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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES, AND PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during September and showed little general change as compared with the previous month. Some improvement was reported in the pig-iron industry, in iron and steel manufacture, in the woollen and worsted industry, and in the pottery trades, but there was a further decline in employment in the cotton industry.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received was 14·6 at the end of September, as compared with 14·4 at the end of August, and 14·8 at the end of September, 1921. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act* was 11·9 at 25th September, as compared with 12·0 at 21st August. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges* as unemployed at 25th September was approximately 1,368,000, of whom 1,117,000 were men and 168,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At the end of August the number on the Live Register was 1,378,000, of whom 1,121,000 were men and 173,000 were women.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 25th September was 12,500, of which 2,800 were for men and 8,000 for women, compared with 12,700 at 28th August.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in September resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £297,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,300,000 workpeople, and an increase of about £30,000 in the weekly wages of 395,000 workpeople.

Among those workpeople who sustained reductions in wages, the principal group were men employed in the engineering industry, whose weekly rates, in the principal centres of the industry, were reduced by a third instalment of 5s. 6d. a week, making a total reduction of 16s. 6d. a week during the past three months. Other groups of workpeople affected by reductions included steelworkers at Sheffield, men in ship-repairing yards in most of the principal districts, railway carriage and wagon builders and repairers, hosiery workers in the Midlands, letterpress printers in provincial towns in England and Wales, vehicle builders, and workpeople employed in the sugar confectionery and fruit preserving trade and in cocoa and chocolate manufacture.

As a result of Orders made under the Trade Boards Acts there were reductions in the minimum rates of wages fixed in the stamped or pressed metal wares, flax and hemp, and sack and bag trades in Great Britain, and in the sugar confectionery and food preserving trades in Northern Ireland. In the brush and broom trade in Northern Ireland the minimum rates previously fixed for certain classes of workers were reduced and new rates were fixed for other classes.

The workpeople whose wages were increased in September

were mostly coal miners in the Yorkshire and the East Midland Area, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire. In Yorkshire and the East Midlands there was a general increase of rather over 3 per cent. on current rates, following on the ascertainment of the proceeds of the industry for July. In South Wales and Monmouthshire the wages of the lower-paid day-wage workers were raised by varying amounts under the terms of an Award granting "subsistence" allowances to these workpeople.

Since the beginning of 1922 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of over £3,900,000 in the wages of nearly 7,500,000 workpeople, and a net increase of about £11,500 in the wages of 75,000 workpeople.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 31. In addition, 30 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in September (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 15,000, as compared with 31,000 in the previous month and 20,000 in September, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during September was about 140,000 working days, as compared with 310,000 days in August, 1922, and 145,000 days in September, 1921.

The principal dispute in progress in the month was that which began on 21st September, involving colliery and coke-oven workers at Ebbw Vale, and rendering idle a considerable number of workpeople at blast-furnaces and steel works.

Since the beginning of 1922 the stoppages of work, owing to trade disputes, reported to the Department, have involved over 500,000 workpeople. The aggregate duration of the stoppages has been nearly 20,000,000 working days.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 30th 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 78 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 79 per cent. at 1st September. The highest point reached by the figure was 176 per cent. above the pre-war level, in November, 1920, and the figure now recorded is lower than that for any date since October, 1917.

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

For further particulars and details of the statistics reference should be made to the article on page 405.

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* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

RATES OF WAGES IN 1914, DECEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1922.

IN the March, 1922, issue of this GAZETTE details were given of the comparative level of rates of wages in the principal industries of this country (a) at 4th August, 1914, (b) at the end of 1920 (when wages generally reached their highest level), and (c) at the end of February, 1922 (after the continuous decline which had been in progress since January, 1921). It was shown that both at the end of 1920 and at the end of February, 1922, the amounts of increase over pre-war rates varied widely in different industries and occupations, and the average increase was estimated at between 170 and 180 per cent. at December, 1920, and about 100 per cent. at February, 1922. Since the latter date further reductions in rates of wages have been effected in nearly all the principal industries, and revised particulars are accordingly given below comparing the level of rates of wages at the end of September, 1922, with that at December, 1920, and August, 1914, respectively. The particulars given relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and do not include the Irish Free State.*

Building Trades.—Since the end of February, 1922, rates of wages in the building trades have been reduced, generally, by amounts varying, in different districts, from 2½d. to 4d. per hour. At the end of September the hourly rates of wages in the larger towns showed increases, as compared with the pre-war rates, ranging mostly from 9½d. to 1s. per hour in the cases of skilled men and 8d. to 9d. per hour in the case of labourers. At the end of December, 1920, the increases over pre-war rates mostly ranged from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d. per hour. The weekly working hours were reduced, however, in 1919 and 1920, and the ratio of increase in weekly rates is accordingly less than that in hourly rates.

On the basis of the unweighted averages of the standard rates of wages of the principal classes of workmen, the increases in hourly and weekly rates in December, 1920, and at the end of September, 1922, in towns with populations over 100,000, were as shown in the following Table. The weekly rates shown have been computed by multiplying the hourly rates by the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week at the three dates (averaging approximately 49½ at August, 1914, 44 at December, 1920, and 43½ at September, 1922), both the summer and winter hours being taken into account for this purpose.

Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of recognised Rates of Wages in large towns at			Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates at	
	4th August, 1914.	31st Dec., 1920.	30th Sept., 1922.	31st Dec., 1920.	30th Sept., 1922.
Hourly Rates					
	d.	d.	d.	%	%
Bricklayers.. ..	9·9	27·5	19·7	178	99
Masons†	9·8	27·5	19·7	182	102
Carpenters and Joiners ..	9·8	27·4	19·7	182	102
Plumbers	9·6	27·9	20·2	190	110
Plasterers	9·7	27·4	19·8	182	104
Painters	8·8	27·2	19·6	208	123
Labourers	6·6	23·9	14·7	264	124
Weekly Rates.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	%	%
Bricklayers.. ..	40 7	100 10	71 4	149	76
Masons*	39 7	101 0	71 8	155	81
Carpenters and Joiners ..	39 11	100 8	71 4	152	79
Plumbers	39 8	102 6	73 6	158	85
Plasterers	40 0	100 8	71 11	151	80
Painters	36 3	99 10	71 4	176	97
Labourers	27 0	87 8	53 6	225	98

If the increases shown are combined in the proportions of the relative numbers of men employed in the different occupations, the resulting general average increase over pre-war rates is approximately 9½d. per hour (or about 115 per cent.) at the end of September, 1922, compared with about 1s. 5½d. per hour (or nearly 220 per cent.) at the end of December, 1920. The increase in weekly full-time wages, allowing for the reduced working hours, is approximately 30s., or about 90 per cent., at 30th September, 1922, compared with about 61s. 6d., or 185 per cent., at the end of 1920.

It has been agreed by the national organisations of employers and workpeople that the present rates of wages in the building trade shall in general remain unchanged until March, 1923.

Coal Mining.—At the end of 1920 the increases in full-time wages in the coal mining industry, as compared with August,

* Owing to the fact that information relating to the Irish Free State has been excluded from the present article, the figures now given for August, 1914, and December, 1920, differ slightly, in a few instances, from those quoted in the March, 1922, issue of this GAZETTE.

† When different rates are paid to banker masons and fixers respectively, the rates used are these for banker hands.

1914, were estimated (*vide* LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921) to range from less than 150 per cent. in the case of some of the higher-paid classes to over 200 per cent. in the case of some of the lower-paid grades. Since that date certain flat-rate additions to earnings, which were then in operation, have been withdrawn, and further reductions have been effected, varying in amount in different districts. At the end of September, 1922, the general level of district rates of wages (apart from an increase in piece rates, referred to below, granted in 1919, when working hours were reduced) was 20 per cent. over pre-war rates in all districts, except the Yorkshire and East Midlands area, where the increase over pre-war rates was a little over 23 per cent. In some cases, however, special advances have been granted, in addition, to particular grades of men. For some classes of men the basis rates of wages have been raised; some of the lower-paid grades of workmen in certain districts are at present receiving special allowances in order to maintain their wages at a "subsistence level"; and in South Wales men on afternoon and night shifts, whose normal working week is generally one of five shifts, have been paid, since 1915, as for an extra shift each week. As a result of these special advances and allowances, the average increase in full-time weekly wages, as compared with August, 1914, is somewhat greater than the general percentage increase in district rates, referred to above. The information available is not sufficient to enable this average to be computed precisely, but from such particulars as are available it would appear that at the end of September the increases ranged from about 20 per cent. to over 40 per cent. in different occupations and districts. At the end of December, 1920, the average increase on pre-war rates was estimated at about 185 to 190 per cent.* These figures, it should be noted, take no account of variations in actual earnings arising from differences in the number of shifts worked per week at the different dates, or, in the case of men on piece work, from increases or decreases in individual output.

It should be observed that the working hours have been reduced since 1914, the maximum hours fixed for underground workers under the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1908 having been curtailed from 8 to 7 per day in 1919, and the working week of surface workers having been reduced to 49 hours as from January, 1919, and to 46½ from July, 1919. The weekly wages of time workers remained unchanged when these reductions in hours were made, and piece rates were increased so as to yield approximately the same weekly earnings as before. The percentage increase in hourly wages, therefore, considerably exceeds that in weekly wages, referred to above.

Other Mining and Quarrying.—For iron miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham, rates of wages at the end of September, 1922, were about 43 per cent. above the pre-war rates, compared with an average estimated at about 200 per cent. at the end of 1920. In Cumberland the bargain price for iron ore miners and the shift rate for underground leading labourers in September, 1922, were about 48 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively, above the pre-war level. At the end of 1920 the corresponding percentages were 309 and 198, respectively.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Reductions in rates of wages, amounting to 16s. 6d. a week, have recently been made in these industries, and the general advance over pre-war rates, for men on time rates, now amounts to 17s. per week, except in certain districts where the men are paid at hourly rates, in which cases the advance amounts to 17s. 10½d. In some cases further advances have been granted to particular classes of men; ship joiners, for example, have received a general increase of 3s. a week in addition to the increase of 17s. granted to other shipyard workers.

The following Table shows the unweighted averages of the district time rates of wages of men in certain representative occupations in 16 of the principal engineering centres and 13 of the principal shipbuilding centres in August, 1914, December, 1920, and September, 1922, together with the equivalent percentage increase over pre-war rates. The figures relate to a full ordinary week of 53 hours in some districts and 54 in others in 1914, and of 47 hours at December, 1920, and September, 1922:—

Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of recognised Weekly Time Rates in the principal centres.			Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates at	
	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1920.	30th Sept., 1922.	31st Dec., 1920.	30th Sept., 1922.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Engineering:					
Fitters and turners ..	38 11	89 6	57 6	130	48
Ironmoulders	41 8	92 10	59 9	123	44
Patternmakers	42 1	94 3	61 4	123	46
Labourers	22 10	70 9	40 5	210	77
Shipbuilding:					
Shipwrights	41 4	91 3	58 7	121	42
Ship joiners	40 0	101 0	60 5	153	51
Platers	40 4	90 0	57 7	123	43
Rivettters	37 9	87 2	55 0	131	46
Labourers	22 10	70 4	40 1	208	75

* For four weeks in January, 1921, wages in the coal mining industry were higher than at the end of December, 1920, but from 31st January, 1921, they were reduced below the December, 1920, level.

For skilled men on time rates the average increase appears to be between 40 and 50 per cent., compared with 120 to 130 per cent. at December, 1920; whilst for labourers it is now about 75 per cent., compared with over 200 per cent. at the former date. For semi-skilled classes the percentages would range between those shown for skilled men and those for labourers.

In the case of piece-workers in these industries, the general advances amounted at December, 1920, to 25 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus flat-rate advances amounting (for men) to 26s. 6d. per week, plus a bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on total earnings. In addition, in the shipbuilding industry, rivetters, platers, angle-iron smiths, caulkers, drillers and various other classes of workpeople had received further advances, under the "Standard Ship Cycle" of awards and consequential extensions, varying in amount for different occupations or different classes of work. At the end of September, 1922, the general advances had been reduced to 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat-rate advance of 10s. a week. The bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had been discontinued, and the "Standard Ship Cycle" advances had been withdrawn in some cases and greatly reduced in others. The information at the disposal of the Department is insufficient to enable a reliable calculation to be made of the effect of these changes on the average earnings of piece workers in the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

Other Metal Trades.—In certain of the metal trades, including the manufacture of light castings, sheet metal working, gas-meter making, spring, tube and other important sections in the Midlands, the increases in rates of wages up to the end of 1920 were similar to those granted in the engineering industry. The reductions which have occurred since that date, however, have in some cases differed from those which have been applied in the case of engineers, and at the end of September, 1922, the amounts of increase over pre-war rates, for adult workmen, were 17s. a week in the sheet metal working trade, 17s. 6d. a week in the nut and bolt industry in the Midlands, 17s. 6d. a week for unskilled and semi-skilled men in the spring, tube and various other industries in the Midlands, and 23s. 6d. a week in the light castings industry.

In the heavy iron and steel trades (smelting, puddling, rolling, forging, etc.), in which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the selling price of the finished products, the increases over pre-war rates vary very widely, being in some cases (e.g., with certain blastfurnace labourers) equivalent to about 100 per cent. on the pre-war level, while at the other extreme the rates for process workers in South Wales show a net increase of a little more than 20 per cent. At the end of 1920 the increases ranged between 150 per cent. and 350 per cent. on pre-war rates, and in some cases further small increases were given early in 1921. In the tin plate and steel sheet trade in South Wales the net increase over pre-war rates now amounts to about 34 per cent., compared with a range of 150 per cent. to 231 per cent. in December, 1920.

Cotton Industry.—In August, 1914, piece rates of wages in this industry generally stood at 5 per cent. above the standard list prices. By the end of 1920 they had been raised to 215 per cent. above the standard. Of this increase, however, 30 per cent. on list prices was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from $55\frac{1}{2}$ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. The piece rates have since been reduced to 105 per cent. above the standard, i.e., to about 95 per cent. above the pre-war level. Allowing for the shorter working week now worked, weekly full-time wage rates are now generally about 69 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 160 per cent. at the end of 1920. In addition, however, special increases or allowances have been granted to certain classes of operatives, e.g., blowing-room men, strippers and grinders, and mule spinners, the effect of which would be to augment slightly the percentages quoted. It has been arranged that a further reduction of 10 per cent. on standard list prices is to take effect in October.

