18 years to 21 years	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: age 18 years, 18s.; age 19 years, 23s.; age 20 years, 28s.; plus in each case a bonus of 13s. 3d. per week.
	Birmingham District (including Dudley)	Pay day in week beginning 28 Aug.	Males employed in the hearth furniture and bedstead mount trades	Decreases of ¼d. per hour for men 21 years of age and over, and of ½d. per hour for youths 18 to 21 years.
Hearth Furniture and Bedstead Mount Making	Sheffield	21 Aug.	Males, 21 years of age and over, employed in the edge tool (heavy and light), joiners' tool, brace, bit, auger, spade, fork, shovel, machine knife, scythe, sickle and hook, wool shear and hammer trades	Decrease of 10s. 6d. per week for timeworkers and pieceworkers.
Edge Tool Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Spourbridge and Cannock Districts	1st pay day in Aug.	Males employed in the edge tool trade (18 years of age and over)	Decrease of 3s. 4d. per week.**
Screw Manufacture	Birmingham and District	1st pay after 12 Aug.	Women and girls employed in the screw making trade	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted, varying according to age from 11s. per week at 14 years to 21s. at 18 years, and to 26s. per week for those 21 years and over, and resulting in reductions of up to 3s. per week; piecework prices adjusted to yield at least 30s. a week for workers 18 years or over of average ability, and proportionately less for those under 18 years.
Constructional Engineering	West of Scotland	28 Aug.	Adult males employed in bridge building and structural engineering shops	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Spring Manufacture	Sheffield	1st full pay after 18 Aug.	Laminated spring smiths and strikers	Decrease of 1s. per week.
	Sheffield	23 Aug.	Coil spring workers	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week for timeworkers, and of 5s. per week for pieceworkers. Further decrease of 5s. 6d. per week for timeworkers, and of 5s. per week for pieceworkers.
Needle and Fishing Tackle Making	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale	28 Aug.	Adult male spring makers and grinders	Decrease of 2s. 3d. per week for those 21 years of age and over, and proportionate reductions for those under 21 years.††
	Redditch and District	1st pay day in July	Males	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for those 18 years of age and over.
Safe Manufacture.	Birmingham, Dudley, Sedgley, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton	1st pay day in Aug.	Iron safe engineers	Decrease of 5s. per week.

\* Certain firms—members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.  
 † The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.  
 ‡ Members of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations.  
 § This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
 ¶ The firms concerned were those who were affiliated to the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers' Association.  
 \*\* Including edge tool grinders, but excluding jobbing and slacks machine grinders and scythe grinders.  
 †† As it was arranged that in no case should the bonus paid to those under 21 years exceed that paid to those 21 years or over, the reduction for certain workers of 18 to 21 years of age was greater than that stated above.  
 ‡‡ For males under 21 years the reduction was ½d. of the bonus paid immediately prior to the adoption of the sliding scale agreement, making, to date, a total reduction of ½d. of such bonus.  
 ††† This decrease took effect under an arrangement between the Safe Manufacturers' Association and the Society of Iron Safe Engineers.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Weighing Machine, etc., Making	Great Britain	28 Aug.	Adult males employed in the scale, beam and weighing machine making trade	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain	7 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the tin box and canister trade:— Males, 21 years and over, employed as knife hands or press hands	Decreases in the general minimum time-rates and piecework basis time-rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts as follows:— Decreases in the general minimum time-rate of 4s. per week (64s. to 60s. per week or 1s. 3d. per hour); and of 8s. per week (80s. to 72s.) in the piecework basis time-rate.
			All other males	Decreases in the general minimum time-rates of 4s. per week (56s. to 52s. per week, or 1s. 1d. per hour) for those 21 years and over, and of from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week for those under 21 years; also corresponding decreases in the piecework basis time-rates. Piecework basis time-rate after change for those 21 years and over, 62s. per week.
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	Great Britain	Week ending 15 July	Lithographic printers employed in the tin box trade (journeymen)	Decreases in the general minimum time-rates of 2s. per week (32s. to 30s. per week, or 7½d. per hour) for those 18 years and over, and of from 1s. to 1s. 9d. per week for those under 18 years; also corresponding decreases in the piecework basis time-rates.
			Adult males employed in miscellaneous metal trades†	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Further decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
<b>TEXTILE TRADES.</b>				
Woolen and Worsted Trades	West Riding of Yorkshire	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 12 Aug.	Mechanics employed in textile mills and dyeworks	Decrease of 5s. 7½d. per week. Rate after change at Bradford and Shipley, 68s. 2½d.
Rope-making	Liverpool	11 Aug.	Ropeworkers	Decreases of 1d. per hour for men 21 years and over, and of ½d. per hour for youths under 21 and for women and girls, subject to the resultant rates not being less than the rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Decision No. 733 on p. 391).
Jute Industry	Dundee	31 July	Mechanics, joiners and other tradesmen and semi-skilled and unskilled allied workers	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for tenters and dressers (63s. to 61s. 6d.), 1s. 4d. per week for lappers and finishers (59s. 6d. to 58s. 2d.) and 1s. 3d. per week for labourers (52s. to 50s. 9d.).
Linen Manufacture	Kirkcaldy District	1st pay after 12 June	Weavers and pieceworkers (excluding winders)	Decrease of ¼ per cent. on schedule rates of May, 1920, leaving wages 2½ per cent. below schedule, and a temporary addition of 5 per cent. made payable (for three months) on the net rates thus established.
			Winders	New piece rates established and a temporary addition of 2½ per cent. made payable (for three months) on these rates.
Silk Industry	Brighouse	Pay day in week ending 21 July	Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry	Base rates revised, also method of calculating "cost of living" wage of junior dressers; and "cost of living" wage for all sections reduced from 85 per cent. to 75 per cent. on base rates. Inclusive rates after change: males—1st framers, 63s. 3d.; warehousemen, 54s. 9d.; boilermen and machinemen, 56s. 9d.; females—grossers, 36s. 2d.; warpers, 33s. 1d.; reellers, 28s. 5d.; winders, 27s. 8½d.
			Mechanics employed in silk factories	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc., Trades	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and certain firms in Yorkshire	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Sept.	Machine calico printers	"Cost of living" wage increased from 60-75 per cent. to 69 per cent. on basic wages; and flat-rate bonus of 15s. per week, previously paid, reduced to 10s. per week.
			Males 22½ years and over employed in the silk dyeing and finishing industry	Increase of 6d. per week. Rate after change for permanent men, 53s. 4d.
<b>CLOTHING TRADES</b>				
Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade	Great Britain	23 Aug.	Timeworkers:— Males 21 years of age and over employed in operating power sole stitchers and Blake or Richardson machines	Decreases in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 5s. or 6s. per week, or 1½d. or 1½d. per hour.‡
			Foremen and managers	Decreases of 6s. per week (80s. to 74s.) in general minimum time rate and guaranteed time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.‡
Sewing Machine Trade	Great Britain	23 Aug.	Pressmen	Decrease of 5s. per week (75s. to 70s.) in minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.‡
			Other male workers (except learners and surgical boot-makers)	Decrease of 5s. per week (65s. to 60s.) in minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.‡
			Male learners of 16 and under 21 years	Decreases of 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.‡
			Male indentured apprentices	New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.‡
Sewing Machine Trade	Great Britain	23 Aug.	Females employed as forewomen and manageresses	Minimum time rate and guaranteed time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, at 74s. and 70s. per week respectively.‡
			Females employed on benching and/or finishing	Minimum rate of 60s. per week fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for all workers except learners, and new scale of minimum rates fixed for learners ranging from 13s. per week at 14 to 15 years, to 42s. at 20 to 21 years.‡