Wool Textile Industry.—The rates of wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire are calculated by the addition of a cost of living wage to basic rates. At September, 1922, the pre-war basic rates had been increased generally by 10 per cent., and to the rates so increased was added a "cost of living wage" of 75 per cent. and 65 per cent. in the case of time-workers and piece-workers respectively, making total increases over pre-war rates of $92\frac{1}{2}$ to $81\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.* At the end of December, 1920, the increases over pre-war rates, including an advance of 15 per cent. on basic rates, were 216 per cent. in the case of timeworkers and 181 and 190 per cent. in the case of male and female pieceworkers respectively. These figures are exclusive of a general advance of over 15 per cent. on hourly and piece rates, which was granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours from $55\frac{1}{2}$ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before.

It has been arranged that the rates of wages quoted above as payable in September shall remain unchanged till December, and that from that date until June, 1923, the "cost of living wage" shall be $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $63\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

Other Textile Industries.—In the bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing section, the hosiery industry, and the carpet trade, the increases over pre-war rates at the end of 1920 and in September, 1922, were as follows:—

				Increase over pre-war rates at	
				December, 1920,	September, 1922.
<i>Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing and Finishing*:</i>					
Lancs., Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland—					
				Per week.	Per week.
	Men	..	..	s. d.	s. d.
	Women	..	..	49 7†	26 2†
Yorkshire—				29 6†	15 7†
				Per cent.	Per cent.
	Timeworkers	..	..	185	101½
	Pieceworkers	..	..	143	77½
Hosiery Manufacture: Midlands—				125	66½
Carpet Manufacture:—					
	Timeworkers	..	..	160	70
	Pieceworkers	..	..	155	65

Apart from these increases in weekly wages, the weekly working hours were reduced in 1919 or 1920, the weekly rates of timeworkers remaining unchanged, and the rates of pieceworkers being enhanced so as to yield the same weekly earnings as before the change of hours.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—In the manufacture of boots and shoes the minimum time-rate of wages for the principal classes of skilled workmen, 23 years of age and upwards, at the end of September, 1922, was 60s. a week. At the end of 1920 the corresponding minimum was 68s., and before the war it was 30s. in most districts, though in a few cases it was 28s. or 29s. For men of the same ages in the heel-building department and in the shoe and stock rooms the minimum in September was 57s. a week, compared with 65s. in December, 1920, and with a rate of 27s. a week adopted in 1914 to take effect from the beginning of 1915. For women of 20 years or over employed in certain operations in the closing and heel-building departments and the stock and shoe room the minimum rate was 36s. a week at September, 1922, compared with 40s. at December, 1920, and with 17s. to 18s. adopted in 1914, with effect from January, 1915.

Railway Service.—For the principal grades of adult workmen in the traffic sections the rates of wages now in operation show increases ranging mostly from 29s. to 36s. a week above the pre-war averages for the corresponding grades. Owing to the wide variation in the pre-war rates of wages, the percentage increases on pre-war rates vary considerably. For some grades of porters, whose pre-war average rate was about 18s. a week, the increase is as much as 160 per cent.; on the other hand, for certain classes of foremen, whose pre-war average rates were 37s. to 38s. a week, it amounts to not more than 80 to 90 per cent.; whilst for men whose pre-war earnings were over £2 a week the percentage increase is less. The present rates are generally 13s. to 20s. a week below those paid at the end of 1920 (when the percentage increases over pre-war rates ranged in different occupations from 130 to 140 per cent. up to 260 or 270 per cent.), and 14s. to 21s. below the rates paid in the first three months of 1921, a further increase of 1s. a week having taken effect from 1st January, 1921. The hours of labour in the railway service were reduced to 48 per week in 1919, without any reduction in weekly rates of wages.

Other Transport Services.—For dock labourers the rates generally paid in September, 1922, were 11s. to 13s. 6d. a day of 8 hours, compared with 15s. to 17s. 6d. in December, 1920, and with about 4s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. for a day averaging approximately 10 hours in 1914. A reduction of 1s. a day has been arranged to take effect on 2nd October, and wages will then be stabilised till June, 1923. In the case of seamen, the standard rates in September were £10 a month for able seamen and £10 10s. for firemen, compared with £14 10s. and £15 in December, 1920, and with £5 to £5 10s. and £5 10s. to £6 respectively in August, 1914. In the road transport industry the increases in twelve of the principal towns range from 25s. to 36s. per week, the average rate for one-horse drivers in these towns being now 56s. 1d. per week, compared with 68s. 2d. at the end of 1920 and 25s. 7d. in 1914. In the tramway service it is estimated that the increases over pre-war rates in the case of drivers and conductors now average between 31s. 6d. and 33s. a week, compared with a general advance of 40s. to 43s. a week at the end of 1920. A general reduction of 4s. a week has recently been agreed upon, to take effect in October.

In addition to these increases in wages a shorter working week was adopted in 1919, generally of 44 hours for dock labourers and 48 hours for carters and tramway servants, without any reduction in weekly wages.

Agriculture.—At the end of 1920 the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for ordinary labourers in England and Wales ranged from 46s. to 52s. a week, showing increases over the pre-war rates estimated to average about 175 or 180 per cent. These rates were subsequently reduced, and the Agricultural Wages Board ceased to operate after September, 1921. In a number of counties, however, revised rates of wages have been agreed upon by voluntary Conciliation Committees of employers and workpeople, and in some others uniform rates of wages have been recommended by the employers' organisations for general adoption. A comparison of the rates of wages so agreed to or adopted (ranging in September from 30s. to 36s.) with the rates paid in the same districts in 1914, shows increases, in the case of ordinary labourers, averaging about 85 per cent.

* The full percentage is paid on basic rates up to 33s. per week; on basic rates up to 51s. it is paid on 33s. or at the equivalent of 80 per cent. of the time-workers' "cost of living" percentage, whichever is the greater; on basic rates over 51s. 20 per cent. is paid on the first 13s. above that amount and 8 per cent. on the remainder.

* In the bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry, there were further small increases in rates of wages in January, 1921.

† These amounts are exclusive of increases in basis rates varying for different classes of workpeople granted in 1919.

This comparison covers only 42 counties in England and Wales, information as to the rates current in other districts at September, 1922, not being available.

Other Industries.—In the following Table particulars are given of the rates of wages at 4th August, 1914, December, 1920, and the end of September, 1922, of some of the principal classes of workpeople in the printing and bookbinding, furniture making, and baking trades in a number of large towns:—

Trade and Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of recognised weekly Time Rates of Wages in certain large towns* at—			Percentage increase over Pre-war rates at	
	4th Aug. 1914.	31st Dec. 1920.	30th Sept. 1922.	31st Dec. 1920.	30th Sept. 1922.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Printing and Bookbinding:</i>					
Hand compositors on book and jobbing work	35 8	93 5	80 6	162	126
Bookbinders and Machine rulers ..	33 11	93 4	80 11	175	139
<i>Furniture making:</i>					
Cabinet makers ..	39 9	102 1	77 11	157	96
Upholsterers ..	38 9	101 1	77 8	161	100
French Polishers ..	37 1	101 11	77 7	175	109
<i>Baking:</i>					
Table hands ..	30 1	82 11	68 8	176	128

It should be observed that the hours of labour in a normal full week at September, 1922, and December, 1920, were 48 in the printing and baking trades and 44 to 47 in the furniture making trades, compared with 50 or 51 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 for bakers, and 49½ to 54 in the furniture trade at August, 1914, and the percentage increases in hourly rates are therefore greater than those in weekly rates, shown in the Table.

In the *pottery industry* the general level of rates of wages is now 66½ per cent. above the pre-war level, compared with 108½ per cent. at the end of 1920. In addition, special increases in basic rates have been granted to certain classes of workpeople. In 1919 the hours of labour were reduced from 52 to 47 per week without any reduction in weekly rates of wages.

SUMMARY.

From the details given it will be evident that both the actual amounts of increase and the corresponding percentages on pre-war rates continue to show a wide diversity among different classes of workers. In some cases the increases in full-time weekly rates at the end of September, 1922, were equivalent to little more than 20 per cent. on the pre-war rates. On the other hand, they were equivalent, in some cases, to as much as 120 or 130 per cent. on pre-war rates, and there were some exceptional instances of even larger percentages of increase. The information in the possession of the Department is not sufficiently complete to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupations to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that at the end of September, 1922, *weekly full-time rates of wages* of adult workpeople, in the industries for which particulars are available, averaged about 75 or 80 per cent. above the pre-war rates. As the length of the normal working week had been considerably reduced in the same period, the usual range of full-time working hours in industry generally being about 44 to 48 weekly at the end of September, 1922, as compared with 48 to 60 before the war, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages would be substantially greater. At the end of 1920, shortly before the decline in wages began, the increase on pre-war rates in the same industries is estimated to have been about 170 or 180 per cent. The average reduction in rates of wages from the beginning of 1921 until the end of September, 1922, therefore, would appear to have been equivalent to about 35 per cent. of the rates current at the former date.

It should be remarked, however, that the information regularly collected by the Department as to changes in rates of wages relates mainly (though not exclusively) to general or district changes, arranged as the result of action by organised bodies of employers and workpeople. Many changes not of a general character do not come to the notice of the Department, and in some industries, therefore, the particulars available for December, 1920, and September, 1922, may fall short of indicating the full amount of the increase in rates of wages as compared with August, 1914. On the other hand, it appears probable that in some of the unorganised industries, which are not adequately represented in the available statistics, the increases in wages since 1914 may not have been so great as in those industries in which the workers are well organised. It is important that these qualifications should be borne in mind in considering the foregoing estimates of the general average percentage increase in rates of wages.

It should also be observed that the above particulars relate to rates of wages for full-time, and that no account has been taken of the widespread loss of earnings which is now being caused by unemployment and short-time working, or of the effects of increased or reduced exertion on the earnings of workpeople paid at piece rates of wages, as to which no comprehensive statistics are available.

* The averages are based on the rates current in 26 towns in the Printing and Bookbinding and Baking trades and in 17 towns in the Furniture trade.

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1921.

THE *Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom*,* prepared by the Ministry of Labour in 1919, gave an account of the progress of the profit-sharing movement up to that date, together with statistics showing the results of the operation of profit-sharing schemes up to and including the year 1918. In the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, and for September, 1921, supplementary statistics were given relating to the operation of schemes (other than schemes in Co-operative Societies) in 1919 and 1920 respectively. Similar enquiries have been made this year as to profit-sharing in 1921.

For a period of about two years immediately following the war—a period of great industrial activity—there was a marked advance in the profit-sharing movement; but this advance received a severe check in the succeeding period of industrial depression. This is reflected clearly in the records of schemes started in these years. In 1919 the number of schemes known to have been introduced was 47, and in 1920 a further 43 schemes were started; only 7 schemes, however, appear to have been started in 1921; while in the present year only 2 new schemes have been reported.

NUMBER OF SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

According to the returns received in connection with this year's enquiries, 201 firms, with 288,852 workpeople in their constant employment, were practising schemes of profit-sharing or co-partnership at the end of 1921. Six of these firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the number of schemes in operation was 207. Since the end of 1921 three of these schemes have been abandoned, while two fresh schemes have been started, making a total of 206 schemes known to be in operation at the present time. A further six schemes are reported to be in abeyance at the moment. In addition, 15 firms are known to have practised schemes of profit-sharing within recent years, but no information is available as to the present position in regard to these schemes.

Of the 201 firms known to have been practising profit-sharing at the end of 1921, 32 (employing 37,367 workpeople) were gas companies; 28 (employing 73,833 workpeople) were in the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades; 23 (employing 41,401 workpeople) were in the textile trades; and 32 (employing 29,684 workpeople) were merchants, warehousemen, retail traders, etc. The remaining firms were distributed among a great variety of different trades.

BONUS PAID.

Returns have been collected by the Ministry relating to the profit-sharing bonuses paid or credited during the year 1921 under 169 of the schemes which were in operation in that year, and these returns are summarised in the Tables below. Of the remaining schemes, some are cases where the firm is not able to supply particulars, or where, owing to the nature of the scheme, it is not possible to state the amount of the bonus and the proportion which it bears to earnings; some further cases are schemes recently introduced in which the first bonus does not become payable until after 1921.

[NOTE.—In a number of schemes included in the statistics the bonus consists of interest, varying with the profits, paid on savings deposited by employees; and the amount of the bonus is therefore limited by the extent to which employees use such a deposit fund. The figures italicised in this and in the succeeding Table show the result of excluding such schemes from the statistics.]

Ratio of Bonus to Earnings.	Number of Schemes to which Particulars relate.	Average Number of Permanent Employees.†	Number of Employees Participating in Bonus in 1921.	Amount of Bonus paid (or credited) in 1921.
Nil	63	69,544	40,707‡	£ Nil
Under 2 per cent. ..	59	42,869	38,570	Nil
	16	31,620	8,737	21,683
	13	4,503	4,238	11,287
2 and under 4 per cent. {	23	24,718	16,950	69,599
	22	23,364	16,255	67,368
4 " " 6 " " ..	13	13,446	10,339	82,813
6 " " 10 " " ..	9	5,526	2,704	33,437
8 " " 12 " " ..	7	9,797	3,427	47,661
10 " " 16 " " ..	9	2,401	2,142	32,626
12 " " 20 " " ..		6,013	5,184	122,993
16 " " 20 " " ..		1,059	582	14,218
20 per cent. or over ..	5	3,642	2,832	95,648
Ratio not stated§ ..	17	56,445	24,836	229,412
	9	25,750	18,741	209,769
Totals	169	224,211	118,440	750,090
	153	138,370	105,014	717,820

* Cmd. 544. The statistics in that Report, and in the articles which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, and September, 1921, related to schemes in operation in the United Kingdom. The statistics given in this article, however, as to profit-sharing in 1921, exclude schemes in operation in the Irish Free State.