\* See Order on p. 316 of July GAZETTE.  
 † Including bridge building and constructional engineering, drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tool, steel casement and sash window (skilled men).  
 ‡ The maximum amount on which full "cost of living" wage is payable is 33s.  
 § The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
 ¶ See Order on p. 354 of August GAZETTE.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>CLOTHING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade (continued.)	Great Britain (continued)	28 Aug.	Timeworkers (continued): Other female workers (except surgical bootmakers)	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, ranging from 13s. at 14 to 15 years, to 42s. at 21 years and over.*
			Surgical bootmakers ... .. Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease† of 4d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 8d.) in the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.* New scales of minimum piece rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for repairing and making, and decrease† of 7½ per cent. on piece rates for repairing.*
Corset Making Trade	Great Britain	14 Aug.	Males: Cutters, markers-out (other than process workers), hand pressers, matchers-up, and shaders	Decrease of 1½d. per hour in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. Minimum time rates after change: not less than five years' experience after 19, 1s. 5½d.; less than five, but not less than three, years' experience after 19, 1s. 3½d.*
			Folders, hand fitters, parters, separators and makers-up with not less than three years' experience after 19 years of age Warehousemen and packers, 22 years of age and over, with not less than two years' experience Other male workers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour in the minimum time (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 2½d.) and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.* Decrease of 1d. per hour in the minimum time (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d.) and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.* New scale of minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of from 3d. to 1d. per hour; and decrease of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change range from 3d. at under 15 years to 1s. 1d. at 22 years and over.*
Dress-making and Women's Light Clothing Trade	England and Wales	21 Aug.	Females: Other than learners ... .. Learners ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour in the minimum time (8½d. to 7½d.) and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.* New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of 1s. to 5s. per week.*
			Male cutters, 22 years and over, with not less than five years' experience in the wholesale section All other male workers ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour in the minimum time (1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d.) and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. (See Order on p. 315 of July GAZETTE.) Decreases in the minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 3d. to 2½d. per hour; and decrease of 2d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change range from 2½d. at under 14 years to 1s. at 22 years and over. (See Order on p. 315 of July GAZETTE.)
Dress-making and Women's Light Clothing Trade	Northern Ireland	31 July	Male cutters with not less than five years' experience	Decrease of 2½d. per hour in the minimum time (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 4d.) and piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.†
			Other males ... ..	Decrease of 2d. per hour in the minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 3d. to 2d. per hour; and decrease of 2d. per hour in the minimum piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rates after change range from 3d. at 15 years to 11½d. at 22 years and over.†
Dress-making and Women's Light Clothing Trade	Northern Ireland	31 July	Females employed in the factory branch: Other than learners ... .. Learners ... ..	Decrease of 1½d. per hour in the minimum time (8d. to 6½d.) and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.† New scale of minimum rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of from 1s. 1d. to 3s. 9d. per week.†
			Female learners under 21, and with more than one year's experience, employed in other than the factory branch	Decreases in the minimum rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 2s. to 5s. 6d. per week.†
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES.</b>				
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Various ports in Great Britain†	1 Aug.	Coal trimmers ... ..	Decrease of 8½ per cent. on national tariff rates of 16th August, 1920, making a total reduction of 33½ per cent. since August, 1920. Minimum wage of 64s. per week, previously paid, reduced to 62s. per week.‡
			Coal tippers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen	Decrease† of 1s. per week. Rates after change: warehousemen—London, 64s. 6d.; industrial areas, 59s. 6d.; other areas, 56s. 6d.; porters—London, 54s. 6d.; industrial areas, 50s. 6d.; other areas, 47s. 6d.
Road Transport.	Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, and Warrington District††	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the furniture warehousing and removing industry	Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 56s.; two-horse drivers, 61s.; steam wagon drivers, 69s.; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 66s.; (under 2 tons), 59s.; steam wagon steers, 58s.; loaders, 56s. per week.
			Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	Decrease† of 1s. per week. Rates after change for motor-men: vehicles (1 to 2 tons), 61s.; (2 tons and over), 66s.; steam wagon drivers, 69s.; steers, 58s.; petrol wagon loaders and stable and garage hands, 56s. per week.
Road Transport.	London	1st pay day in Aug.	Coal porters ... ..	Decrease of 1½d. per ton for loading and delivering coal, and 3d. per ton for trolley-men.
			Carters and labourers ... ..	Decrease† of 1s. per week (45s. to 44s.) in Eastern Area, and of 2s. per week (42s. to 40s.) in other areas.
Agriculture	Isle of Man	1st pay day in July	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change: two-horse carters (light), 59s.; (heavy), 62s. per week.
			Belfast	Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change: two-horse carters (light), 59s.; (heavy), 62s. per week.
Agriculture	Kent†††	7 Aug.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 50 hours up to 7th October.††

\* See Order on p. 354 of August GAZETTE.  
 † The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
 ‡ See Order on p. 352.  
 § The decrease took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Trimming Committee, and applied generally to the coal exporting centres where the men work on a tonnage basis (including the North East Coast, Humber and South Wales ports): it did not apply to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, where wages of coal trimmers are governed by those paid to dock labourers.  
 ¶ At Hull the minimum wage is on a daily and half-daily basis and was reduced on 4th August from 12s. 10d. to 12s. 5d. per day and from 6s. 11d. to 6s. 9d. per half day. At Immingham the minimum rates remained unchanged at 1s. per full day, 8s. per half day, and 11s. on Saturday (6 hours).  
 ¶ Including Droysden, Audenshaw, Salford, Hyde, Glossop, Stockport, Dukinfield, Mossley, Middleton, Saddleworth, Hastingbridge, and Littleborough.  
 \*\* Including Accrington, Bacup, Burnley, Bamber Bridge, Church, Clayton le Moors, Colne, Chorley, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Leyland, Nelson, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Preston, Rawtenstall, Whitworth, Rushden, Bolton, Darwen, and Blackburn.  
 †† The new rate was agreed upon by the local Conciliation Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.</b>				
Paper Box Making Trade	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Males: Die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine), machine minders and head stock-keepers 18 years and over Other workers (except learners)	Decrease* in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week; piecework basis time rate of 1s. 3½d. per hour, previously fixed, cancelled. Minimum rates after change range from 33s. 6d. at 18 to 19 years to 71s. 6d. at 23 years and over.†
			Learners ... ..	Decrease† of 1s. 6d. per week in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts (55s. to 53s. 6d.), and decrease of 1s. per week in piecework basis time rate.†
Paper Box Making Trade	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Females: Other than learners ... .. Learners ... ..	Decrease* in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Board Acts, of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change range from 13s. 6d. at under 15 years to 46s. at 20 to 21 years.†
			Males: Machine tacklers ... ..	Decrease* of 1s. per week in the minimum time (33s. to 32s.) and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.†
Paper Box Making Trade	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Paper bag cutters ... ..	New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed* under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of 6d. or 1s. per week.†
			Hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers 21 years and over Other workers (except learners)	Decreases* in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and over; and minimum rates fixed for those 16 to 17 and 17 to 18 years, of 24s. and 28s. 6d. respectively. Minimum rates after change range from 24s. at 16 to 17 years, to 72s. at 23 years and over.†
Paper Box Making Trade	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Learners ... ..	Decreases* in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change range from 35s. 6d. at 18 to 19 years, to 65s. at 23 years and over.†
			Females: Other than learners ... .. Learners ... ..	Decreases* in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 1st year, 57s. 6d., increasing to 62s. after 3 years' experience.†
Paper Box Making Trade	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Learners ... ..	Decrease* of 3s. per week (61s. to 58s.) in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.†
			Females: Other than learners ... .. Learners ... ..	Decrease* in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change range from 15s. 6d. at under 15 years to 50s. 6d. at 20 to 21 years.†
Paper Box Making Trade	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Compositors, composing machine operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), and rotary minders employed in newspaper offices	Decrease* of 1s. per week in the minimum time rate (33s. to 32s.) fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts; and decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in the piecework basis time rate.†
			Printers' assistants (21 years of age and over) employed in newspaper offices:— Brake hands and controller hands	New scales of minimum time rates fixed,* under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for some workers.†
Paper Box Making Trade	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers Fly hands, copyholders and general assistants	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Jobbing compositors—Grade I, 70s.; Grade II, 84s.; Grade III, 81s.; Grade IV, 73s.; Grade V, 75s.; Grade VI, 72s.; Linotype operators (jobbing) and monotype operators on daywork—Grade I, 95s. 6d.; Grade II, 92s.; Grade III, 88s. 6d.; Grade IV, 85s.; Grade V, 81s. 6d.; Grade VI, 78s. 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 rates on day work.
			Packers, porters, etc., employed by book publishers	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work: Grade I, 79s.; Grade II, 79s.; Grade III, 76s.; Grade IV, 73s.; Grade V, 70s.; Grade VI, 67s. Men on night work receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.
Paper Box Making Trade	London	1st pay day in Aug.	Packers, porters, etc., employed by book publishers	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 2s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and boys. Rates after change: packers, 72s. 6d.; porters, lookers-out, messengers and liftmen, 69s. 6d.	
<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.</b>				
Furniture Manufacture	Sheffield	19 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the wholesale furniture trade:— Cabinet makers, chair-makers, carvers, upholsterers, woodcutting machinists and french polishers Skilled female operatives ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 8½d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 10¼d.).
			Timeworkers: Cabinet makers, chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers and french polishers Female french polishers and upholstresses	Increase* of ½d. per hour for adults and of proportionate amounts for boys and youths. Standard rate after change for skilled adults, 1s. 7d.
Furniture Manufacture	Birmingham, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton Districts	1st pay day in Aug.	Pieceworkers ... ..	Increase* of ½d. per hour for adults, and of proportionate amounts for girls. Standard rate after change for adults, 9½d.
			Decrease* of 23 per cent. on present earnings, making wages 74½ per cent. above pre-war rates.	

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
 † See Order on p. 355 of August GAZETTE.  
 ‡ The above decrease, which in some cases took effect from beginning of 1st pay week after 11th July, did not generally take effect until the latter part of August, when an agreement was made between the Master Printers' Federation, the Newspaper Society and the Typographical Association that there should be an immediate reduction of 3s. per week, followed by further reductions of 3s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. per week in the weeks ending 9th September, 11th November, and 5th May respectively. It was provided that in the case of operatives working at the old rates of wages the reductions were not to be made until fourteen days' notice had been received from the employers. It has been reported that in certain newspaper offices the reduction has not been put into operation.

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

Trade	Locality	Date from which change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Furniture Manufacture (cont'd.)	Birmingham and West Bromwich	1st pay day in Aug.	Carpet and blind fitters ...	Increase* of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.).
	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 26 Aug.	Journeymen ...	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: those engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 6d.; Windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 6d.
Mill Sawing	Liverpool	8 July	Women timeworkers (skilled)	Decrease* of 1d. per hour (11d. to 10½d.).
	Colwyn Bay and Llandudno	2 June	Caners ...	Decrease* of 1d. per chair on bedroom chairs bored 18, 19 and 20. Rates after change: bored 18, 7d.; bored 19 and 20, 6d.
Packaging Case, etc., Making	North-East Coast and Hull	26 Aug.	Apprentices and learners ...	Decrease* of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change: 1st six months, 10s. 9d.; 4th six months, 16s. 11d.; 8th six months, 32s. 10d.
	Belfast	5 Aug.	Carvers, gilders, picture frame makers, fitters, etc.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).
Coopering	Great Britain, also Belfast and Londonderry	1st pay day in Aug.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.).
	Hull and Grimsby Districts	1st pay day in Aug.	Woodcutting machinists	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: sawyers, 68s. 4d. or 68s. 5d.; machinists, 70s. 9d. or 70s. 10d.
Explosives Manufacture	Great Britain	28 Aug.	Sawyers, machinists, etc.	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for hand holers, branders, printers and borers, and 1d. per hour for other classes. Rates after change: saw doctors, 1s. 8d.; saw sharpeners (hand filing), 1s. 7d.; nailing machinists (6 nails and under), dovetailing machinists, lock-cornermen, 1s. 6d.; hand holers, branders, printers and borers, 1s. 4½d.; panel planers, tonguers and groovers, 1s. 5½d.; others, 1s. 6d.
	London	25 Aug.	Labourers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for those 20 to 20½ years and 1d. per hour for all others, except those 17 to 18 years, for whom there was no change. Rates after change: 16 to 17, 6½d., increasing to 1s. 2d. at 20½ to 21 years.
Brick Making	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Apprentices	Decrease* of 1d. per hour, except for those 20 to 20½ years, for whom there was no change. Rates after change: 16 to 17 years, 4½d., increasing to 7½d. at 18 to 19, and to 11d. at 21 and over.
	Birmingham and District	5 Aug.	Females	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.).
Flour Milling	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Sawyers and machinists employed in box-making factories	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and 6½ per cent. for pieceworkers (leaving piece rates generally 8½ per cent. above pre-war rates). Rates after change: London, 1s. 9d.; Birmingham, Liverpool, Northwich, Derby, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Leicester, Manchester, Swansea, Wolverhampton, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Stirling, Livingston and Belfast, 1s. 8d.; other districts, 1s. 7d.
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey	21 Aug.	Coopers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and 6½ per cent. for pieceworkers (leaving piece rates generally 8½ per cent. above pre-war rates). Rates after change: London, 1s. 9d.; Birmingham, Liverpool, Northwich, Derby, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Leicester, Manchester, Swansea, Wolverhampton, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Stirling, Livingston and Belfast, 1s. 8d.; other districts, 1s. 7d.
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Certain towns in North Staffs. and Cheshire†	1st pay day in Aug.	Plumbers employed in chemical works	Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. 1d. to 2s.).‡
	Cardiff	22 July	Flint glass ware makers	Decrease of 3d. per move.
Beer Bottling	Great Britain	1st pay day after 1 July	Brickmakers	Decrease of 5s. per week.
	London	1st pay day after 1 July	Workpeople employed in the cement trade (except bricklayers, joiners, and other skilled tradesmen)	Decreases for dayworkers of 1d. per hour for men 18 years and over, and 3d. per hour for youths under 18 and for women, and proportionate decreases for piece and shift workers.
<b>FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.</b>				
Seed Crushing and Oil Milling Industry	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Women 18 years of age and over employed in the flour milling industry	Decrease of 2s. per week for those employed in Class A mills, 1s. 6d. per week for those in Class AA, and 1s. per week for those in Class B, BB and C. Minimum rates after change: Class A mills, 32s.; Class AA, 30s. 6d.; Class B, 29s.; Class BB, 28s.; Class C, 27s.
	Hull	28 Aug.	Adult males	Decrease* of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: doughmakers, 78s.; doughmakers' assistants, 75s.; forehands, 74s.; tablehands, 68s.
Aerated Waters Trade	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Males and females	Increase* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult males, 1s. 3d. per week for youths and women 18 years and over, and 7½d. per week for juveniles and improvers and for girls under 18. Minimum rate after change for tablehands, 67s. 6d.
	Northern Ireland	5 Aug.	Adult males	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 65s.
Leather Belt Manufacture	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Inside workers	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, resulting in decreases varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. for males and from 1s. to 2s. for females. Minimum rates after change: males—24s. at 16 years, increasing to 59s. at 21 and over; females—22s. at 16 years, increasing to 30s. 6d. at 18 and over.
	Midland Counties§	3 July	Outside workers	Decrease of 3s. per week for carmen, horse-keepers and steam and petrol wagon drivers, and of 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week for mates and vanguards. Minimum rates after change: carmen, one-horse, 55s. or 61s.; two-horse, 62s. or 65s.; steam wagon drivers, 74s.; petrol wagon drivers, 15 cwt. to 2 tons, 66s.; over 2 tons, 74s.
Basket Making	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the engineering and other trades)	Decrease of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over, and of 1s. per week for women and youths.
	Midland Counties§	3 July	Engineers and firemen employed in seed and oil mills	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Warehousing	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Females	Decrease in the minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 1d. to 1½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: under 16 years, 13s. 8½d., increasing to 47s. at 21 and over. (See Order on p. 392.)
	Liverpool	19 Aug.	Timeworkers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.). Bonuses previously granted on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced by 7½ per cent., leaving a total bonus of 52½ per cent. on Derby and Croquet chairs, 47½ per cent. and 64 per cent. on Worcester pots, and 67½ per cent. on other work.
Button Making	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Pieceworkers	Bonus previously granted on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced to 67½ per cent. except in those cases where the bonus was less than 67½ per cent., when there was no change.
	Great Britain	1 Aug.	All other males under 21 years	Decrease of 6d. per day (of 8 hours) or 3d. per half-day. Minimum rate after change: 11s. per day.
Other Miscellaneous Trades	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Other section of market and gardeners' basket making	Decrease of 3s. per week (65s. to 60s.).
	Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland and Cleveland district of Yorkshire	21 Aug.	Casual warehousemen (cotton, rubber, etc.)	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Hourly rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.
Gas, Electricity and Waterworks Undertakings	Great Britain (excluding Glasgow: see below)	14 Aug.	Permanent warehousemen	Decrease in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of 1d., 1½d., or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 20-21 years 11½d., 19-20 9d., 18-19 years 8d. (See Order on p. 354 of August GAZETTE.)
	Glasgow	7 June	Boiler and pipe coverers and labourers	Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week for operators in continuous shows, and of 10s. per week for others. Rates after change: continuous shows—chief operators, 87s. 6d.; second operators, 59s. Others—chief operators—once nightly with one matinee, 58s. 6d.; other halls, 75s. 6d.
Public Utility Services.	Glasgow	7 June	Males employed in stamping, burnishing, spinning (including setting), dipping, staining, sawing, turning or cutting (other than cutting on wet lathes) (18 and under 21 years)	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: 1st year 10s., increasing to 30s. during 5th year.
	Belfast	14 Aug.	Butchers employed by co-operative societies:—Managers	Decrease of 4s. per week.
Public Utility Services.	Belfast	14 Aug.	First hands in pork making-up or productive department, and head slaughtermen	Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week (90s. to 85s. 6d.).
	Belfast	14 Aug.	Other male workers	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of 1s. to 4s. per week, and decrease of 4s. per week for first and second hands. Rates after change: 13s. at 14 years, increasing to 34s. at 18 and to 62s. at 21 years and over; second hands, 67s.; first hands, 70s.

\* The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
 † Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock and Tees District (including Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).  
 ‡ At Burton-on-Trent the rate for those at block and on unions and pressure work is 1s. 8d. per hour and for vat makers, 1s. 9d.  
 § Plumbers employed in fertilizer works receive an additional 1d. per hour but are not paid for Bank Holidays.  
 ¶ The decrease took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.  
 ¶ Viz., Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).

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

Trade	Locality	Date from which change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Seed Crushing and Oil Milling Industry	Great Britain*	Pay day in week beginning 7 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the engineering and other trades)	Decrease of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over, and of 1s. per week for women and youths.
	Hull	28 Aug.	Engineers and firemen employed in seed and oil mills	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Aerated Waters Trade	Northern Ireland	5 Aug.	Females	Decrease in the minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of from 1d. to 1½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: under 16 years, 13s. 8½d., increasing to 47s. at 21 and over. (See Order on p. 392.)
	Great Britain†	1st pay day in Aug.	Timeworkers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for skilled workers and 1d. per hour for semi-skilled. Rates after change: skilled—London, 1s. 5d.; Provinces, 1s. 4½d.; semi-skilled—London, 1s. 1d.; Provinces, 1s. 1d.
Leather Belt Manufacture	Great Britain	1st pay day in Aug.	Pieceworkers	Decrease of 2½ per cent. and 8½ per cent. on present rates for skilled workers and semi-skilled workers respectively.
	Midland Counties§	3 July	Workpeople employed in basket, hamper, and cane and wicker furniture making (including one section of market and gardeners' basket making):—Timeworkers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.). Bonuses previously granted on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced by 7½ per cent., leaving a total bonus of 52½ per cent. on Derby and Croquet chairs, 47½ per cent. and 64 per cent. on Worcester pots, and 67½ per cent. on other work.
Basket Making	Midland Counties§	3 July	Pieceworkers	Bonus previously granted on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced to 67½ per cent. except in those cases where the bonus was less than 67½ per cent., when there was no change.
	Liverpool	19 Aug.	Casual warehousemen (cotton, rubber, etc.)	Decrease of 6d. per day (of 8 hours) or 3d. per half-day. Minimum rate after change: 11s. per day.
Warehousing	Glasgow	23 Aug.	Permanent warehousemen	Decrease of 3s. per week (65s. to 60s.).
	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Boiler and pipe coverers and labourers	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Hourly rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.
Button Making	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Males employed in stamping, burnishing, spinning (including setting), dipping, staining, sawing, turning or cutting (other than cutting on wet lathes) (18 and under 21 years)	Decrease in the minimum time rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, of 1d., 1½d., or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 20-21 years 11½d., 19-20 9d., 18-19 years 8d. (See Order on p. 354 of August GAZETTE.)
	Great Britain	1 Aug.	All other males under 21 years	Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week for operators in continuous shows, and of 10s. per week for others. Rates after change: continuous shows—chief operators, 87s. 6d.; second operators, 59s. Others—chief operators—once nightly with one matinee, 58s. 6d.; other halls, 75s. 6d.
Other Miscellaneous Trades	Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland and Cleveland district of Yorkshire	21 Aug.	Cinematograph operators:—Other than apprentices	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: 1st year 10s., increasing to 30s. during 5th year.
	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Butchers employed by co-operative societies:—Managers	Decrease of 4s. per week.
Gas, Electricity and Waterworks Undertakings	Great Britain (excluding Glasgow: see below)	14 Aug.	First hands in pork making-up or productive department, and head slaughtermen	Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week (90s. to 85s. 6d.).
	Glasgow	7 June	Other male workers	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of 1s. to 4s. per week, and decrease of 4s. per week for first and second hands. Rates after change: 13s. at 14 years, increasing to 34s. at 18 and to 62s. at 21 years and over; second hands, 67s.; first hands, 70s.
Public Utility Services.	Glasgow	7 June	Males employed in stamping, burnishing, spinning (including setting), dipping, staining, sawing, turning or cutting (other than cutting on wet lathes) (18 and under 21 years)	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: 1st year 10s., increasing to 30s. during 5th year.
	Belfast	14 Aug.	Butchers employed by co-operative societies:—Managers	Decrease of 4s. per week.
Public Utility Services.	Belfast	14 Aug.	First hands in pork making-up or productive department, and head slaughtermen	Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week (90s. to 85s. 6d.).
	Belfast	14 Aug.	Other male workers	New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of 1s. to 4s. per week, and decrease of 4s. per week for first and second hands. Rates after change: 13s. at 14 years, increasing to 34s. at 18 and to 62s. at 21 years and over; second hands, 67s.; first hands, 70s.

\* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Industry.  
 † The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.  
 ‡ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers of the United Kingdom and the National Leather Trades Federation.  
 § The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Midland Counties Willow and Cane Workers' Employers' Association and the British Amalgamated Union of Journeyman Basket, Cane and Wicker Furniture Makers.  
 ¶ The decrease took effect under the "cost of living" sliding scale arranged by the National Joint Council for the Gas Industry. The decrease was due to take effect on 1st July, but by agreement it was deferred until 14th August. The decrease is subject to the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. in the case of time-workers and pieceworkers respectively, 21 years of age and over, where such bonuses have previously been paid.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Hull, Leeds, York, Mersey, Lincoln, Acton, East Ham, London, Glamorganshire, and Belfast.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1922.

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes entries for Building Local Authority Services in Belfast and Gateshead.

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc. † Including Chelsea, City of London, Greenwich, Hammersmith, Lambeth, Leyton, Lewisham and Westminster. These Authorities did not adopt the recent recommendation of the Joint Industrial Council for the Administrative County of London for the stabilisation of wages (summarised on p. 347 of the August GAZETTE), but have continued under the sliding scale previously in operation. ‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

Rate of Wages of Plumbers at Oldbury.

In the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for July (page 311) the rate of wages of craftsmen in "Grade A" towns in the Midland Counties, after a reduction of 2d. per hour, which operated from 1st June, 1922, was given as is. 8d. per hour, and this rate was shown as applying to plumbers at West Bromwich and Oldbury, but not to plumbers at Birmingham. In the GAZETTE for August (page 338) the rate of wages of plumbers in the Birmingham district was shown as is. 9d. per hour as from the pay-day in the week ended 8th July, and it was stated that this rate applied to men employed by members of the Birmingham Master Plumbers' Association within an 8-mile radius of Birmingham.

Representations have since been made to the Department by the United Operative Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association to the effect that the rate of is. 8d. quoted in the July GAZETTE is not applicable to plumbers at Oldbury, and that the rate for that district should be is. 9d. Further enquiry is being made by the Department on this point, and the result will be notified in the October issue of the GAZETTE.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions reported as having been agreed upon to take effect in September; steel workers in Sheffield; workpeople employed in the engineering industry; ship-repairers on the Mersey and Thames and in South Wales; printing trade operatives; vehicle builders; cocoa and chocolate workers. In the case of coal miners in Yorkshire and in the East Midlands wages have been increased in September.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.\*

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during August, 1922, was 165, as compared with 194 in the previous month and 155 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is as follows:—

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by trade. Categories include Railway Service, Mines, Quarries over 20 feet deep, Factories and Workshops, and Total. Includes sub-categories like Brakesmen and Goods, Guards, Engine Drivers, etc.

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during August, 1922, was 28. No deaths were reported during the month.

Seven cases of lead poisoning (two fatal) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during August, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below:—

Table showing diseases of occupations. (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING. (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. Lists various trades and the number of cases.

\* 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. † All the persons affected in the Pottery industry were males.

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 August, 1922, in the thirty-one selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 565 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 23 per 10,000 on the previous month, and an increase of 251 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with July, 1922, the total number relieved decreased by 40,360 (or 4.0 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 330 (or 0.3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients decreased by 40,030 (or 4.4 per cent.). Seven districts showed increases and every other district showed a decrease. The greatest decrease was in the Stockton and Tees district (251 per 10,000).

Compared with August, 1921, the total number relieved increased by 435,734 (or 79.9 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients increased by 3,035 (or 2.6 per cent.) and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 432,699 (or 101.0 per cent.). Every district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (1,093 per 10,000), in the Glasgow district (964 per 10,000) and in the Stockton and Tees district (779 per 10,000).

Eleven districts showed increases ranging from 201 to 460, and seventeen districts showed increases ranging from 4 to 194.

Table showing poor law relief in Great Britain. Columns include: 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 data for England & Wales, Metropolitan, West Ham, and other districts.

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

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

‡ The numbers included for the Middlesbrough Union do not cover changes which have taken place since the 5th August, 1922.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF 1921.

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1921 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and females, respectively, comprised within their total membership p, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and females, therefore, are only approximate. For the purpose of the analysis by groups of Unions, the total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected, a separate group being made for Unions of general workers. As, however, Trade Union organisation is in some cases on an occupational and in other cases on an industrial basis, the classification is necessarily imperfect. A special article dealing with the figures appears on page 362.]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN 1921, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1920.

Table with 10 columns: Group of Unions, No. of Unions at end of 1921, Membership at end of 1921 (Males, Females, Total), and Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Membership at end of 1921 compared with end of 1920 (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, Pottery and Glass, Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Textile, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Woodworking and Furnishing, Transport, Commerce and Finance, Public Administration Services, Teaching, Entertainments and Sports, and General Labour.

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF 1913 AND OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1918 TO 1921.

Table with 15 columns: Group of Unions, and membership data for years 1913, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, categorized by Males, Females, and Total. Rows include Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Textile, Clothing, Woodworking and Furnishing, Transport, Commerce and Finance, Public Administration Services, Teaching, Miscellaneous, and General Labour.

\* The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page. † The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in Colonial and Foreign branches to the number (in 1921) of 71,000, of whom 35,000 belonged to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and 32,000 to the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers. ‡ The figures are exclusive of the membership of Unions connected to Government, bank, law, railway or shipping clerks, which are included under other groups. § The figures exclude teachers, tramway workers and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching," "Transport," and "General Labour." ¶ In compiling these figures certain associations, the majority of whose members are also members of the National Union of Teachers, have been omitted. Some of the Associations included have also members in the National Union of Teachers, and there is, therefore, some duplication of membership in the totals shown. The extent of such duplication is not ascertainable precisely, but from such information as is available it would appear that the net membership would probably be less than that shown by between 5,000 and 15,000, the great majority of whom would be females. ¶ The differences between the figures for General Labour in 1920, and those given in the corresponding Table on p. 563 of the "Labour Gazette" for October, 1921, are mainly due to the transfer of two large unions from General Labour to Transport and to Shop Assistants, &c., respectively, and to the inclusion of Enginemen (General) with General Labour in the present Table. ¶¶ Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Leather, Food, Entertainments and Miscellaneous groups shown in the preceding Table.

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 is identical at the various periods compared.]

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

Table with 6 columns: Country, and percentage increase in retail food prices for July 1918, July 1919, July 1920, July 1921, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date). Rows include United Kingdom, Foreign Countries (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States), and Overseas Dominions (Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa).

\* 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; South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in August the increase for all working-class families ranged from 27 to 281 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.

Table with 6 columns: Country, and percentage increase in all items for July 1918, July 1919, July 1920, July 1921, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date). Rows include United Kingdom, Foreign Countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States), and Overseas Dominions (Australia, Canada, Egypt, India, New Zealand, South Africa).

\* A=Food; B=House-Rent; C=Clothing; D=Fuel and Light; E=Other or Miscellaneous Items. † Exceptions to this are: France, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; 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.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 363-369 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, July, 1922, and Studies and Reports, 1922, Unemployment Series, No. 1, issued by the International Labour Office.]

FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in August.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 26th August was 10,526 (7,545 men and 2,981 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 10,126 (5,674 for men and 4,452 for women). During the week under review the Exchanges succeeded in placing 24,909 persons (18,886 men and 6,023 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 2,107 foreign immigrants.

Out of Work Benefit in August.—According to the latest returns five departmental and 41 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 1st September, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 4,063. Of this total 1,555 were resident in the Seine Department, including 606 in Paris. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment. Where unemployment funds are in operation, particulars are not complete, while in localities where no fund exists the numbers out of work are not recorded. Further, the figures do not indicate the number of persons on short time.