† Casual or seasonal workers are rarely eligible for profit-sharing bonus, except in some gas companies' schemes, and then only on certain conditions. The aggregate maximum number of casual workers employed by the firms to which the Table relates was 2,860.

‡ i.e., the number entitled to participate, if any bonus had been paid.

§ In the case of one undertaking in this group, the figures include employees abroad.

The following Table shows the results of these 169 schemes, classified according to trades:—

Trades.	Number of Schemes to which Particulars relate.	Number of Employees participating in 1921.*	Average Amount of Bonus per head.†			Average Ratio of Bonus to Earnings.‡
			£	s.	d.	Per cent.
Agriculture ..	6	305	2	1	9	0·4
	5	134	0	6	9	0·4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades	21	21,860	5	8	6	3·1
	15	15,251	7	1	5	4·3
Food and Drink (manufacture)	13	5,384	14	0	7	12·6
	10	4,628	16	3	2	14·0
Textile trades ..	21	12,651	7	6	0	4·5
	18	10,980	8	1	10	4·9
Paper making ..	3	543	9	4	1	3·1
Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery manufacture	12	5,045	11	0	6	7·1
Chemicals, Soap, Oil, Paint, etc. (manufacture)§	8	12,083	15	5	8	10·2
	7	11,970	15	7	7	10·2
Gas Companies ..	31	28,088	2	7	10	1·6
Insurance Companies ..	2	14,293		10	4	0·2
Merchants, Warehousemen and Retail Traders	24	5,350		17	5	6·4
	28	12,838		9	1	·8
Other Businesses..	26	8,732	9	2	4	6·8
Total ..	169	118,440	6	6	8	3·6
	153	105,014	6	16	9	3·8

It will be observed that the number of employees who participated, or were entitled to participate, in bonuses in 1921 was little more than one-half of the total number constantly employed by these firms. This is due in some measure to the fact that under many schemes employees have to fulfil certain conditions, such as serving for a minimum period, etc., in order to qualify for benefits. To a far larger extent, however, it is accounted for by the fact that under some schemes profit-sharing is restricted to certain classes of employees, or to those employees who are able and willing to deposit savings with the employing firm.

The effects of the depression in trade which began in the latter half of 1920 are reflected in the statistics as to bonuses paid or credited in 1921. Whereas 32 schemes failed to pay a bonus in 1920, the number of such schemes in 1921 was 63. In connection with the remaining schemes the bonuses paid in 1921 amounted in the aggregate to over £750,000, or £6 6s. 8d. per head, these bonuses representing an average addition to earnings of 3·6 per cent. Compared with the results for the previous year these figures show a decrease of over £330,000 in the aggregate amount, and of £3 11s. 3d. in the amount per head; while the average percentage addition to earnings fell by 2·7.

Among schemes for which the average ratio of bonus to earnings was known, the lowest average ratio paid in 1921, as in 1920, was among insurance companies; but this was again due to the absence of bonus in one large undertaking. In the agricultural group the average ratio was only 0·4 per cent; in the previous year it was 17·2 per cent., but this high figure is mostly attributable to one large firm which paid a high rate of bonus in 1920, but which abandoned profit-sharing in the following year. Of the 31 gas companies for which figures can be given, 17 paid no bonus in 1921, while only 4 paid a bonus of more than 3 per cent. The reason for the low rate of bonus paid in connection with gas companies' schemes in recent years lies in the fact that, by the operation of a sliding scale, the bonus in the majority of such schemes varies inversely with the price charged for gas; and that, except where the pre-war sliding scale has been revised to correspond with present conditions, the price of gas does not usually admit of the payment of any bonus.

Firms which, on an average, paid a high rate of bonus in 1921 were those engaged in the food and drink trades; in chemical, oil, soap, paint, etc., manufacture; and in printing and stationery manufacture.

It should be observed that the statistics given in the above Tables as to bonuses relate solely to bonuses paid or credited in accordance with the provisions of the profit-sharing scheme actually in force in each case. Benefits in addition to those earned under a profit-sharing scheme may sometimes be conferred by employers upon their workpeople; and it is known that in certain instances where no bonus has been earned under a profit-sharing scheme, the firm has nevertheless distributed an *ex gratia* bonus. All such are excluded from the statistics given above.

* Including, where the bonus was *nil*, the number entitled to participate.

† Calculated on the number of employees participating, including, where the bonus was *nil*, the number entitled to participate.

‡ Taking into account the schemes in which the bonus was *nil*, but excluding (necessarily) those in which the ratio of bonus to earnings cannot be stated.

§ In the case of one undertaking in this group the figures include employees abroad.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the four weeks ended 30th September, 1922, twelve meetings of Joint Industrial Councils were reported to the Department and three meetings of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees. A number of meetings of District Committees and sub-Committees were also reported.

WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The *Optical Instruments* Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee at a meeting on 13th September agreed to a reduction of 4½d. for male time workers in receipt of 1s. 8½d. per hour or more, with proportionate reductions on wages less than 1s. 8½d., operating in four cuts in October, November, December and January, and four cuts of 5 per cent. for male piece workers operating from the same dates. A provisional agreement was also reached with regard to women's wages. The *Tramways* Industrial Council on 28th September arrived at a revised agreement providing for changes in wages under a cost of living sliding scale; particulars of the revised scale will be found on page 427 of this issue. The *Electricity Supply* Industrial Council discussed the employers' proposals for the adjustment of wages, which were intended to replace the existing sliding scale agreement, and it was agreed that statistical information should be obtained from the District Councils regarding the relation between the basic rates, the present rates and the rates which would fall to be paid if the revised proposals were adopted. The Panel of the *Iron and Steel Wire* Industrial Council, which is concerned with the interests of ancillary workers, agreed upon a reduction of 3s. in the wages of those workers as from the first pay day following 2nd October. The *Clay* Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee agreed on 21st September to a reduction of 5s. per week in the case of men as from 1st October, provided that in no case should this reduction operate so as to reduce the earnings for a full ordinary week below 42s. A reduction of 4s. per week was to be made in the case of youths between 18 and 21. Piece-workers' rates were also to be reduced.

The District Council for the Yorkshire Area of the *Electricity Supply* Industrial Council discussed the position arising as the result of a decision of an affiliated authority to pay a uniform rate per hour to general labourers employed in tramways, electricity and gas departments, which involved departures from rates agreed by the Industrial Councils concerned. The Home Counties District Council for the *Waterworks* Industry revised the existing sliding scale of wages so that a variation in wages of 2s. should be made for each variation of 10½, 10, 9½ or 8½ points in areas graded A, B, C or D respectively, the basis points being taken as 83½, 87, 82 and 82½ respectively. The London District Council for *Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers)* on 8th September decided to commute 50 per cent. of the existing bonus, which should be added to the basic minimum rates of wages laid down under the Grading Scheme dated 8th October, 1920, the remaining bonus to be treated as a fluctuating bonus varying in accordance with the cost of living. A scheme operating from 1st September has been suggested by the Lancashire and Cheshire Provincial Council for *Local Authorities' Administrative, Technical and Clerical Services*, according to which local government officers should be classified in four categories (Professional, Technical, Administrative and Clerical), and Authorities are recommended to adopt a fixed establishment. The scheme lays down lines of promotion, and sets out conditions of admission to the three first-named ranks. A salary scheme has been drawn up for juniors and for clerical workers.

Wages questions were also discussed by the *Gas Mantle* Industrial Council.

ORGANISATION.

The South-Western Provincial Council for *Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers)* decided to discontinue affiliation to the National Council pending a reduction of the expenses in connection therewith. The Northumberland and Durham Provincial Council for *Local Authorities' Administrative, Technical and Clerical Services* decided at a meeting on 20th September that that District Council should cease to function.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER TOPICS.

The *Tin Mining* Industrial Council on the 22nd September discussed the economic position in the industry, and reference was made to modern methods of operating, particularly to the use of the François Cementation Process for sealing off water. The question of silicosis was discussed by the National Council for the *Quarrying* industry. Three Sectional Councils had reached unanimous conclusions on the subject, and a full report will be submitted to the Home Office when the other two Sectional Councils have completed their investigations. A satisfactory settlement on the question of the provision of protective clothing for workpeople was reached by the Industrial Council for *Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacture*. A comprehensive scheme for unemployment and health insurance and for the provision of pensions, etc., was discussed by the *Boot and Shoe* Industrial Council. The two sides are giving separate consideration to a scheme proposed, and may discuss the matter again later. The *Match Manufacturing* Industrial Council have made considerable progress in overcoming the difficulties in the supplementary voluntary unemployment benefit scheme arising out of the financial position of the Unions.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 26th September, 1922, the number of men in training was 19,073, and the number awaiting training, 20,200. Since 1st August, 1919, 61,266 men have terminated training.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 27th September, 1922, 44,684 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,830 employers, as compared with 44,675 apprentices with 17,828 employers on 30th August, 1922.

The number of apprentices rejected up to 27th September, 1922, remained at 2,176, the same as on 30th August, 1922. Of those accepted 41,289 terminated training, and 3,484 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 30th August were 40,779 and 3,896.

The number of men who have received institutional training has increased during the four weeks from 2,242 to 2,252.

NATIONAL SCHEME.

On 30th September, 1922, the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 30,288.

The undertakings given by these employers under the provisions of the National Scheme for the Employment of Disabled Ex-Service Men cover 356,357 disabled ex-Service men.

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

Local Authority.	Number on Roll.	Number not on Roll.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
*LONDON—			
County Council	1	—	1
Corporation of the City of London	1	—	1
Metropolitan Boroughs ..	27	1	28
Boards of Guardians ..	19	9	28
Totals	48	10	58
PROVINCES—			
County Councils	36	26	62
County Boroughs	82	—	82
Town Councils	165	83	248
Urban District Councils ..	412	377	789
Rural District Councils ..	162	486	648
Boards of Guardians ..	139	469	608
Totals	996	1,441	2,437
SCOTLAND			
County Councils	8	25	33
County District Committees ..	19	80	99
Town Councils	65	136	201
Totals	92	241	333
Grand Totals	1,136	1,692	2,828

INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

In the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1922 (p. 159), the second item on the agenda of the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference, which is to open at Geneva on the 18th October, 1922, is given as follows:—

II.—“Communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration and immigration, and the repatriation and transport of emigrants.”

This item was placed on the agenda as a result of the recommendations of the International Emigration Commission, which was constituted in pursuance of a decision taken by the International Labour Conference at its first session (Washington, 1919), and which met at Geneva in August, 1921.

In preparation for the fourth session of the conference, the International Labour Office has published a study of methods of compiling emigration and immigration statistics,† based mainly on the replies of thirty-nine States which are members of the International Labour Organisation, to a questionnaire, circulated earlier in the year, designed to elicit the opinion of Governments as to the form in which the information in question might be communicated to the International Labour Office.

The volume now issued contains a description of the statistical methods at present employed in the various countries in connection with this subject, and an analysis and criticism of these methods under the following headings:—

- A. Indirect and General Statistics.
- B. Statistics Compiled by Means of Direct and Individual Returns.
 - I. Different Migratory Currents and their Statistics.
 - II. Definition of an Emigrant.
 - III. Different Methods adopted for Statistical Returns—
 - (a) Statistics of the Authorities at the Point of Departure.
 - (b) Passport Statistics.

* NOTE.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board are also on the Roll.
† *Methods of Compiling Emigration and Immigration Statistics.* International Labour Office, Geneva, 1922.

- (c) Statistics based on Transport Contracts.
- (d) Statistics of Ports and Frontiers.
- (e) Statistics drawn up in the Countries of Immigration.
- (f) Combined Methods Based on Identity Papers for Immigrants.

The primary object of the volume is to enable Governments and their statistical services to study the question with a view to determining what reforms are necessary and possible, and to facilitating the consideration of international measures which may be taken in order to render national statistics comparable. But the International Labour Office hopes that the volume will also be of general interest to all persons and organisations engaged in the study of the complex problems of emigration.

WAGE CHANGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914-1921.*

THE latest addition to the series of non-periodical publications issued by the International Labour Office at Geneva under the title of “Studies and Reports,” deals with the subject of changes in real wages in various countries in the period 1914-1921. In no other quarter has an attempt been made hitherto on so extensive a scale to utilise existing official data for the purpose of measuring changes in the value of wages and salaries in terms of commodities in different countries over a given period. The difficulties involved in the preparation of a report on this subject are duly stressed in a prefatory note, and are discussed at some length in the opening chapter of the work. In spite of these difficulties—largely due to the meagreness and heterogeneity of the existing material—the labour involved in preparing and issuing the report is held by the International Labour Office to have been justified even if it serves no other purpose than to call the attention of Governments to the necessity of publishing more complete wage statistics, and to the desirability of agreeing upon general standards of presentation so as to permit of more accurate comparisons.

Some of the main conclusions relating to real-wage movements generally in the wide range of countries covered by the survey† are summarised in chapter 4. These conclusions are, in substance, as follows:—

(1) *Changes during the war period.*—Real wages calculated from wage rates were during the war period considerably below the level of 1913-1914 owing to the “time lag” in the adjustment of wages to rising prices. The decline in real wages reached its maximum in 1916-1917, from which date a steady improvement began till in 1919 real wages approximated to those of 1914.

With regard to real wages based on earnings as distinguished from rates, a distinction is drawn between those industries where the war demand caused abnormal activity and those relatively unessential services or occupations where work could be postponed and in which there was a consequent diminution in the demand for labour. In the former real wages rose well above the level of 1914, while in the latter, more especially in the building trades, they fell during the war period.

(2) *Changes during the period 1914-1921.*—In most countries the general level of real wages of fully employed manual workers at the end of 1921 was a little higher than in pre-war years, though there were exceptions in certain industries in some countries (e.g., iron and steel in the United States), and in all industry in Austria. Thus the burden of the industrial depression has tended to be borne by the workers in terms of unemployment and short-time rather than in low rates of money wages.

In general the relative position of unskilled to skilled workers would appear to have altered to the advantage of the unskilled.

The real value of the salaries of non-manual workers is less than before the war, their increases in money wages having been proportionately less than those of manual workers.

Women have received proportionately larger increases than men.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN FRANCE.

MODIFICATIONS IN MERCANTILE MARINE AND RAILWAY SERVICE.

IN the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for September (p. 366) it was stated that the French Cabinet had approved two Decrees introducing amendments into the hours worked respectively in the French mercantile marine and on French railways. The text of both Decrees has since been published in the *Journal Officiel* for 15th September.

Railway Service.—As regards the Decree which relates to hours in the railway service, the issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* for 29th September states that the report made to the President of the Republic by the Minister of Public Works, when the Decree was submitted for signature, defines the spirit and scope of the measure in the following terms:—

“The chief consideration which has been kept in view in drafting the Decree has been how to improve the output of the railways as far as is compatible with the Act of 23rd April, 1919. It is quite in conformity with the spirit of the Act in question to draw a clear distinction between hours of actual work and hours on duty. The joint committee of 1919 did not draw this distinction, but a certain

* Studies and Reports, Series D.—Wages and Hours—No. 2. International Labour Office, Geneva, p. 76. Price, 2s.

† United Kingdom (for which the statistics are most extensive), Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, United States, Canada, Australia.

number of regulations for the application of the Act of 23rd April, 1919, have done so. The draft regulations propose to remove the anomalies which have arisen, and will endeavour to prevent the principle of the Act being prejudiced as a result of criticisms which are in reality directed only against a mistaken interpretation of its provisions.

"The Act further provides that an average eight-hour working day may be fixed over a period other than a week. The large railway systems must take advantage of this clause to a very considerable extent, and must adapt labour conditions to the requirements of traffic, which vary according to the season of the year. The draft regulations propose to do this by distributing the total duration of employment over the whole year.

"The Act provides in the clearest and most explicit fashion for permanent and temporary exemptions. In addition to exemptions required for urgent work in connection with the prevention of accidents or for rescue work, the draft allows for the possibility of 450 hours per annum for extraordinary pressure of work."

With regard to these exemptions, the Higher Railway Council had proposed that, during the first seven years 300 out of the 450 hours' overtime should not be paid for. The Minister of Labour, however, made certain reservations with regard to this proposal, and it does not appear in the final text.

The committee of the General Confederation of Labour, at a meeting held on 7th September, passed a resolution protesting against what it looks upon as a retrograde measure which menaces the rights which the workers have already won, without conferring any real benefit either on the industries in question or on the finances of the State.

Mercantile Marine.—H.M. Ambassador at Paris, in a despatch dated 18th September, states that a 23-hour strike, ordered by the Congress of Seamen's Federations against the Decree modifying the hours of labour in the mercantile marine, took place on 16th September. The order was obeyed at Algiers, Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Havre, Marseilles and St. Nazaire. According to later despatches, the agitation against the Decree had increased, especially at Marseilles. Seamen were refusing to accept the new conditions, and vessels, unable to leave port, were being laid up. Partly to meet this situation, a Presidential Decree, dated 21st September, provisionally suspended the Act of 2nd April, 1889, by which navigation between France and Corsica and Algeria was reserved for vessels flying the French flag.

WORKERS' EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

AN article in the current (October) issue of the *International Labour Review** summarises a report on the above subject, which was presented to the recent International Conference on Workers' Education (Brussels, 15th to 17th August) by the German General Federation of Trade Unions.

Co-operation between the public authorities and the trade unions for the provision of non-vocational education for adult workers is carried, it is claimed, to a higher pitch in Germany than in most other countries.

In 1921 a Labour Academy (*Akademie der Arbeit*) was established by the German Government at Frankfurt-on-Main. The students are almost all nominated by the trade unions, which pay their expenses. The academy offers a year's course in economics and labour law. The 1921-1922 session was attended by 50 students; for 1922-1923 there have been enrolled 42. Nearly all of these are trade union officials or employees, who, after completing the course, return to their old positions.

The Prussian Government has organised Technical Schools of Economics and Administration (*Fachschulen für Wirtschaft und Verwaltung*) at Berlin and Düsseldorf. At the present time more than twenty members of the General Federation of Trade Unions are attending these schools. The cost per head for the year's course is estimated at 15,000 marks, of which 10,000 marks are paid from public funds and the remainder by the trade unions to which the students belong. The purpose of these schools is to train adults of both sexes, who have at least completed their elementary school education and are engaged in industry, for administration in public and private economic and social bodies. The normal limits of age for admission are from 20 to 35 years. The course covers ten months, from October to July, but in Berlin it is proposed to organise evening classes, following the same course, to cover at least two years. The curriculum of the Berlin school includes economics, organisation of labour and industry, book-keeping and accountancy, trade union history, elementary social policy, social administration, social hygiene, elements of law, labour and industrial law, general politics and sociology, the German constitution, state and municipal government, and German language, literature, art, etc.

An Institute of Political Science (*Staatswissenschaftliches Institut*) has been established at the University of Münster, in Westphalia, to train trade union officials and others as instructors for adult education. The courses of instruction are free, and the trade unions defray the maintenance expenses of the students. The Miners' Union alone sent 18 students to the last session.

The General Federation of Trade Unions itself is affiliated to the Committee of German Associations for Popular Education and the German Committee for Education and Instruction. These are general organisations, whose members include persons of all political and philosophical opinions, and which are consulted by the Government on all important educational questions.

For Central Germany a Resident Workers' College (*Heim-*

volkshochschule) has been established at Tinz, near Gera (Reuss), giving four months' instruction in the basic principles of socialism. It is supported by the trade unions and the two socialist parties. A course for women trade unionists has been arranged from August to December of this year.

An example of education organised solely by the trade unions is to be found in the trade union school of Berlin. This offers short courses of twenty days (or evening classes for a correspondingly longer period) for trade union officials and unpaid workers and young trade unionists. The students are nominated by the organisations of which they are members, which pay a fee of 20 marks per head. The remainder of the cost is borne by the Berlin trade unions as a whole.

As an example of the educational activities of individual trade unions, the work of the Agricultural Workers' Union may be mentioned. From April to November, 1921, it organised nine courses, each lasting a week, for its branch officials. Altogether 300 students attended these courses, which covered trade union development and its lessons, wage systems in agriculture, works councils and arbitration in agriculture, the opponents of the Agricultural Workers' Union, and administration.

When the Works Councils Act* came into force in Germany the trade unions rapidly realised that the members of these councils required special training to fit them for their duties. A Central Works Councils' Committee (*Zentralbetriebsräteausschuss*) was set up under the General Federation of Trade Unions to supervise, among other things, the training of works council members. The *Betriebsräte-Zeitung*, published by the Federation, has a circulation of 120,000, while the nine chief trade unions publish special Works Council papers, which have a circulation of about 350,000. In addition, the Central Works Council Committee and the individual unions have published books and pamphlets, the sales of which have amounted to about 250,000.

In 1921 there were 195 schools or courses for Works Council members, and 129 of these had enrolled 20,655 students. The Berlin Works Council School is an example of the more highly organised and efficient of these institutions. It offers two-month courses, which in 1921 were attended by a total of 4,285 persons, and in the first half of 1922 by 2,794. The estimated cost of the Berlin school for 1922 is about 600,000 marks, of which 100,000 marks should be paid by the students themselves and the remainder by the trade unions. The curriculum of the school covers the Works Councils Act itself, Works Councils in joint-stock companies, book-keeping and accountancy, factory organisation, the monetary and banking system, labour law, socialisation, the economic organisation of the country, elementary economics, current economic events, economic geography, social hygiene, the workers and the press, income and the cost of living, and the elements of socialism.

In addition to the general training of Works Council members, irrespective of industry, some of the great industrial unions have organised special training for Works Councils for their own members. The Metal Workers' Union organised three-week courses in 12 of its districts from the beginning of 1921. These courses involved full-time instruction, and the students left work to attend them. Each course was attended by 65 to 80 trade unionists. The courses dealt with economic history, labour law, the constitution of companies, factory organisation, and industrial hygiene. The Miners' Union in 1920 organised 22 local courses, including about 800 lectures, and from the beginning of 1920 to the end of the first quarter of 1922 had arranged 1,071 lectures, at which the average attendance was from 40 to 60. The Building Workers' Union also sends lecturers to meetings of its local branches.

The General Federation regards its press as a most important means of education. More than sixty periodicals, mostly weekly, with a circulation of about 9,000,000, are published under the auspices of the General Federation of Trade Unions and the General Federation of Salaried Employees; in addition, about ten periodicals, with a circulation of about 500,000, are issued for particular trade groups. In 1920 the trade union press cost about 55,000,000 marks.

There are 543 local trade union education committees under the General Federation of Trade Unions. These organise lectures, classes, social gatherings, libraries and the purchase of books. There are a large number of libraries and reading-rooms owned by local federations of trade unions, while many individual unions possess libraries of their own. There are also 395 young people's committees (*Jugendausschüsse*) to cater for the special needs of trade unionists between the ages of 14 and 18, of whom there are about 500,000 in the General Federation. Special periodicals are published for these young trade unionists, and include articles on the principles of trade unionism, vocational education, and general moral education. In 1920 a sum of 942,606 marks was spent on libraries and general educational work, and 150,779 marks on education of young people.

The trade unions also interest themselves in the vocational education of their members. A number of technical journals and technical supplements to trade journals are issued. The majority of collective agreements include special provisions regarding the training and employment of apprentices. In addition, some of the trade unions undertake definite technical training for their members, notably the printers, mechanics, and musicians. The railwaymen's union have for some time organised technical railway schools in co-operation with the School Association.

Workers' education in Germany, as organised by the General Federation of Trade Unions, has, as will be seen, reached an advanced stage of development. The summary given above does not include the adult education work of the Christian and other trade union organisations, or of bodies entirely outside the trade union movement.

* Compiled by the International Labour Office, Geneva, and published by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1920 pp. 173-4.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

CERTAIN particulars relating to the co-operative movement in Italy, supplementary to the information on this subject already published in *Labour Overseas* (see especially Vol. I., No. 4, page 91),* are given in a report transmitted by His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome.

Since the war the strength of the movement has increased threefold, the total number of legally constituted societies in March, 1921, being officially given as 19,510.† A very large number of these societies are co-operative stores; but the development of the movement in Italy has been noteworthy more especially in the sphere of industrial, labour and agricultural co-operation.

Co-operative societies of the industrial type take many forms. A Metallurgical Co-operative Society at Sampierdarena manufactures boilers for the Italian State Railways. There is a small co-operative shipyard at Venice. The Dock Labourers' Co-operative Societies have a practical monopoly of the right to work in all large Italian ports. The "Garibaldi" Seamen's Co-operative Society has several ships of its own. But the most successful of the industrial co-operative societies are those composed of artisans exercising a small local trade—e.g., carpenters, stone-cutters, basket and walking-stick makers, iron and wood furniture makers, printers, typemakers, glove-makers, tailors, hire-coachmen and porters. Co-operative societies of this type are to be found everywhere in Northern Italy. Generally, however, it is admitted that the co-operative working of large industrial concerns is still a long way from being successful. The Federation of Metalworkers' Co-operative Societies, with headquarters at Genoa and some 5,000 members, is stated to be in a difficult position, but this is equally true of most Italian industrial undertakings at the present time.

Perhaps the most flourishing co-operative enterprises are the labour and agricultural societies. The Federation of Co-operative Labour Societies of Milan was founded in 1903. In 1921 it executed building and other contracts to the value of 20 million lire.‡ The Italian Federation of Building *Consortia* and Co-operative Societies, with headquarters at Turin, includes some 70,000 labourers, bricklayers, stone-cutters, plasterers, etc.§ The total strength of the Venetian Association of Labour Co-operative Societies is estimated at 50,000 men.|| The actual payments made in 1921 to Venetian co-operative societies for reconstruction work were:—

57 million lire to Socialist Societies.||
34 " " Catholic " "
17 " " Other " "

Agricultural co-operative societies have progressed far beyond the experimental stage. In 1920 250,000 acres of land were cultivated by co-operative societies financed by the National Co-operative Credit Institute; and in 1921 the total number of legally constituted agricultural societies in the whole of Italy was 2,239. Co-operators claim that they have succeeded in raising the standard of agricultural production; crops are good, the fields clean, and up-to-date machinery and scientific methods are employed. The wages paid by the co-operative societies tend to become the standard for a province.

Much of the land now farmed by co-operative societies was once marsh or other waste land, which had never before been under cultivation,¶ and the writer of the report from which these particulars are taken states that many of the difficulties that must arise in carrying out any scheme of "group settlement" in the British Dominions Overseas have been already solved by the Italian co-operative societies, and that there is here a fund of exceedingly useful experience to draw upon.

The success of some of the co-operative associations, notably that at Venice, is very largely due to the fortuitous and temporary demand for reconstruction work in devastated areas. The industrial and labour societies are still young, and, in some cases, only in the experimental stage. Their future development is providing the leaders of the movement with much food for thought; nevertheless, the co-operative movement, taken as a whole, has become an important factor in the solution of the unemployment problem and in the economic life of Italy; and the interest taken in the movement by men of all creeds and parties may be regarded as a noteworthy testimony both to the work it has already accomplished and to its future possibilities.

* Published by the Ministry of Labour.

† To be officially registered, a co-operative society must limit its dividend to 5 per cent., and the shareholding of any member to not more than 5,000 lire; unless officially registered, a society cannot obtain credit from the National Co-operative Credit Institute, nor is it exempt from the stamp tax.

‡ Generally, these contracts are obtained by competitive tender. The National Co-operative Credit Institute guarantees the funds, but payments are made by periodical instalments. Money so borrowed bears the ordinary commercial rate of interest.

§ A society of 60 members belonging to this organisation is at present building houses in Paris; negotiations for the despatch of other societies to the French devastated areas are in progress, and the possibility of sending societies to the Balkans is being considered.

¶ For a description of the structure of the Italian Co-operative Organisation, and of its two main divisions—Socialist and Catholic—See *Labour Overseas*, loc. cit.

¶ In the province of Ravenna, 7,400 acres of marsh land have been reclaimed and put under cultivation, and reclamation work is proceeding on some 4,000 additional acres.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN SWEDEN IN 1921.