GERMANY.

Employment in July.—The issue for 31st August of the official journal, Reichsarbeitsblatt, in its summary relating to the state of employment in July, states that conditions during the month, as reflected by the official statistics, were similar to those prevailing in previous months. The number of unemployed decreased as the value of the dollar increased. The enormous increase in the prices of foreign raw materials resulted in a restriction of production in several industries.

The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation fell from 19,864 on 1st July to 15,425 on 1st August.

Returns from Trade Unions show that out of a total membership of 5,982,878 in the unions reporting, 34,967, or 0.6 per cent. were unemployed. This percentage is the same as that for the preceding month. In July, 1921, the corresponding figure was 2.6.

Table with 4 columns: Unions, Membership reported at end of July, 1922, and Percentage of Membership Unemployed (July 1922, June 1922, July 1921). Rows include All Unions making Returns, Principal Unions (Building, Painters, Metal, Textile, Clothing, etc.), and Factory and transport workers.

Statistics based on returns from Employment Exchanges show that the total number of applications for employment was 731,959 (as against 749,940 in June), and the number of vacancies notified by employers was 688,667 (726,526 in June). For each 100 situations offered there were thus in July 106 applications, as against 103 in June.

\* Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd September, 1922. Paris.





**HOUSING SCHEME WORKERS: DROYLSDEN.**—The Droylsden Urban District Council v. The National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Difference—As to what travelling expenses, if any, should be payable to workers on the Droylsden Housing Scheme. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker. Award—No travelling expenses should be payable to operatives residing locally, but the case of workers coming from elsewhere should be dealt with according to circumstances. Issued 10th August, 1922. (I.R. 551/1922.)

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE WORKERS: NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—Employers' side v. Employees' side of the Joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the County District of Northampton. Difference—Claim for extra rate for imitation Army Boots when made for the civilian trade, and for a special rate on contract for boots for the Egyptian Army. Umpire—Alderman Frank Sheppard. Award—It was held that the customary rates should apply, save in the case of the contract for the Egyptian Army, for which the rate for stitching should be 8½d. per pair. Issued 25th August, 1922. (I.R. 1178/2/1922.)

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

**COAL TEAMERS AND TRIMMERS: NORTH-EAST COAST.**—National Union of Railwaymen, National Transport Workers' Federation, Transport and General Workers' Union v. Ship Owners, Coal Owners and Coke Makers and Private and Public Staithe Owners and Dock Owners on the North-East Coast. Difference—Proposal to put into operation a three-shifts system. Agreement—When required, the second shift should work on Mondays to Fridays inclusive not exceeding two hours' overtime, and such overtime should be paid at an agreed wage per hour for each hour or part of an hour of overtime there worked. The trimmers and teamers working at the place should be consulted with a view to agreeing to a reasonable notice in regard to such overtime. The rate agreed for overtime during the experimental period to 31st October, 1922, should be 2s. per hour (less 8½ per cent.). The parties should meet again in the first week in November to consider whether such overtime is sufficient to cope with the traffic. Signed 19th August, 1922. (I.R. 568/1922.)

**WASTE PAPER TRADE WORKERS: LONDON.**—The Transport and General Workers' Union v. Phillips, Mills & Co., Ltd., Battersea. Difference—Proposal by the Employers to reduce wages. Agreement—As from 28th August the following rates should be paid:—General Workers—10s. per day of 9 hours, with overtime at time and a quarter; Pressmen—9s. per day of 9 hours, with bonus of 1½d. per bale after 20 Heavy Grade Bales had been made, and 1d. per bale after 25 (Rubbish) Light Grade Bales had been made. The wages of Road Transport Workers should be regulated according to the Road Transport Agreement between the Master Carmen's Association and the various Unions. Provision was also made for the calling of a joint conference in the event of either party wishing to terminate the agreement. Agreed 24th August, 1922. (I.R. 577/2/1922.)

**FURNITURE TRADE WORKERS: SHEFFIELD.**—Sheffield Branch of National Federation of Furnishing Trades v. National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association. Difference—Proposal by the Employers to reduce wages. Agreement—Until 15th January, 1923, a rate of 1s. 8½d. should be paid, with overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for all hours in excess of 47 worked in any one week. Agreed 30th August, 1922. (I.R. 489/2/1922.)

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE WORKERS: WELLINGBOROUGH.**—National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives v. Odell & Dixon, Wellingborough. Difference—Decision by the Employers to discontinue payments to the Holiday Fund, and claim by the employees that the wages paid were below the minimum prescribed by the national agreement. Agreement—The firm agreed to pay the contributions to the Holiday Fund, and to make certain wages adjustments. Agreed 31st August, 1922. (I.R. 1400/1922.)

**BUILDING TRADE PAVIORS: ABERDEEN.**—Scottish Monumental Masons' Union v. Aberdeen Corporation. Difference—Claim by the Union that 2d. per hour above the Corporation rates should be paid to Corporation workmen when on loan to private undertakings. Agreement—It was agreed that whether the men were engaged at their own work, or were waiting clearance of the ground by the labourers, they should be paid paviors' rates, viz., 1s. 8d. per hour. Agreed 31st August, 1922. (I.R. 1436/1922.)

#### TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

##### ORDERS.

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

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

Order (H.L. 10), dated 4th September, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates (as varied) for female workers, and the cancellation of the guaran-

teed time-rates for female piece-workers under 18 years of age, and specifying 11th September, 1922, as the date from which the variations and cancellation are effective; the rates (A) to be operative only from 11th September until 31st December, 1922, inclusive, and (B) to be operative as from 1st January, 1923.

**General minimum time-rates:** (a) Male workers of 21 years of age and over (A) 1s. 0½d. per hour, (B) 1s. per hour; (b) female workers of 18 years of age and over (A) 7d. per hour, (B) 6½d. per hour; with lower rates in each case for younger workers down to 15 years of age, there being no variation in the rates for workers of 14 and under 15 years of age.

**Piece-work basis time-rates** for female workers of all ages: (A) 7½d. per hour; (B) 7½d. per hour.

##### Aerated Waters Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order (N.I.A. 4), dated 14th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for male and female workers, and specifying 5th August, 1922, as the date from which the variations are effective.

The **general minimum time-rates** as varied are 47s. per week of 47 hours for male workers of 21 years of age and over, and 25s. 6d. per week of 47 hours for female workers of 18 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger male and female workers.

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

Order (N.I.W.D. 10), dated 18th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates as varied for male and female workers, and specifying 31st July, 1922 as the date from which the variations are effective.

**General minimum time-rates:** (i.) Male cutters with not less than five years' experience in cutting in the wholesale dress-making and women's light clothing trade, 1s. 4d. per hour; (ii.) other male workers of 22 years of age and upwards, 11½d. per hour, with lower rates for male workers under 22 years of age; (iii.) female workers employed in the factory branch of the trade (as defined by the Board), 6½d. per hour, with lower rates for female learners.

**Piece-work basis time-rates:** (i.) 1s. 5½d., (ii.) 1s. 1½d., (iii.) 7½d. per hour for the workers specified respectively under (i.), (ii.), and (iii.) above.

##### General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order (N.I.W.R. 5), dated 17th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for male and female workers, and specifying 31st July, 1922, as the date from which the variations are effective.

**General minimum time-rates:** (i.) Male workers (including home workers) of 18 years of age and over, 42s. per week of 47 hours; (ii.) female workers (including home workers) of 20 years of age and over, 20s. per week of 47 hours, with lower rates for younger male and female workers.

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

Order (N.I.R. 6), dated 20th July, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates as varied for female workers, and specifying 23rd July, 1922, as the date from which the variations are effective.

The **general minimum time-rates** as varied (A) for workers employed within the area of the County Borough of Belfast, (B) for workers employed in other districts are as follows:—

(i.) Hand braiders (nets), house machine minders, spreaders, carders, spinners, twistlers, reelers, warpers, plaiters, scourers, polishers, ballers, Leeson roll winders, parcelers, sample makers: (A) 6½d., (B) 6½d. per hour; (ii.) drawers and rovers, (A) 6½d., (B) 6d. per hour; (iii.) winders, spoolers, cop-winders, plaiting winders and piecers, (A) 6½d., (B) 5½d. per hour; (iv.) layers, (A) 5½d., (B) 4½d. per hour; (v.) doffers, (A) 4½d., (B) 3½d. per hour; and (vi.) for all other female workers (of 18 years of age and over) other than learners of 18 and over with less than 12 months' experience in any branch of the trade, (A) 5d., (B) 4½d. per hour, with lower rates for female workers under 18 years of age.

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

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

The Cost of Living Index Figure having risen to 84, as recorded in the July issue of this GAZETTE, the minimum rates of wages effective as from 1st August, 1922, are those applicable as set out in the Trade Board's Notices, M. 35-37, during the period when the Cost of Living Figure is less than 86 but not less than 81.

These rates will remain in operation so long as the Cost of Living Figure remains within these limits.

The principal time-rates for this period are as follows:—

**General minimum time-rates:** (a) (i.) for certain classes of male workers, 1s. 2½d. per hour; (ii.) for all other male workers of 21 years of age and over, 11½d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers, (b) (i.) Female pan hands (all ages), 6½d., 10½d. and 1s. 2½d. per hour, according to the operations on

which employed; (ii.) female workers (other than (i.) and learners), of 21 years of age and over, 6½d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers and learners.

**Guaranteed time-rates** for female learners, from 2½d. to 6d. per hour, according to age at entry and period of employment.