FIGURES given in a report* issued by the Swedish Department of Social Statistics show that, during the year 1921, 347 labour disputes occurred in Sweden, of which 271 (78 per cent.) were over wage questions, 31 (9 per cent.) related to trade union questions, and 45 (13 per cent.) were due to other causes. These disputes affected 3,322 employers and 49,712 workers; and they involved the loss of 2,663,313 working days. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 486 disputes, 2,954 employers, 139,039 workers and 8,942,543 working days lost. The industries principally affected by disputes in 1921, measured by the aggregate loss in working days, were, in order: land and sea transport, paper and printing, and metal and engineering. These three groups together accounted for 60 per cent. of the workers affected by disputes and 67 per cent. of the working days lost.

The results of the disputes in 1921, together with an analysis of the results showing the distribution as between organised and unorganised employers and workers, are given in the following Table:—

Results.	Disputes.		Disputes in which employers were		Disputes in which workpeople were	
	No.	Percentage.	Organised.	Unorganised.	Organised.	Unorganised.
In favour of employers ..	88	25	Per cent. 24	Per cent. 27	Per cent. 23	Per cent. 75
In favour of workpeople ..	63	18	15	22	19	0
Compromised ..	154	45	61	51	58	25
Indecisive or unknown ..	42	12				
Total ..	347	100	100	100	100	100

The 88 disputes that terminated in favour of the employers affected 18,353 workers (37 per cent. of the total number involved in labour disputes during the year), and the 63 disputes that ended in favour of the workers affected 1,792 workers (4 per cent. of the total).

TERMINATION OF RAILWAY AND COAL MINING STRIKES IN UNITED STATES.

DESPATCHES from H.M. Ambassador at Washington, dated 1st, 6th and 15th September respectively, report the settlement of the strikes of railway workers and coal miners in the United States. The causes of these disputes were explained in articles appearing in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May (p. 204) and July (p. 289).

(1) *Railway Shopmen*.—On 15th September it was reported that as the result of a conference held during the previous week at Chicago a partial settlement had been arrived at. This took the form of an agreement between the representatives of certain railway companies and the Shop Crafts' Union to arrange a settlement of the strike on each individual railway, the general lines of these individual agreements being laid down by the conference. The terms indicate that the men have not gained any of the points which were the original questions at issue. They are to return to work under the wage-scale prescribed by the United States Railway Labour Board as effective from 1st July (see *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, p. 289). No reference is made in the settlement to the other original issue raised by the strike, namely, the objection made by the men to the contract system, under which repairs were farmed out to private companies instead of being done in the railway companies' shops. The seniority issue, which arose during the strike and proved to be the chief barrier to an earlier settlement, is only touched on indirectly. Disputes as to the relative standing of employees, and other disputes arising out of the strike, are to be adjusted by a joint commission composed of equal numbers of representatives of the railway companies and the Shop Crafts' Union.

(2) *Coal Miners*.—The terms under which the strike in the bituminous mines was settled on 15th August have already been reported (see *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, p. 366). The strike in the anthracite mines was settled at a conference held on 2nd September, when an agreement was signed providing for: (a) The immediate resumption of work at the wage-rates in force on 31st March, 1922, which are to remain in operation until 31st August, 1923; (b) a joint appeal to Congress for the appointment of a separate anthracite coal commission, with authority to investigate and report promptly on every phase of the industry; and (c) the continuance of production after 31st August, 1923, to be upon such terms as the parties may agree upon in the light of the report of the commission proposed to be appointed.

AGREEMENT TO WORK OVERTIME IN GERMAN MINING INDUSTRY.†

ACCORDING to statements in the German press an agreement was entered into at the Ministry of Labour, Berlin, on 24th August, under which miners in the Ruhr district, in view of Germany's economic requirements, should work two hours' overtime after the regular seven hours' shift on three days of the week from 1st September until further notice. Overtime is to be paid for at 50 per cent. above the normal rate.

* *Arbetsinställelser i Sverige år 1921*. K. Socialstyrelsen. Stockholm.

† *Industrial and Labour Information*, 15th September, 1922. Geneva.

RETAIL PRICES at 30th SEPTEMBER, 1922.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	...	78%
Food only	...	...	...	72%

FOOD.

THERE was little average movement in the general level of the retail prices of food in September, the average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary being 72 per cent. on both 1st September and 30th September. The most important movement during the month was the advance in the prices of eggs, amounting to nearly one halfpenny each on the average. Fish and butter were also appreciably dearer at the end of the month than at the beginning. The increases in the prices of these commodities during September, however, were approximately counter-balanced by reductions in the average prices of bread, flour, sugar, potatoes and British meat. For the remaining articles the prices averaged approximately the same on 30th September as a month earlier.

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 September, 1922, and at 30th September, 1922:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated).			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th Sept., 1922, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1922.	30th Sept., 1922.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 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 11	+ 0 4½	- 0 0½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3	- 0 0½
Thin Flank ..	0 4½	0 6	0 6	+ 0 1½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 9	1 8½	+ 0 10½	- 0 0½
Breast	0 6½	1 0	0 11½	+ 0 5½	- 0 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	1 0	1 0	+ 0 5½	—
Breast	0 4	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1	—
Bacon (streaky)† ..	0 11½	1 10½	1 10½	+ 0 11½	+ 0 0½
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 5	1 4½	+ 0 5½	- 0 0½
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 3½	- 0 0½
Tea	1 6½	2 3	2 3	+ 0 8½	—
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 6	0 5½	+ 0 3½	- 0 0½
Milk .. per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 2½	—
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	2 2	2 2½	+ 1 0	+ 0 0½
Salt	1 2	2 1	2 1½	+ 0 11½	+ 0 0½
Cheese!	0 8½	1 1½	1 1	+ 0 4½	- 0 0½
Margarine	0 7½	0 7	0 6¾	- 0 0½	- 0 0½
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 2½	0 3	+ 0 1½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0½	- 0 0½

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 30th September, 1922, in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 1st September, 1922:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 30th Sept., 1922, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for 1st Sept., 1922.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs	86	83	85	88
Thin Flank ..	62	69	65	70
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	45	41	43	45
Thin Flank ..	19	28	23	25
Mutton, British—				
Legs	98	99	99	104
Breast	83	80	82	86
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	82	71	77	76
Breast	25	26	25	25
Bacon (streaky)† ..	108	91	100	98
Fish	127	101	114	103
Flour	51	58	55	62
Bread	61	60	61	67
Tea	44	47	46	46
Sugar (granulated) ..	188	176	182	194
Milk	62	69	66	64
Butter—				
Fresh	80	85	82	79
Salt	80	79	80	78
Cheese!	48	50	49	51
Margarine	— 5	— 6	— 5	— 3
Eggs (fresh)	137	139	138	99
Potatoes	13	—	7	19
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	72	71	72	72

* As 1st October fell on Sunday, the statistics relate to 30th September, in accordance with the usual practice in such cases.

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, 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 30th September, 1922, was about 52 per cent. Of the total increase, somewhat less than one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and about one-third is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the remainder.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase 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 30th September the 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 130 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 30th September, or about the same as at the beginning of the month. There were reductions in the charges for gas in a number of towns at the end of September, the average increase in price as compared with July, 1914, then being between 75 and 80 per cent. The price of lamp oil declined from about 95 to about 75 per cent. above the pre-war level during September, but the prices of candles and matches showed no appreciable change during the month. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase, as compared with July, 1914, declined from 90 per cent. at 1st September to about 85 per cent. at 30th September.

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 30th September, 1922, is about 78 per cent.* over the pre-war level, as compared with 79 per cent. for 1st September.

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	161	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	78†
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 30th September, 1922, is about 5 per cent. less.

† As 1st October fell on Sunday the statistics relate to 30th September, in accordance with the usual practice in such cases.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during September, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month. Some improvement was reported in the pig-iron industry, in iron and steel manufacture, in the woollen and worsted industry, and in the pottery trades, but there was a further decline in employment in the cotton industry.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among 1,300,000 members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 14·6 at the end of September, as compared with 14·4 at the end of August. Among 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 25th September was 11·9, as compared with 12·0 at 21st August and with 12·2 at the end of September, 1921.† For males alone the percentage was 14·3 at 25th September, as compared with 14·4 at 21st August; for females the corresponding figures were 5·9 and 6·1. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges* at 25th September was approximately 1,368,000, of whom men numbered 1,117,000 and women 168,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 28th August was 1,378,000, of whom 1,121,000 were men and 173,000 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 25th September was 12,500, of which 2,800 were for men and 8,000 for women; the corresponding number at 28th August was 12,700 (3,000 for men and 8,000 for women).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment at coal mines continued fairly good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd September was 1,104,118, an increase of 0·8 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 2·3 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 23rd September was 5·27, as compared with 5·33 in August and 4·60 in September, 1921.

At iron mines employment was bad in the Cleveland area, and slack on the whole in other districts; there was an improvement, however, compared with the previous month, and a marked improvement compared with September, 1921. At the mines covered by the returns, the number employed during the fortnight ended 23rd September showed an increase of 16·3 per cent. as compared with the previous month; the average number of days worked by these mines was 5·17 per week, as compared with 5·28 in the previous month. With shale miners employment was fairly good. Lead miners continued to be fairly well employed in the Weardale district, but employment remained bad in Derbyshire. With clay miners in Cornwall and Devon employment was generally fair. With limestone quarrymen employment continued fair on the whole, though still bad in the Weardale district; it continued bad at quarries producing building stone and limestone, and fair at slate quarries.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment again showed an improvement, but was still bad. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of September was 139, as compared with 126 at the end of August, and 68 at the end of September, 1921. In the iron and steel trades employment showed a further improvement, but continued slack generally, and a number of works were reported to be still closed. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment was fair, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month. At the end of September 467 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 486 at the end of August and 361 at the end of September, 1921.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades was again bad during September, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month; in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades it continued very bad. In the other metal trades employment generally, though showing some improvement in certain sections,

remained bad, and much unemployment and short time working prevailed; it was good, however, in the Birmingham hollow-ware trade, and fair on the whole with farriers. A decline was reported with brassworkers and with needle and fishing tackle makers.

Textile Trades.—In the cotton trade employment was bad, and showed a decline in all the principal departments; there was an increase in unemployment and short time working in both the spinning and the manufacturing branches. In the woollen trade employment showed a slight improvement, especially in the weaving branch; in the worsted trade it also improved, and very little short time was worked. In the hosiery trade employment was fairly good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the jute trade it showed some decline and was fair; in the carpet trade it continued fair. In the silk trade employment showed some decline in the Macclesfield district; it was good at Norwich and fair at Halstead, Sudbury and Yarmouth. Employment in the lace trade continued bad on the whole, and much short time was worked; it remained fair in the curtain section at Nottingham. In the linen trade employment continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it also remained slack on the whole, and short time working continued. With silk and cotton dyers in Leek and Macclesfield, however, employment was reported as good; with hosiery dyers at Basford it was fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was slack on the whole; in the ready-made branch it was moderate. In the corset trade employment continued fair. Employment in the felt hat trade was fair, and showed some decline as compared with the previous month. In the boot and shoe trades employment on the whole was slack, with a good deal of unemployment and short time. There was a marked decline at Northampton and in the machine-sewn boot trade at Norwich, where, however, the turnshoe trade remained well employed, with some overtime. 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 showed a decline, and was slack, with much short time working.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment continued slack, and was adversely affected by bad weather in certain centres. With painters employment declined, and was poor generally; with other classes of skilled building trade operatives it was slack, and showed little change as compared with the previous month, except in the case of plasterers, with whom it declined; it remained bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works. In the brick trade employment was again bad, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month. With cement workers there was a slight improvement, but employment was still bad.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued moderate, and much short time was worked; it was fair, however, in the furnishing trades, in the wet section of the coopering trade, and with brush makers and basket makers.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole, a number of mills being reported as working intermittently owing to a shortage of orders; compared with a year ago, however, there was an improvement in most districts. In the printing trade employment was generally slack; it was slightly worse than a month ago in London, but showed some improvement in most provincial centres. Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad in both London and in the provinces, and much short time was worked.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trades showed an improvement, but was still bad on the whole, and much short time was worked. It continued good, however, at Glasgow, and fair at Bristol. In the glass trade employment continued bad; with flint glass makers in the Birmingham district, however, an improvement was reported.

Agriculture and Fishing.—The supply of agricultural labour in England and Wales continued ample for requirements, all temporary labour needed being readily obtainable. In the fishing industry employment continued fairly good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued moderate on the whole. With seamen it was also moderate, and though an improvement was reported at many of the ports towards the end of the month, considerable numbers of men were unable to obtain engagements.

Further details and statistics as to the state of employment in a number of the principal industries are given on pages 408-412.

* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

† At the end of September, 1921, the percentage was affected, to some extent, by the exclusion of a number of workpeople who had removed their unemployment books from Exchanges after having exhausted their unemployment insurance benefit.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 1,299,798 reported 190,048 (or 14·6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1922, compared with 14·4 per cent. at the end of August, 1922, and 14·8 per cent. at the end of September, 1921.