**Piece-work basis time-rates:** (a) female workers, including home workers (other than pan hands), 7½d. per hour; (b) female pan hands (other than learners), 7½d. and 11½d. per hour, according to the operations on which employed.

#### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

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

Proposal (C. 14), dated 25th August, 1922, to vary the general minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates for making hand-hammered chain, for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure as published each month in this GAZETTE.

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

Proposal (Z. 12), dated 10th August, 1922, to fix general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers employed on leathering and finishing.

##### Hat, Cap, and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal (H.M. 9), dated 11th August, 1922, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male workers by re-defining the classes of workers to whom the rates for cutters and blockers are applicable.

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), Upper Queen Street, Belfast.

ERRATUM.—Page 354 of the August issue of this GAZETTE, **Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain)**, line 5, for 4th September, 1922, read 28th August, 1922.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

##### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2,000 will not be published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions will be printed in a pamphlet issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. All applications should be made to 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. 2,358—SECTION 8 (1)—TRADE DISPUTE, NOT AMOUNTING TO REFUSAL TO ACCEPT RATES BELOW AGREED TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTE.

The applicants, a number of miners, stated that they had lost employment on the closing down, owing to financial difficulties, of the pits at which they had been employed.

The employers reported that the men had been given a fortnight's notice to terminate their employment, but at the same time they were offered continued employment at a rate of wages equal to the basis rate plus 20 per cent., whereas the current rate in the district was 59 per cent. above the basis rate. The employers pointed out that the financial position of the colliery had been explained to the men, and it was shown that the colliery had a heavy deficit through paying the district rates of percentage upon the standard rate. The employers were prepared to increase the wages as and when possible and to forgo their profits until such time as they were able to pay the wages fixed by the District Wages Board. None of the men signified his intention of accepting the employers' offer, and accordingly, on the expiration of the notices, the employers posted a further notice, stating that they were prepared to engage men on day-to-day contracts at the standard rate, plus 20 per cent.

The men refused to work at the rate offered on the ground that it was 39 per cent. below the wages payable under the District Wages Board's agreement. The men contended that they were as much bound by the agreement as the employers, and that other employers who were paying the wage under the district agreement would be prejudiced if the workmen at this colliery agreed to a breach of the agreement.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for

benefit should be allowed. The Court held that there was no trade dispute, that the employers had broken their agreement, and that in view of this the men were not bound to accept terms which were less favourable than those set up by the district agreement.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the Court's recommendation. In his opinion the circumstances constituted a trade dispute, which brought about a stoppage of work.

Representations were made to the Umpire by the applicants' association in the first instance to the effect that the employers' proposal constituted a departure from the terms of settlement of the national agreement. Subsequently it was further contended that the proposal, if accepted, would have involved a breach of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, inasmuch as the award for this district given under that Act stipulated standard rates plus current percentages as the minimum. The proposal made by the employer in this case applied to time-workers as well as piece-workers, and the offer of 20 per cent. over standard rates was clearly in contravention of the award so far as concerned time-workers, at least. The employers, on the other hand, contended that the 59 per cent. on standard rates was not universal, and that there were mines at which 20 per cent. had been accepted, and the question of legality had not been raised. The men could have accepted the proposal and subsequently tested the legality in Court.

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

"Further evidence has been submitted by the applicants' association, which appears to show that the proposals made by the employer would have involved, if accepted, a breach of the provisions of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912. In these circumstances, I cannot regard the offer as being effective, and the applicants should not be held to have lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute."

##### CASES NOS. 3,075 AND 3,076—SECTION 8 (1)—TRADE DISPUTE—LOCK-OUT LIFTED DURING DISPUTE—MEN FAILED TO RETURN TO WORK—(A) VACANCIES NOT FILLED—STOPPAGE OF WORK CONTINUED—(B) VACANCIES FILLED—STOPPAGE ENDED.

The applicants had been employed as fitters, milling machinist and grinder in the engineering shop of a firm of motor-car manufacturers, and on the 11th March, 1922, they were "locked out" by the employers because they were members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union who were in dispute with the Engineering Employers' Federation.

The employers reported that the lock-out of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union was lifted on 3rd May, 1922, when the men were invited to return to work. The applicants were informed that unless they reported for duty not later than 11th May, 1922, their places would be filled. The applicants did not resume work on the employer's invitation as the conditions of re-engagement were not acceptable to them, and it was reported that, owing to their failure to resume work on 11th May they would only be reinstated as and when the conditions of the employer's business permitted this being done. The applicants stated that their places were, in fact, filled by non-Union men, and they contended that they were entitled to benefit from 11th May, 1922.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed up to 11th May, 1922, but that they should be allowed thereafter on the ground that, as the employers had made arrangements to carry on their business by filling the places of the locked-out men on that date, the stoppage of work due to the dispute had terminated as far as the applicants were concerned.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept this recommendation on the ground that, as the dispute continued after 11th May and as there was no definite evidence that the applicants' places had been filled by that date, the disqualification under section 8 (1) had not been removed on 11th May, 1922.

Further evidence was sought from the employers as to whether the applicants' places had, in fact, been filled prior to the general settlement of the dispute on 13th June, 1922. It was reported on 27th June, 1922, that two of the applicants were reinstated on the 7th June, 1922, from which date the employers were able to carry on their normal business. In these two cases the Umpire gave the following decision:—

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

"It appears from further information which has been furnished by the employer that the places of these two applicants were not filled. The disqualification continued, therefore, after 11th May." (Case No. 3,075.)

In the other two cases the employers reported that the applicants' places had been filled, and that on the termination of the dispute they were not required. In these two cases the Umpire gave the following decision:—

**Decision.**—"On the facts before me, my decision is that the claims should be allowed.

"There are not sufficient grounds for differing from the Court of Referees." (Case No. 3,076.)

##### CASE NO. 3,330—SECTION 7 (1) (iii.)—NOT AVAILABLE FOR WORK—UNEMPLOYED MARCHERS FROM BIRMINGHAM TO LONDON—PROVED UNEMPLOYMENT EN ROUTE—CLAIMS DISALLOWED FOR DURATION OF MARCH.

A number of applicants who had been unemployed for varying periods marched from Birmingham to London to interview members of the Government on the subject of unemployment. They

commenced their march on the 9th August and reached London on the 17th August, passing through Rugby, Northampton, Bedford, Luton, St. Albans, Barnet, Tottenham, and finally they stayed at Poplar. Their claims to unemployment benefit were disallowed, on the ground that they were not available for work during the march.

Before the Court of Referees they stated they had enquired at the Birmingham Employment Exchange as to whether they would be entitled to benefit in respect of the period of the march, and, although no definite decision was given, they were informed that benefit might be paid. If, on the other hand, they had been told that benefit was not payable, they would not have set out on the march. They claimed further that they attended at the Exchanges in the towns through which they passed in order to prove unemployment, and that they notified all Exchanges that they were prepared to accept any work which was offered to them during the march. No such work was, in fact, offered.

Recommended by a majority of the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be allowed, as they were of opinion that the applicants were available for work. The Chairman, however, dissented on the ground that this case was not distinguishable from Case No. 1,067.

The Insurance Officer declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees, and appealed to the Umpire. Two of the applicants appeared in person before the Umpire, and reiterated their evidence which had been placed before the Court of Referees. It was pointed out that, during their stay in London they had interviewed the Minister of Labour for four hours, and it was agreed that, as they were a deputation they would, as it was their duty, be busied on the work of the deputation rather than in the endeavour to find employment.

Decision.—On the facts before me, my decision is that the claims for benefit should be disallowed up to and including 17th August.

"With reference to this period the case is similar in principle to No. 1,067,\* but I am not satisfied that there is sufficient ground for disallowance of benefit since the applicants have been staying in London."

## VACANCIES ON STAFF OF MINES INSPECTORATE.

### MINES DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., Secretary for Mines, announces that he is prepared to receive applications for nominations to attend competitive examinations that will be held shortly to fill certain vacancies on the staff of the Mines Inspectorate, viz.:

One Junior Inspector of Mines.

One Sub-Inspector of Mines in South Wales.

Forms of application and full particulars of these posts can

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1921, page 562.

be obtained from the Establishment Branch, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

Applications for nomination will not be considered unless the prescribed forms, duly completed, are returned to the Mines Department not later than 30th September, 1922.

Mines Department,  
Dean Stanley Street,  
Millbank, Westminster,  
London, S.W. 1.

29th August, 1922.

## BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examination for Certificates as Manager and Under-Manager and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

An examination for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on the 22nd and 23rd November, 1922, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

The written part of an Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on the 23rd November, 1922.

Applications for the necessary forms should be made not later than the 2nd October. It is important that candidates should state whether they have already sat at one or more of the Board's Examinations.

Letters should be addressed to The Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, S.W. 1.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING AUGUST.

CENSUS.—Census of Scotland, 1921. Report on the 13th decennial census of Scotland, Vol. I.: Part 1. City of Edinburgh; Part 2. City of Glasgow; Part 3. City of Dundee; Part 4. City of Aberdeen. [S.O. publications: price 4s., 5s., 3s. 6d., 4s., and 2s.]

EX-SERVICE MEN.—Report from the Select Committee on training and employment of disabled ex-service men. [H.C. 170: price 12s. 6d.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1921. Part A. General report. [H.C. 173: price 2s.]

PENSIONS.—Memorandum by the Minister of Pensions on certain points arising in connection with the administration of pensions. Ministry of Pensions. [Cmd. 1743: price 2d.]

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Annual report of the Chief Medical Officer, 1921. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication: price 1s. 6d.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

#### ADMIRALTY.

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.)

Beans, Haricot: White, Tomkins & Courage, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable, L.T., Supply of: Johnson & Phillips, London, S.E.—Canvas: Francis Webster & Sons, Arbroath; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Canvas Hose Tubing: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cloth, Cotton, Cleaning: A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury.—Coffee: S. Hanson & Son, London, E.C.—Cranes, Electric Overhead Travelling: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Drill, White, Cotton: Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—Electric Light and Power Installation: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—Fearnought: L. Harwood & Co., Luddendenfoot.—Files: Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Gear, Bow Cap Operating: Mactaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Gear, Forward Capstan: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Generating Sets: A. G. Mumford, Ltd., Colchester.—Gloves: North of England Chamis Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton.—Helmets, Sun: E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans.—Hides and Leather Goods: Geo. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrowfield Leather Co., Glasgow; J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd., Colyton, Devon; Gibbings, Harrison & Co., Ltd., Chichester; H. Jeffery & Bros., London; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London.—Insulators, Porcelain: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Electric and Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Jam, Plum and Apricot: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; E. & T. Pink, Ltd., London, S.E.—Lathes, Motor Driven Hexagon Turret: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Leather Straps and Millbands: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London; Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Lifts, Petrol and Bomb: Smith, Major &

Stevens, Ltd., Northampton.—Machine, Motor Driven Plate Levelling: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Machine, Vertical Drilling: Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.—Macintoshes, Blue: The Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Cheetham, Manchester.—Oil, Mineral Sperr: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Peas, Marrowfat: Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Manchester.—Pump, Motor Driven Oil and Circulating Water: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Rope, Steel Wire: Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool.—Superheaters: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Travellers, Overhead: Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Web Equipment: The Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

Gibraltar: Explosives: Messrs. Nobels Explosives, Ltd., London, S.W. Portland Cement: The British Standard Cement Co., London, E.C.—H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Cast Iron Pipes and Specials: Messrs. J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks. Filters, Valves and Fittings: Messrs. J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks.—H.M. Naval Establishments (generally): Standing Contract for Fire Hydrants: Messrs. J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks.—Devonport: Boilers: Messrs. Hartley & Sugden, Ltd., Halifax. Cast Iron Pipes: The Clay Cross Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Ports-mouth: Creosoted Pitch Pine: Messrs. W. Crundall & Co., Dover.—Cleethorpes: W/T Station: Messrs. Markwell, Holmes & Co., Grimsby.

#### WAR OFFICE.

Asbestos Cement Slates, etc.: British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., Erith.—Batteries, Secondary: Chloride Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Boots: Adams Brothers, Raunds; J. & C. Claridge, Ltd., Rushden; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; J. Horrell & Son, Raunds.—Brushes, Horse: Vale and Bradnack, Walsall.—

Cashmere, Undyed: Cyrus Brook and Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—Cement, Portland: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Medway.—Clothing, Miscellaneous: John Hammond & Co., Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Copper Ingot: J. Batt & Co., London; British American Metals, Ltd., London; H. Gardiner & Co., Ltd., London.—Curtains, Mosquito: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London.—Flannelette: W. N. Berry & Sons, Farby, near Colne; Crompton & Horrocks, Radcliffe.—Linoleum: M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Leather, Half Soles: A. E. Goddard, Leicester; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Kettering.—Metal Lockers: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., Stratford.—Metal, Rod: King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Lorries: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Clement Talbot, Ltd., London, W.; Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Nickel: Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., London.—"Nissen" Huts, etc.: Nissens, Ltd., Rye House, Herts.—Oil Lubricating Compound: Jas. Arnott & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Paint: Alexander, Ferguson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.—Pneumatic Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Rifle Chests and Cases: H. E. Ambrose, Cambridge.—Rifle Racks: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton.—Screws, Brass: The British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Soap, Laundry: C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol.—Soap, Soft: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull.—Steel, Round: Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield.—Timber: Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., London.—Vulcanizing Cashmere: India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Wks. Co., Ltd., London.—Water Pipes, Cast Iron: Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—White Spirit: Wm. Butler & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., London; Meade-King, Robinson & Co., Ltd., and Thameshaven Oil Wharves, Ltd., London.—Zinc Spelter: British Metal Corp., Ltd., London.—Works Services: Maintenance Works: Weedon and Northampton: Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry. Woolwich: Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., Woolwich. Kingston-on-Thames: C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Croydon. Liverpool: A. Lloyd, Liverpool. Burscough, etc.: A. Lloyd, Liverpool. Warrington: A. Lloyd, Liverpool.—Building Works and Services: Chilwell: I. H. Fryer, Derby. Omagh District: McRoberts & Armstrong, Belfast.—Painting: Chilwell: R. Skevington & Son, Derby. Shorncliffe R.E. Division: T. Carr, Halifax.

#### AIR MINISTRY (CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT).

Aeroplane (Goods Carrier): Vickers, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.—Aeroplane Spares: Short Bros., Rochester; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aeroplanes, Reconditioning of: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft, Reconditioning of: Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston; A. V. Roe & Co., Manchester.—Aircraws: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Avro Aircraws: D. M. Davies, London, N.—Cases, Slip, Bolster, Barrack, Making up of: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—Electrical Fittings, Term Contract: General Electric Co., Ltd., Kingsway; Cable Accessories Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Electric Lamps, Term Contract: Notable Electric Co., Ltd., Kingston; Cryselce, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Fire (Froth) Extinguishers and Charges: John Morris (Fire Snow), Ltd., Manchester.—F. 2 A. Flying Boat Spares: S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Cowes, I. of W.—Gimlets, Gouges and Hammers: Slack, Sellars & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Grease, Lubricating, Yellow: A. Duckham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Modification of 6 R.R. Chassis: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Packing and Transporting two Bristol Tramp Machines to R.A.E., Farnboro' from Bristol: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Propellers for Eagle VIII. and Lion Engines: Lang Propeller Co., Weybridge.—Release Gears and Spares: Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Repairs to Hangar Roof: McRoberts & Armstrong, Belfast.—School Desks: The Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Spares for Phenix Cork Machine N. 87: English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Spares for Short Cromarty Flying Boat: Short Bros, Ltd., Rochester.—Steel: Coghlan Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Thompson Bennett Magnetos and Spares: Lucas Electrical Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Transformers (W/T): Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Tyres (Bulldog Covers): The Beldam Tyre Co. (1920), Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.—Tyres (Covers and Solids): Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves, W/T: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wall Paper: W. N. Froy & Sons, London, W.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Acetylene Plant, etc.: Trinity House, London, E.C.—Asbestos Cement Sheets: The British Everite & Asbestite Works, Ltd., Manchester.—Auto Transformer Kiosks: The British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Anti-Corrosive Compositions: Red Hand Compositions, Ltd., London, E.C.—Buoys, etc.: Messrs. Brown, Lenox & Co., London, Ltd., London, E.—Boiler, Marine Type Return Tube: Messrs. J. Neilson & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bogie Carriages: The Brush Electric Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Boiler, Marine Type Return Tube: Messrs. Bow, McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—Boots: S. Walker, Wulgrave, Northants.—Bags, Cocoa: Law & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.—Blouses, etc.: D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—Blouses: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—Blasting Powder: W. H. Wakefield & Co., Gatebeck Gunpowder Mills, near Kendal.—Chairs, Cast Iron: Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Cable, Aerial Telephone: The Callender's Cable & Constn. Co., Ltd.,

London, E.C.—Culverts: Messrs. Wall's, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Colours for K.A.R.: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cement: Ship Canal Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd., Liverpool; Tunnel Portland Cement Co., London, E.C.—Drilling Plant: The National Supply Corporation, London, E.C.—Doors, etc.: Messrs. A. Thornborough, Ltd., London, N.—Drill, Cotton: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Fishbolts, etc.: Messrs. C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Fish Bolts and Nuts: The Staffordshire Bolt, Nut and Fencing Co., Ltd., Darlaston.—Furniture: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Fuse: Bickford, Smith & Co., London, S.W.—Galvanised Corrugated Steel Sheets: The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—Gellignite: Nobles Explosive Co., London, S.W.—Jerseys: Toller & Lankester, Leicester.—Lighting Supplies: Messrs. J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Lifts: Messrs. Pickering's, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Lathes: Messrs. Loudon Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lead, Pig: Messrs. Grey & Marten, Ltd., London, S.E.—Motor Road Roller, etc.: Messrs. Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough. Motors: Messrs. Willock, Reid & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Motors and Fittings, "Frost": The Manchester Water Meter Co., Ardwick, Manchester.—Motor Boat Engine Spares: The Bergius Launch & Engine Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Meters, Electricity: Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—Novarsenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Oak Keys: Messrs. Boys & Boden, Welshpool.—Pipes, etc.: The Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Works, near Chesterfield.—Pipes, C.I., etc.: The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—Pumping Equipment Waterworks: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Paper: Spalding & Co., London, E.C.—Railway Inspection Car: The Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Rails, etc.: Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Roller, etc.: Messrs. Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—Steelwork: The Cleveland Bridge & Engg. Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Steel Rails, etc.: The Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Sleepers, etc.: Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Spikes, Iron: Messrs. T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Steel and Ironwork, etc.: Messrs. F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steelwork: Messrs. J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—Stonebreaker: Messrs. W. H. Baxter, Ltd., Leeds.—Switches and Crossings: The Metropolitan Carr. Wgn. and Finance Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ship's Plates, Galvanised M.S.: Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Serge Tunics, etc.: J. & B. Pearce & Co., London, E.—Surgical Instruments: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Stationery: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Shirts: Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—Track, etc.: Messrs. F. Theakston, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubes, etc.: Messrs. Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tanks: Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. (Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—Teas, Reducing, etc.: Messrs. Foster Bros., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Tubes, Brass Boiler: The Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; Messrs. J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubes, W.I., etc.: Messrs. Foster Bros., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Valves, Sluice, etc.: Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Wheels, etc.: Messrs. Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Wagon Tipper, etc.: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Bridgeton, Glasgow.—Wagons, Steel Bogie Covered Goods: The Gloucester Rly. Carr. Wgn. Co., Ltd., Gloucester.

#### GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Testing and Protective: British L.M. Ericsson Manfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—Apparatus, Telephonic: British L. M. Ericsson Manfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., (Peel-Conner Telephone Works), Coventry; Phenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Brackets: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: Enfield Ediswan Cable Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—Clothing, Uniform: J. Compton & Sons, Ltd., Swindon and London, E.—Coats, Dust: Redman Bros., Todmorden.—Combinations, Motor Cycle: Enfield Cycle Co., Ltd., Redditch.—Compass: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cords, Switchboard: Phenix Telephone and Electric Works Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby.—Covers, Tyre: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Covers, Joint Box: United Steel Companies, Ltd., Irthlingborough.—Drill, Cotton: Union Mill Co., Manchester.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Donington Sanitary Pipe and Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Rowley Regis and St. Helens; Stanley Bros., Ltd., Stockingford; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal; J. Woodward, Ltd., Swadlowcote.—Kiosks, Concrete: D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Leggings, I.R.: Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Lugs, Lead: T. F. Snow, London, S.E.—Posts, Marking, Concrete: Empire Stone Co., Ltd., Narnborough.—Spirit, Motor: Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd., London, E.C.—Twill, Cotton: Moss Bros (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—Cotton, Fine, White: J. F. & H. Roberts, Ltd., Manchester.—Wire, Copper, Hard Drawn: R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Moston, Manchester.—Cable, Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Coventry-Leicester: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Victoria Works, Charlton, S.E.—Conduits, Laying: Manchester (Strangeways and Red Bank): W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., 127-129, Fairfield Street, Manchester. Shrewsbury (Meole Brace): Whittaker-Ellis, Ltd., 121, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W. Bramhall (N.): Whit-

taker-Ellis, Ltd., 121, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Edinburgh-Jedburgh-Newcastle (Section V.): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen Street, S.W. Edinburgh-Jedburgh-Newcastle (Sections I., II., III. and IV.): J. and W. Stewart, 12, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W. Northfields (W.): J. and W. Stewart, 12, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W. Bethnal Green (Green Street): J. and W. Stewart, 12, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W. Edinburgh (Gorgie—Section II. and Nether Liberton): The Brookfield Construction Co., 10, Collier Street, Johnston, N.B. Glasgow-Whitecraigs: The Brookfield Construction Co., 10, Collier Street, Johnston, N.B. Swansea (Docks): H. Smith, 2, Friars Row, Newport (Mon.). Dewsbury: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Pool Street, Bolton. Bethnal Green Road, E.: O. C. Summers, 111-113, York Road, N. 7. Chiswick: O. C. Summers, 111-113, York Road, N. 7. Buxton: Hodsons, Ltd., 58, Castle Gate, Nottingham. Wolverhampton: Hodsons, Ltd., 58, Castle Gate, Nottingham. Cardiff: J. F. Hodge & Co., Rednal, near Birmingham. Finchley-Hornsey: H. Farrow, 1, Russell Parade, Golders Green, N.W. Yelverton (Devon): W. Jones & Sons, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. Walton-on-Thames and Tilehurst: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., 41, Ebury Bridge Road, S.W. Lyndhurst, Totton and Twyford (Hants.): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., 2, Cock Lane, Northfield, Birmingham. Wanstead (Grove Park): A. Thomson & Co., 2, Gordon Place, Gordon Square, W.C. Wanstead (Woodford Road): A. Thomson & Co., 2, Gordon Place, Gordon Square, W.C. Leyton (Fillebrook South): A. Thomson & Co., 2, Gordon Place, Gordon Square, W.C. Wormley (Surrey): G. P. Trentham, Ltd., Winchester House, Victoria Square, Birmingham. Bristol-Bath (Sections I. and II.): A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Norfolk House, 36, Cannon Street, Birmingham.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Marton: Automatic Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. London County Council County Hall: Automatic Telephone Manfg. Co., Ltd., 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., W.C., for Batteries. Walton (Liverpool): Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. Sub-Contractors: Tudor Accumulator Co., W.C., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., E.C., for Charging Machines.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Attaché Cases:** M. & A. Hess & Co., London, E.C.—**Bags:** McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Smith & Young, London, E.C.—**Blotting Pads:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Carbons:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Cloth Tracing:** Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cord:** Jameson & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington & Sons, London, N.—**Erasers:** J. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Files:** British East Light, Ltd., Barking.—**India Tags:** F. Hewitt, Prestwich.—**Ink:** Windsor & Newton, Ltd., London, N.—**Ink Duplicator:** Farquharson Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Oil, Typewriter:** Cooke's Mimeograph Co., London, E.C. 4.—**Packing Cases (Fibre Board):** Containers, Ltd., Thatcham; Thames Paper Co., Purfleet; H. Stevenson & Sons, London, S.W.—**Paper of Various Descriptions:** Spicers, Ltd., London, E.C. 4; Thomas & Green, Wooburn Green; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Wooburn Green; British Patent Perforated Paper Co., London, E.; A. M. Peebles & Son, Ltd., Accrington, Lancs.; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; C. Turner & Co., Ltd., Belmont, Lancs.; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Adcocks, Ltd., London, N.; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd., Cowley, Middlesex; S. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Fourstones Paper Mills Co., Fourstones, Northumberland; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge; Tullis, Russell & Co., Ltd., Markinch; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Maryhill.—**Pencils:** Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Portfolios, Spring-back:** Letter Filing Appliances Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Perfecting Presses:** Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Printing Press (Miehle):** Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Group 15 (1922)—Scotland—Edinburgh Gazette, 40,000 Books, Med. 40: Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Group 220 (1922)—Copperplate Printing, Schedule B: Smith & Young, London, E.C. Group 220 (1922)—Copperplate Printing, Schedule C: Warrington & Co., London, W.C. 10,000 Books, S.O. Book 136; 600 Books, C. and E., No. 84; 1,200 Diaries, No. 4, 1923; 40,000 Ships Blue Book C., No. 233; 600 Books, C. and E., No. 126; 3,906,000 Class A. Health Insurance Cards; 1,920,500 Class E. Health Insurance Cards, 1,000 each of 27 Collotype Plates: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Bdg. 1,000 copies "Principal Events of the War"; J. Adams, London, E.C. Bdg. 700 copies "Berne List"; Bdg. 7,000 copies "Manual of Field Works, 1921"; Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 5,600 Diaries, "S.5," 1923; 6,050 Diaries, "S.2," 1923; 1,300 Diaries, "S.1," 1923: J. Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C. 7,500 Diaries, 1923; 1,000,000 Forms, P. 576: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 15,000 Books, S.O. 129: Wm. Collins, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 4,000 Books, Ex. 244-142: Tee & Whiten & J.

Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. 2,315,000 Class A. Health Insurance Cards: Howard & Jones, Ltd., London, E.C. 4,575,000 Class A. Health Insurance Cards; 2,367,000 Class E. Health Insurance Cards: John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester. 200,000 Registry Jackets: Metcalfe & Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C. 15,000 Pads "C" Telegram Forms; 5,000 Books, R.F. 72: H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow. 18,000 Show Cards: Roberts & Leete, Ltd., London, S.E. Inland Revenue Forms, No. 9: Pearce & Gardner, Ltd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy.—**Rulers Re-polishing:** H. Howell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sealing Wax:** G. Waterston & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Stencils:** Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; Silkate, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Web Straps:** M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, near Loughborough.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works, etc.:** Ashton-under-Lyne Post Office—Extension: Edwin Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne. Painting: P. M. Mellor, Ashton-under-Lyne. Plastering: A. Jeffreys, Dukinfield. Plumbing: R. Butterworth, Ashton-under-Lyne. Cricklewood Chart Factory—Erection: Chessums, Ltd., London, N. Newcastle Employment Exchange—Erection: The National Building Guild, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. New Science Museum—Stonework: The Nine Elms Stone Masonry Works, London, S.W. St. James's Park—Refreshment Kiosk: T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Engineering Services:** Manchester District—Engineering Labour: Maitland & Co., Manchester. Natural History Museum—Electric Wiring: The Alpha Manufacturing Co., London, S.W.—**Painting:** Dilliway & Elvy, London, W.; J. S. Fenn, Woolwich; M. Greenwood & Son (Burnley), Ltd., London, N.W.; T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W.; Trollope & Colls, Ltd., London, S.W.; John Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Miscellaneous:** Cisterns: Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool. Coal Cartage: Tozer & Sons, London, N.W.; H. Boyer, London, W.; Phillips, Mills & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Filing Cabinets: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W. Fireproof Floors: The Kleine Patent F.R. Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., London, W.C. Joinery: H. Gibbons & Son, Ltd., Cardiff. Linoleum: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; The Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; The Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh. Lorry Hire: John Dick, Ltd., London, S.E. Mattresses: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W. Plastering: Jefferyes & Co., London, W.; Clark & Fenn, London, S.E. Privet Hedges: E. P. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Slating: Wylie Bros., South Shields; Digby, Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Bingley, Son & Follett, London, S.W. Steel Sashes: Maclean & Co., London, S.W. Wood Block Flooring: A. M. Macdougall & Son, Glasgow.

## OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, DUBLIN.

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*The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and branches (see Cover).*

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY WYMAN & SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.