Trade.	Member-ship of Unions reporting at end of September, 1922.	Unemployed at end of September, 1922.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent-age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building†	123,034	8,453	6·9	—	+ 2·9
Coal Mining	168,411	15,806	9·4	- 0·5	- 3·7
Engineering and Ship-building	453,965	126,197	27·8	+ 0·3	+ 2·4
Miscellaneous Metal ..	59,684	7,479	12·5	+ 0·4	- 5·1
Textiles:—					
Cotton	71,060	3,278	4·6‡	+ 0·3	- 3·1
Woolen and Worsted	12,280	128	1·0	- 0·1	- 5·3
Other	62,517	2,560	4·1	- 0·1	- 2·0
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	96,067	6,096	6·3	- 0·2	- 1·8
Furnishing	34,195	1,721	5·0	- 0·1	- 3·7
Woodworking	47,673	3,897	8·2	+ 0·2	- 2·0
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe.. ..	75,454	3,673	4·9	+ 0·8	- 0·3
Other Clothing	48,09	1,243	2·6	+ 0·6	- 3·8
Pottery	33,000	7,060	21·4	- 2·2	+ 15·6
Miscellaneous§	14,360	2,457	17·1	- 6·0	- 0·6
Total	1,299,798	190,048	14·6	+ 0·2	- 0·2

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 11·9 at 25th September, as compared with 12·0 at 21st August. A Table showing the estimated number insured and the numbers and percentages unemployed in the principal industries appears on p. 413.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in September, 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 Sept., 1922.	September, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days	Days.
Coal Mining — — —	1,104,118	5·27	- 0·06	+ 0·67
Iron " — — —	6,979	5·17	- 0·11	+ 1·09
Shale " — — —	4,191	5·92	—	+ 0·05
Pig Iron .. — — —	—	Furnaces in Blast. 139	Number. +13	Number. +71
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	Mills Working 467	- 19	+ 106
Iron and Steel	67,856	Shifts Worked (one week). 347,308	Per cent. +5·1	Per cent. -4·0

(b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 24th Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 24th Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
		Month ago. Year ago.		Month ago. Year ago.¶
Textiles:—		Per cent. Per cent.	£	Per cent. Per cent.
Cotton	91,846	- 0·4 + 5·9	171,932	- 1·5 - 7·5
Woolen	15,397	+ 1·1 + 17·5	33,271	+ 2·8 + 28·4
Worsted	30,338	+ 0·1 + 16·3	61,788	+ 3·1 + 13·9
Boot and Shoe ..	51,847	- 1·0 + 4·2	116,117	- 3·1 - 1·3
Pottery	12,126	+ 4·8 - 8·2	22,227	+ 9·0 - 32·2
Total	201,554	- 0·1 + 6·7	405,335	- 0·4 - 2·7

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

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

‡ 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.

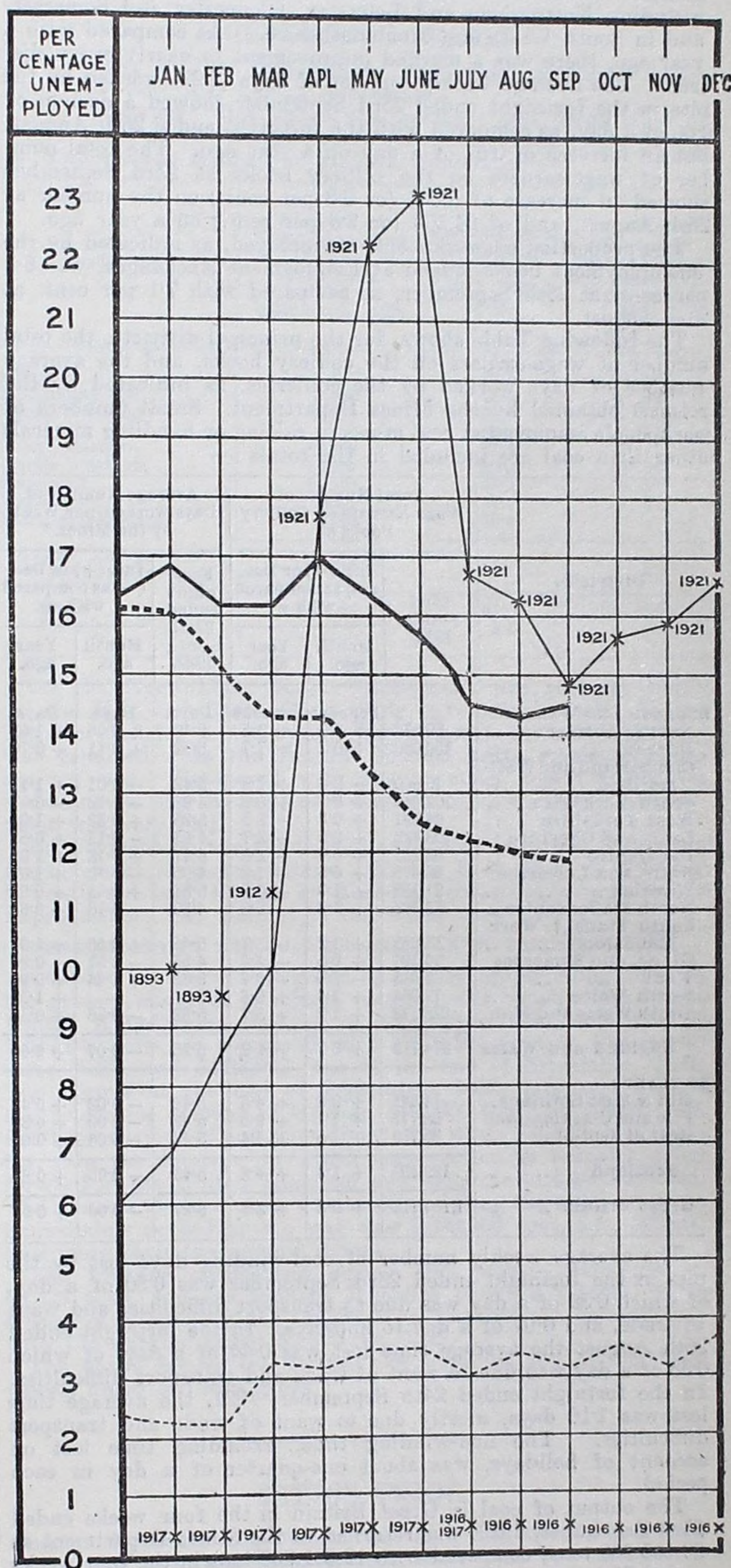
Thin Curve ————— = 1921.

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 p. 413.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued fairly good, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was a slight decline in some districts, however, including Nottingham and Leicester, Gloucester and Somerset, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire. As compared with a year ago, there was a marked improvement in nearly every district. The average weekly number of days (5·27) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 23rd September showed a decline of 0·06 of a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 26th August, but an increase of 0·67 of a day on a year ago. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd September showed an increase of 8,341 (or 0·8 per cent.) on the number at 26th August, and of 24,500 (or 2·3 per cent.) on a year ago.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6·1 per cent. at 25th September, as compared with 7·1 per cent. at 21st August.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
	23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Percent	Percent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ..	59,276	+ 0·3	+ 3·5	5·49	+ 0·05	+ 1·08
Durham ..	159,069	+ 0·7	+ 7·7	5·32	+ 0·11	+ 0·76
Cumberland and Westmorland ..	10,966	— 2·6	+ 1·8	5·42	— 0·01	+ 1·11
South Yorkshire ..	102,839	+ 0·3	+ 0·6	4·98	— 0·12	— 0·07
West Yorkshire ..	64,391	+ 0·5	— 2·5	5·25	+ 0·32	+ 1·04
Lanc. and Cheshire ..	103,422	+ 0·5	— 2·7	4·63	— 0·13	+ 0·51
Derbyshire ..	62,233	+ 0·4	+ 2·0	5·47	+ 0·12	+ 1·05
Notts. and Leicester ..	62,478	+ 0·5	+ 1·2	4·95	— 0·40	+ 1·07
Warwick ..	21,130	+ 1·0	+ 0·6	5·83	+ 0·13	+ 0·93
North Staffordshire ..	33,382	+ 0·8	— 0·2	4·89	— 0·16	+ 0·63
South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop ..	33,855	+ 1·2	— 3·7	5·45	+ 0·05	+ 1·07
Glouc. and Somerset ..	14,194	+ 0·5	— 4·4	4·53	— 0·31	+ 0·86
Kent ..	1,618	— 3·9	— 18·7	5·65	+ 1·24	+ 0·90
North Wales ..	17,094	+ 1·4	+ 6·3	5·74	—	+ 1·32
South Wales and Mon.	228,772	+ 1·2	+ 3·7	5·52	— 0·26	+ 0·32
England and Wales	974,719	+ 0·7	+ 1·9	5·25	— 0·07	+ 0·66
SCOTLAND :						
Mid & East Lothians ..	14,843	+ 0·9	+ 4·5	5·49	— 0·02	+ 0·42
Fife and Clackmannan ..	28,777	+ 1·1	+ 9·5	5·42	— 0·09	+ 0·80
Rest of Scotland ..	85,779	+ 1·5	+ 3·4	5·42	— 0·04	+ 0·91
Scotland ..	129,399	+ 1·4	+ 4·8	5·43	— 0·05	+ 0·83
Great Britain ..	1,104,118	+ 0·8	+ 2·3	5·27	— 0·06	+ 0·67

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 23rd September was 0·50 of a day, of which 0·38 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade, and 0·07 of a day to holidays. In the fortnight ended 26th August the average time lost 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 24th September, 1921, the average time lost was 1·16 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 23rd September, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 20,503,000 tons, compared with 19,051,200 tons in the four weeks ended 26th August (including Bank Holiday).

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 September, 1922, to 9,371,318 tons, or 1,298,388 tons more than in August.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad, but the slow improvement which has been in progress since May was maintained.

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of September, as shown by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 139, compared with 126 at the end of August.

Returns received by the Federation from 76 firms employing 17,077 workpeople at the end of September showed an increase of 5 per cent. compared with the number employed at the end of August.

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

District.	Total Number of Furnaces	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Sept., on a	
		Sept., 1922.	Aug., 1922.	Sept., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—						
Durham and Cleveland	115	30	28	16	+ 2	+ 14
Cumberland and W. Lanca.	46	12	9	8	+ 3	+ 4
Other parts of Lanca. and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	13	12	6	+ 1	+ 7
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	27	25	14	+ 2	+ 13
Lincolnshire ..	22	10	9	2	+ 1	+ 8
Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick.	58	14	13	7	+ 1	+ 7
South Wales and Monmouth.	33	6	10	..	— 4	+ 6
Total (England and Wales)	385	112	106	53	+ 6	+ 59
SCOTLAND ..	102	27	20	15	+ 7	+ 12
TOTAL ..	487	139	126	68	+ 13	+ 71

The production of pig iron in September amounted to 430,300 tons, as compared with 411,700 tons in August and 158,300 tons in September, 1921, when the industry had been disorganised by the general stoppage at coal mines.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair in these trades during September, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. At the end of September 467 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 486 at the end of August, and 361 in September, 1921.

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3,068 at 25th September, 1922, compared with 2,631 at 21st August, 1922.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	At end of Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		At end of Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate ..	72	— 1	+ 15	363	— 6	+ 107
Steel Sheet ..	11	— 2	— 1	104	— 13	— 1
TOTAL ..	83	— 3	+ 14	467	— 19	+ 106

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1922, amounted to 70,299 tons, or 13,922 tons less than in August, 1922, but 28,837 tons more than in September, 1921.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued slack generally during September, but showed a further improvement on the whole. A number of works were still reported to be closed, and others were working short time owing to lack of orders.

According to returns received from firms employing 67,856 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 23rd September (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case) showed an increase of 5.1 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 4.0 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.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.		Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting	6,612	+ 8.5	37,092	+ 10.2	- 13.4	
Furnaces	233	+ 8.9	997	+ 22.2	+ 22.8	
Crucible Furnaces ..	229	- 66.4	1,167	- 65.3	+ 11.5	
Bessemer Converters ..	3,586	- 7.8	14,865	- 10.7	- 4.8	
Puddling Forges ..	23,719	+ 4.4	109,993	+ 5.6	- 1.2	
Rolling Mills	2,456	- 7.5	11,191	- 10.3	- 8.5	
Forging and Pressing ..	7,598	+ 1.4	40,622	+ 2.9	- 24.3	
Founding	5,596	+ 12.6	30,094	+ 13.0	- 9.3	
Other Departments ..	17,827	+ 7.5	101,287	+ 8.5	+ 11.2	
Mechanics, Labourers..						
Total	67,856	+ 3.9	347,308	+ 5.1	- 4.0	
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland and Durham	5,821	- 6.0	29,495	- 6.5	- 32.0	
Cleveland	6,747	+ 46.9	36,173	+ 50.2	- 29.9	
Sheffield and Rotherham	16,891	+ 0.5	85,492	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ..	2,536	+ 25.5	12,936	+ 21.4	- 17.1	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire	6,440	- 12.0	32,335	- 10.8	- 4.0	
Staffordshire	6,776	+ 0.9	34,223	+ 0.6	+ 10.5	
Other Midland Counties	3,903	+ 9.9	18,779	+ 10.5	+ 48.9	
Wales and Monmouth..	7,373	+ 5.3	40,263	+ 5.4	+ 36.6	
Total, England and Wales	56,487	+ 4.2	289,696	+ 5.4	- 3.6	
Scotland	11,369	+ 2.3	57,612	+ 3.3	- 6.3	
Total	67,856	+ 3.9	347,308	+ 5.1	- 4.0	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 555,900 tons in September, compared with 528,400 tons in August, and 429,300 tons in September, 1921.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued bad during September, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month.

On the North-East Coast employment was still very bad. In Lancashire employment in the textile machinery section remained fairly good, some overtime being reported; but in other sections employment was bad at most centres. At Oldham it continued fair, but showed some decline. At Barrow there was a further decline, while at Manchester many workpeople in the motor industry were suspended or had their working time reduced. At Leeds a slight improvement was reported. There were slight indications of improvement at some of the centres in the Midland and Eastern Counties, but these were counterbalanced by the seasonal decline in the motor car trade, which involved the closing of some workshops and numerous discharges. In the Southern Counties and in Wales employment generally was very slack.

Employment at Glasgow was described as slightly better, but on the East Coast of Scotland no improvement was reported. At Belfast also employment was still very bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed, according to the Unemployment Insurance records at 25th September, as compared with 21st August:—

* 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 25th September, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 25th September, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentages as compared with 21st August, 1922.
London	24,437	17.0	+ 0.3
South-Eastern	13,883	17.1	- 0.6
South-Western	9,709	17.1	+ 0.1
Midlands	47,651	22.6	- 0.2
North-Eastern	62,676	27.4	+ 0.8
North-Western	47,121	21.1	+ 0.5
Scotland	49,984	29.5	- 0.1
Wales	2,119	17.2	+ 1.6
Northern Ireland ..	3,482	28.6	- 0.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND }	261,062	22.9	+ 0.2
Males	254,159	24.1	+ 0.3
Females	6,903	8.2	- 0.7

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades continued very bad during September.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose unemployment insurance books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 25th September:—

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 25th Sept., 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 25th Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 21st August, 1922.
London	3,823	23.3	- 3.4
South-Eastern	2,107	18.8	+ 0.6
South-Western	9,939	22.4	+ 1.0
Midlands	252	29.0	+ 2.2
North-Eastern	39,678	44.3	-
North-Western	19,204	39.8	+ 3.6
Scotland	39,610	45.2	+ 1.8
Wales	6,333	37.1	+ 0.2
Northern Ireland ..	9,470	26.4	- 2.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND }	130,416	37.1	+ 0.7
Males	129,897	37.6	+ 0.7
Females	519	8.4	- 0.2

On the North-East Coast employment was still very bad. At the East and South Coast ports it remained slack. In the London district a temporary improvement in ship repairing was reported. At the Bristol Channel ports employment remained bad. Compared with the previous month there was a decline on the Mersey, and also at Barrow, where employment was very bad.

Employment on the Clyde continued very bad, but showed an improvement in some sections. On the East Coast of Scotland it continued bad, though at Aberdeen shipwrights reported an improvement. At Belfast it continued very bad.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1922.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September, 1922, amounted to 1,617,045 tons, as compared with 1,919,504 tons at the end of June, 1922, and 3,282,972 tons at the end of September, 1921. The figures at the end of September, 1922, however, include a considerable amount of tonnage (419,000 tons) on which work has been suspended for some time; and when allowance is made for this the tonnage on which construction is actually going forward in the United Kingdom now amounts to 1,198,000 tons. The average tonnage under construction during the twelve months immediately preceding the war was 1,890,000 tons, i.e., 692,000 tons more than the present figures.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 82,428 tons, and the tonnage launched to 307,232 tons, or increases of 43,551 tons and 158,346 tons, respectively, as compared with the quarter ended 30th June, 1922.

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

COTTON TRADE.

DURING September employment was bad, and showed a decline in all the principal departments; there was an increase in unemployment and short time both in the spinning and in the manufacturing branches during the month.

Owing to the trade depression, spinners of American yarns in the Lancashire district decided to curtail production by stopping their mills on Saturdays and Mondays for a month, beginning on 30th September. This decision affected nearly 100,000 operatives, many of whom, however, were already working short time before the decision was taken.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment was reported as bad in the spinning section, and

worse than a month ago. With weavers in the Oldham district employment was also slack, much short time being worked. In the Bolton district employment showed a further decline with spinners and cardroom workers, but continued fairly good in the weaving section. In Blackburn and Darwen employment with weavers was described as fair, in Preston as slack; in all three districts employment at the end of the month was worse than a month earlier, and a considerable number of operatives were unemployed. In Burnley employment showed a decline during the month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.5 on the 25th September, as compared with 7.5 on the 21st August.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing.. ..	11,819	- 0.7	+ 1.7	20,582	- 0.4	- 13.0
Spinning	22,614	- 1.1	+ 2.2	39,999	- 1.4	- 11.0
Weaving	40,788	- 0.4	+ 11.2	72,538	- 2.2	- 2.6
Other	9,149	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	22,755	- 2.3	- 11.8
Not specified ..	7,416	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	16,058	+ 0.9	- 5.7
Total	91,846	- 0.4	+ 5.9	171,932	- 1.5	- 7.5
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,242	- 1.2	+ 4.0	6,861	- 13.3	- 9.6
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	7,884	- 2.4	+ 1.1	12,721	- 4.9	- 23.0
Oldham	9,493	- 0.1	+ 3.8	21,172	+ 5.4	- 9.1
Bolton and Leigh ..	14,846	- 0.3	+ 5.4	27,353	+ 0.2	- 4.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden ..	8,336	+ 0.6	- 0.2	14,206	+ 0.9	- 14.1
Manchester	5,874	+ 0.5	+ 21.6	9,813	+ 1.0	+ 11.5
Preston and Chorley..	7,122	+ 0.2	+ 8.1	13,586	+ 3.1	- 2.2
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ..	10,284	- 1.7	+ 3.0	19,893	- 8.6	- 16.4
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ..	10,984	+ 0.3	+ 11.6	25,507	- 2.6	+ 0.8
Other Lancashire Towns	3,662	+ 2.5	+ 11.4	6,323	- 5.3	+ 4.3
Yorkshire Towns ..	4,344	+ 0.7	+ 4.8	8,080	+ 1.3	- 0.8
Other Districts ..	4,775	- 2.9	+ 3.5	7,417	+ 2.0	- 14.2
Total	91,846	- 0.4	+ 5.9	171,932	- 1.5	- 7.5

In the week ended 23rd September, 1922, about 14 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of nearly 14 hours per week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 55,155,700 lbs. in September, 1922, compared with 74,876,300 lbs. in the previous month, and with 62,090,900 lbs. in September, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 16,794,000 lbs. in September, 1922, compared with 15,408,500 lbs. in August, 1922, and 15,697,300 lbs. in September, 1921.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 395,823,900 square yards, as compared with 377,985,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 265,386,200 square yards in September, 1921.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades showed an improvement during September. In the worsted section, which has been busier than the woollen section for more than a year past, short time had almost ceased; only 3 per cent. of the workpeople employed by firms in this section making returns were on short time at the end of the month to the extent of about 10½ hours a week on the average. In the woollen section the proportion of workpeople on short time, according to the returns received, was about 17 per cent., the average amount of short time being about 10 hours a week.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.4 on the 25th September, as compared with 3.8 on the 21st August.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

Employment showed a slight improvement, especially in the weaving department, and was much better than a year ago.

In the Huddersfield and Leeds districts employment showed an improvement; though some mills at Leeds were still working only four or five days a week. In the Colne Valley a few firms were running at night, but employment generally was not good. In the heavy woollen trade employment at Dewsbury was fair; at Batley it was not so good. In the rag and

shoddy trade employment continued poor; in the rug and blanket trade it was fair. In the flannel trade in the Rochdale district employment showed an improvement, and was, on the whole, good; many of the mills were on full time, and some were working a night shift. The improvement in the Scottish tweed trade was, on the whole, maintained, though some firms were not able to run full time or had some machinery standing.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	391	+ 1.3	+ 24.9	920	+ 0.4	+ 33.1
Spinning	3,593	+ 1.7	+ 26.0	7,710	+ 1.5	+ 40.0
Weaving	5,977	+ 1.2	+ 14.0	11,682	+ 4.8	+ 28.9
Other Departments ..	4,522	+ 0.9	+ 12.0	10,721	+ 2.6	+ 18.4
Not Specified	914	- 1.2	+ 39.5	2,239	- 0.2	+ 40.8
TOTAL	15,397	+ 1.1	+ 17.5	33,271	+ 2.8	+ 28.4
Districts.						
Huddersfield District ..	1,375	+ 3.8	+ 32.2	3,732	+ 7.5	+ 50.1
Leeds District	1,746	+ 1.9	+ 47.6	3,786	+ 3.5	+ 49.2
Dewsbury and Batley District	1,321	- 0.1	+ 8.6	2,960	- 2.8	+ 37.0
Other Parts of West Riding	1,764	- 0.2	+ 1.5	3,971	+ 1.4	+ 20.7
Total, West Riding ..	6,206	+ 1.3	+ 19.9	14,449	+ 2.5	+ 37.9
Scotland	4,367	+ 1.6	+ 31.1	9,322	+ 1.9	+ 41.5
Other Districts	4,824	+ 0.4	+ 5.0	9,500	+ 4.2	+ 7.5
TOTAL	15,397	+ 1.1	+ 17.5	33,271	+ 2.8	+ 28.4

WORSTED TRADE.

In this section also there was a slight improvement during the month. Employment with wool sorters and wool combers was even better than in August; all the mills were on full time, and a small amount of overtime was worked. In the worsted spinning department a number of firms worked overtime, to the extent of from two to six hours a week; while the weaving department, though still lagging somewhat behind the spinning department, showed a decided improvement, and was much better than in September last year.

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

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing	4,506	+ 0.5	+ 14.0	12,963	+ 5.5	+ 2
Spinning	15,287	- 0.1	+ 13.7	25,488	+ 2.3	+ 7.1
Weaving	5,381	+ 0.9	+ 18.4	11,552	+ 6.5	+ 37.0
Other Departments ..	2,860	+ 0.1	+ 20.9	7,223	- 1.5	+ 1
Not Specified	2,304	- 0.9	+ 29.5	4,562	+ 0.5	+ 2
TOTAL	30,338	+ 0.1	+ 16.3	61,788	+ 3.1	+ 13.9
Districts.						
Bradford District ..	15,243	+ 0.5	+ 13.7	32,710	+ 6.4	+ 12.5
Keighley District ..	4,740	- 0.7	+ 9.4	9,364	- 0.9	+ 9.8
Halifax District ..	3,574	+ 0.0	+ 9.0	6,779	+ 1.4	+ 1.9
Huddersfield District ..	3,300	+ 1.0	+ 6.0	6,673	+ 0.8	+ 60.8
Other parts of West Riding	2,091	+ 1.3	+ 14.7	3,678	- 3.0	+ 10.5
Total, West Riding ..	28,878	+ 0.1	+ 16.2	59,204	+ 3.4	+ 14.4
Other Districts	1,460	-	+ 17.6	2,584	- 2.2	+ 3.8
TOTAL	30,338	+ 0.1	+ 16.3	61,788	+ 3.1	+ 13.9

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 30,271,000 lbs. in September, 1922, compared with 70,167,700 lbs. in August, 1922, and 34,986,200 lbs. in September, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,158,500 lbs., compared with 4,333,800 lbs. in August, 1922, and 2,875,100 lbs. in September, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 13,729,500 square yards, compared with 17,525,900 in August, 1922, and 9,407,600 square yards in September, 1921.

The exports of blankets were 58,709 pairs, 61,457 pairs, and 42,420 pairs in September, 1922, August, 1922, and September, 1921, respectively.

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING September employment showed a marked decline at Northampton and in the machine-sewn boot trade at Norwich; in the latter district, however, the turnshoe trade remained well employed, with some overtime. At other centres there was no marked general change, slight declines at some centres being almost balanced by slight improvements at others. On the whole short time.

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 7.1 on the 25th September, as compared with 7.0 per cent. on the 21st August.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople		
	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2,214	- 0.3	+ 8.1	5,101	- 4.1	- 0.2
Leicester	9,036	- 0.4	+ 0.0	21,114	- 1.3	+ 1.5
Leicester Country District	2,625	+ 0.6	- 4.0	5,906	- 4.3	- 14.3
Northampton	7,111	- 2.2	- 1.2	15,711	- 9.9	- 13.0
Northampton Country District	7,826	+ 0.5	+ 7.2	17,937	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Kettering	2,987	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	7,268	- 3.1	- 7.4
Stafford and District	2,451	- 0.4	+ 5.1	5,483	+ 6.4	+ 27.8
Norwich and District	4,159	- 9.4	+ 17.9	8,275	- 11.8	+ 3.2
Bristol and Kingswood	2,330	+ 1.1	+ 7.1	5,199	- 0.9	- 2.3
Leeds and District	1,960	- 0.8	+ 3.2	4,502	+ 0.1	- 7.7
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	4,088	- 0.0	+ 15.9	9,372	- 1.8	+ 20.5
Birmingham and District	1,016	+ 1.0	+ 4.9	2,029	+ 0.2	- 2.5
Other parts of England and Wales	1,460	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	2,824	+ 0.3	- 6.8
England and Wales	49,263	- 1.0	+ 4.6	110,721	- 3.3	- 1.1
Scotland	2,584	- 0.3	- 2.4	5,396	+ 1.2	- 5.8
Great Britain	51,847	- 1.0	+ 4.2	116,117	- 3.1	- 1.3

Returns received from firms employing 35,100 workpeople showed about 34 per cent. on short time at the end of the month, to the extent of approximately 12 hours per week, on the average.

The exports of boots and shoes in September, 1922, amounted to 70,112 dozen pairs, or 4,838 dozen pairs less than in August, 1922, but 30,146 dozen pairs more than in September, 1921.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trade during September continued bad on the whole and much short time was worked. There was an improvement, however, as compared with the previous month. It continued good in the Glasgow district, and fair at Bristol.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.7 at 25th September, as compared with 20.0 at 21st August.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	1,608	+ 0.4	- 11.9	2,546	+ 18.9	- 46.3
Earthenware Manufacture	8,946	+ 6.5	- 5.8	16,733	+ 13.9	- 29.9
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,572	+ 0.1	- 17.0	2,948	- 17.1	- 29.7
Total	12,126	+ 4.8	- 8.2	22,227	+ 9.0	- 32.2
DISTRICTS.						
Potteries	9,212	+ 6.2	- 9.1	15,922	+ 8.8	- 35.6
Other Districts	2,914	+ 0.6	- 5.5	6,305	+ 9.6	- 22.1
Total	12,126	+ 4.8	- 8.2	22,227	+ 9.0	- 32.2

Returns from employers relating to short-time working showed that of 8,983 workpeople covered, nearly 45 per cent. were working, on an average, about 19 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd September.

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

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, taken as a whole, continued slack during September; but there was considerable variation between the various districts and frequently between the different occupations within each district. Short-time working, partly due to bad weather, was reported from several centres. With the exception of Northern Ireland there were slight increases in the percentage unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books remaining lodged at Employment Exchanges, in all the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below.

Employment with painters declined and was very poor generally; with other classes of skilled building trade operatives employment was slack and showed very little change as compared with last month, except in the case of plasterers, with whom a decline was noticeable; it remained bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 25th September, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 21st August:—

Occupation.	Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 25th Sept., 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 25th Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 21st Aug., 1922.
<i>Building Trade.</i>			
Carpenters	12,026	8.9	+ 0.6
Bricklayers	5,234	8.3	- 0.4
Masons	1,936	8.0	- 0.1
Plasterers	498	8.9	- 1.4
Painters	1,406	8.0	+ 1.3
Plumbers	15,257	13.1	+ 3.8
Labourers of above	3,641	10.0	- 0.4
All other occupations	58,094	20.8	+ 0.2
Total	19,331	20.4	+ 0.5
Total	117,423	15.2	+ 0.8
<i>Construction of Works.</i>			
Navvies	9,057	25.1	+ 0.4
All other occupations	15,402	20.1	+ 1.0
Total	24,459	21.7	+ 0.8
Grand Total	141,882	16.0	+ 0.7
<i>Divisions.</i>			
London	30,641	16.2	+ 1.7
South-Eastern	14,003	10.9	+ 0.3
South-Western	14,356	13.7	+ 0.2
Midlands	17,476	18.1	+ 0.1
North-Eastern	20,090	17.8	+ 1.0
North-Western	19,940	16.8	+ 0.9
Scotland	15,436	18.3	+ 1.1
Wales	6,091	16.5	+ 0.2
Northern Ireland	3,849	27.8	- 1.2
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	141,882	16.0	+ 0.7
Males	141,585	16.1	+ 0.8
Females	297	4.0	- 0.1

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during September was moderate on the whole, and showed little change compared with the previous month.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
2nd Sept., 1922 ..	4,547	2,230	6,777	7,312	14,089
9th " ..	4,858	2,820	7,678	7,349	15,027
16th " ..	4,962	2,656	7,618	7,269	14,887
23rd " ..	4,595	3,071	7,666	7,303	14,969
30th " ..	4,682	2,188	6,870	7,661	14,531
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Sept., 1922	4,729	2,593	7,322	7,378	14,700
Average for Aug., 1922	4,744	2,535	7,279	7,381	14,660
Average for Sept., 1921	5,544	2,491	8,035	7,485	15,520

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 25th September, 1922, was 19·6, as compared with 18·9 at the 21st August.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in September was 1,071, as compared with 922 in the previous month, and with 1,378 in September, 1921.

East Coast.—On the Tyne and Wear employment with coal trimmers and teemers was reported to be good; with other classes it was generally moderate. At Hartlepool it was good, and better than in August; at Hull it was fair, and at other East Coast ports it continued moderate.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment was slack, and at other south-western ports it was usually moderate. At most of the Bristol Channel ports employment was slack. It was fair at Manchester, and moderate at Liverpool. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 25th September, 1922, was 13,774, compared with 13,928 in the four weeks ended 28th August, and 13,841 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was still quiet, but at Dundee it showed an improvement, and was fair. At Belfast there was a decline, and employment was moderate.

SEAMEN.

DURING September employment among seamen was moderate on the whole. At many of the ports an improvement was noticeable towards the end of the month, but considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19·1 at 25th September, as compared with 19·9 at 21st August.

Employment on the Thames was moderate during the first half of September, and was reported as fair afterwards. The demand for men was moderate on the Tyne and quiet on the Wear, improving slightly on both rivers at the end of the month. Employment was very quiet on the Tees and fair at Hull. The demand at Southampton was moderate. Employment was very quiet at Bristol and declined at Avonmouth until the end of the month, when an improvement was experienced. At Cardiff and Swansea there was a fair demand, which diminished at the former port during the month. Employment at Newport was very quiet at the end of the month. The demand in the foreign-going trade on the Mersey was moderate.

Employment on the Clyde was moderate and improved in the latter part of the month. At Leith the demand for men was quiet. At Belfast the demand was very quiet, becoming negligible during the second half of the month.

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

Principal Ports	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Nine months ended		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1921.	
ENGLAND & WALES:						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
Tyne Ports	1,717	– 501	– 304	15,483	12,286	
Sunderland	226	– 44	+ 84	1,632	1,344	
Middlesbrough	354	– 124	– 55	3,341	2,785	
Hull	1,788	+ 204	+ 531	11,986	9,794	
Grimsby	11	– 17	– 24	204	84	
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>						
Bristol†	874	– 347	– 120	9,301	7,748	
Newport, Mon	600	– 27	– 182	7,907	4,596	
Cardiff‡	3,139	– 104	+ 493	27,903	16,557	
Swansea	529	– 135	+ 104	5,659	3,645	
<i>Other Ports—</i>						
Liverpool	13,469	– 1,784	+ 325	106,355	98,923	
London	7,582	+ 11	+ 260	64,394	59,600	
Southampton	10,908	– 588	+ 2,723	80,613	57,613	
SCOTLAND:						
Leith	241	– 118	– 161	3,093	2,868	
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	297	+ 7	+ 200	2,253	731	
Glasgow	3,109	– 289	+ 495	21,479	18,264	
NORTHERN IRELAND:						
Belfast	137	– 147	– 67	2,252	1,975	
Total	44,981	– 4,003	+ 4,302	363,855	298,813	

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

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

THE number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from workpeople—at 25th September, was 1,367,508, of whom 1,116,706 were men, 47,012 boys, 168,265 women, and 35,525 girls. Compared with 28th August, there was a decrease of 10,882, which was distributed as follows:—Men, 4,327; women, 4,349; juveniles, 2,206.

During the four weeks ended 25th September, the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 45,498, of which 22,866 were for men, 13,813 for women, and 8,819 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the exchanges during the four weeks ended 25th September, 1922:—

Week ended	Applica- tions by Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
			From Workpeople (Live Registers.)	From Employers.
28th August, 1922	13,675	11,185	1,378,390	12,681
4th September, 1922	13,386	10,703	1,374,868	12,224
11th " "	15,009	11,913	1,365,293	12,823
18th " "	13,770	10,965	1,369,079	12,952
25th " "	14,538	11,917	1,367,508	12,484
Total (4 weeks)	56,703	45,498	—	—

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but statistics for the four weeks ended 4th September are dealt with below:—

Applications from Workpeople.—The total number of applications (538,351) from workpeople during the four weeks ended 4th September showed a daily average of 22,431—an increase of 1,404, or 6·7 per cent., compared with the daily average of the previous month. Of this daily average men accounted for 15,886, women for 4,140 and juveniles for 2,405—increases of 7·3 per cent., 3·0 per cent. and 9·5 per cent. respectively in the case of men, women and juveniles.

Vacancies Notified.—During the four weeks ended 4th September there were 52,644 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 2,194, as compared with 2,190 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,004 were for men, 806 for women, and 384 for juveniles.

Vacancies Filled.—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 41,925—a daily average of 1,747, as compared with 1,809 during the previous statistical month. The average daily number of vacancies filled by men, women and juveniles decreased by 2·8 per cent., 5·4 per cent. and 1·7 per cent., respectively, compared with the month ended 7th August.

Juveniles.—During the period, 29,619 applications were received from boys and 28,117 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 3,776, and 3,362 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls 5,436 vacancies were notified, and 4,720 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles, 21·5 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 4th September have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below.

In the building trades 6,663 vacancies were notified for men, and 5,855 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were:—Carpenters, 1,425 vacancies notified and 1,266 filled; bricklayers, 966 vacancies notified and 804 filled; painters, 1,995 vacancies notified and 1,805 filled; and builders' labourers, 853 vacancies and 803 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 99,234† at 4th September, compared with 97,906† at 7th August.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the four weeks ended 4th September was 11,603—approximately 60 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for women. Of this number, 5,056 were for resident domestic servants, 2,519 for non-resident domestic servants, 2,526 for charwomen, and 1,064 for waitresses, other domestic occupations accounting for 438.

Of the 7,663 vacancies filled (about 60 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by women), 2,516 were placings in resident domestic service, 1,758 as non-resident, 2,229 as charwomen and 860 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 4th September for work in the domestic services was 29,525, compared with 28,072 on 7th August.

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 4th September was 2,085.

* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 25th September there were on the Live Registers 1,085,000 men, 153,100 women, and 81,700 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.

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople.			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT.					SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME.				
				Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 25th September, 1922.			Percentage Unemployed.		Number of Short-Time Workers claiming Unemployment Insurance Benefit at 25th September, 1922.			Percentage on Systematic Short Time.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 21st Aug. 1922.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 21st Aug. 1922.
Building and Construction of Works :—													
Building	765,690	6,380	772,070	117,178	245	117,423	15.2	+ 0.8	1,001	2	1,003	0.1	— 0.1
Construction of Works other than Building.	111,550	1,050	112,600	24,407	52	24,459	21.7	+ 0.8	506	—	506	0.4	—
Shipbuilding	345,080	6,150	351,230	129,897	519	130,416	37.1	+ 0.7	2,367	72	2,439	0.7	—
Engineering and Ironfounding	1,055,300	84,340	1,139,640	254,159	6,903	261,062	22.9	+ 0.2	13,356	511	13,867	1.2	—
Construction and Repair of Vehicles	181,420	30,890	212,310	31,245	3,817	35,062	16.5	+ 1.4	888	211	1,099	0.5	+ 0.2
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	179,040	41,210	220,250	21,986	2,860	24,846	11.3	+ 0.2	607	92	699	0.3	—
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc.	176,990	69,340	246,330	23,482	4,611	28,093	11.4	— 0.4	1,416	199	1,615	0.7	— 0.2
Metal Trades :—													
Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture.	286,730	17,080	303,810	75,921	1,274	77,195	25.4	— 1.1	4,591	47	4,638	1.5	— 0.4
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture	49,250	13,060	62,310	10,704	2,186	12,890	20.7	— 0.4	353	52	405	0.6	—
Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc.	68,490	40,250	108,740	9,610	3,045	12,655	11.6	— 0.6	362	216	578	0.5	— 0.1
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc.	20,100	8,650	28,750	5,165	1,411	6,576	22.9	— 0.5	598	201	799	2.8	—
Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc.	5,630	9,530	15,160	651	1,460	2,111	13.9	— 1.0	105	413	518	3.4	+ 0.4
Wire and Wire Goods	21,140	6,470	27,610	3,226	619	3,845	13.9	— 0.8	282	77	359	1.3	—
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc.	21,130	15,880	37,010	5,516	3,077	8,593	23.2	— 1.5	346	89	435	1.2	— 0.1
Hardware and Hollow-ware	55,870	50,230	106,100	8,304	8,214	16,518	15.6	— 0.4	601	323	924	0.9	—
Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	29,620	18,720	48,340	4,998	2,025	7,023	14.5	— 0.3	255	200	455	0.9	— 0.5
Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments)	35,710	18,360	54,070	3,942	1,668	5,610	10.4	— 0.7	79	20	99	0.2	—
Rubber and Leather Trades :—													
Rubber, and Rubber and Waterproof Goods.	35,280	31,110	66,390	5,367	3,336	8,703	13.1	+ 1.3	326	148	474	0.7	— 0.3
Leather and Leather Goods	48,010	21,790	69,800	5,538	1,917	7,455	10.7	— 0.5	431	69	500	0.7	— 0.2
Bricks, Tiles, etc.	67,690	10,560	78,250	9,607	1,081	10,688	13.7	— 1.1	228	11	239	0.3	—
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,450	36,610	70,060	4,939	3,965	8,904	12.7	— 7.3	288	740	1,028	1.5	+ 1.0
Glass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.)	34,240	9,300	43,540	8,079	736	8,815	20.2	— 1.1	665	11	676	1.6	— 0.4
Hotel, College, Club, etc., Services	98,310	231,280	329,590	10,570	12,749	23,319	7.1	+ 0.5	48	37	85	0.0	—
Laundry Service	16,420	89,590	106,010	235	4,079	5,314	5.0	+ 0.1	19	49	68	0.1	—
Commercial, Clerical, Insurance and Banking.	120,410	98,580	218,990	8,727	2,219	10,946	5.0	+ 0.2	42	23	65	0.0	—
Transport Services :—													
Railway Service	281,690	16,820	298,510	19,830	421	20,251	6.8	— 0.2	277	4	281	0.1	—
Tramway and Omnibus Service	87,540	5,530	93,070	3,593	119	3,712	4.0	— 0.2	52	3	55	0.1	—
Other Road Transport	153,080	3,660	156,740	27,455	112	27,567	17.6	+ 0.5	193	2	195	0.1	— 0.1
Seamen	113,740	1,510	115,250	21,892	85	21,977	19.1	— 0.8	37	—	37	0.0	—
Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service	191,450	3,450	194,900	37,899	326	38,225	19.6	+ 0.7	145	2	147	0.1	—
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc.	34,390	6,120	40,510	7,049	431	7,480	18.5	+ 0.1	55	4	59	0.1	— 0.1
Mining Industry :—													
Coal Mining	1,157,750	9,860	1,167,610	70,243	450	70,693	6.1	— 1.0	4,050	—	4,050	0.3	— 0.3
Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying	24,440	120	24,560	7,218	1	7,219	29.4	— 3.3	133	—	133	0.5	— 0.1
Other Mining	9,200	280	9,480	2,619	12	2,631	27.8	+ 1.0	7	—	7	0.1	—
Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging.	58,430	800	59,230	4,627	55	4,682	7.9	— 0.4	49	—	49	0.1	— 0.1
Printing and Paper Trades :—													
Paper-making and Staining	41,320	18,060	59,380	3,486	1,088	4,574	7.7	—	313	134	447	0.8	— 0.3
Manufactured Stationery	21,070	47,740	68,810	1,831	2,372	4,203	6.1	— 0.3	60	164	224	0.3	— 0.1
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	137,850	75,770	213,620	9,257	3,163	12,420	5.8	— 0.7	130	191	321	0.2	—
Textile Trades :—													
Cotton Trade	196,620	376,460	573,080	13,809	23,420	37,229	6.5	— 1.0	1,137	2,205	3,342	0.6	— 0.3
Woollen and Worsted Trades	109,760	154,680	264,440	5,905	2,998	8,903	3.4	— 0.4	457	364	821	0.3	— 0.1
Silk Trade	11,820	21,960	33,780	597	618	1,215	3.6	— 0.2	30	180	210	0.6	+ 0.1
Flax, Linen, and Hemp Trades	28,320	61,670	89,990	4,402	11,008	15,410	17.1	+ 0.3	1,373	5,000	6,373	7.1	— 1.3
Jute Trade	14,350	33,620	47,970	1,651	3,671	5,322	11.1	+ 0.2	2	—	2	0.0	—
Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manufacture.	7,000	14,650	21,650	863	1,759	2,622	12.1	+ 0.6	25	388	413	1.9	+ 0.3
Hosiery Trade	19,040	63,320	82,360	566	859	1,425	1.7	— 0.1	11	218	229	0.3	+ 0.1
Lace Trade	11,120	16,830	27,950	1,974	737	2,711	9.7	— 1.4	352	276	628	2.2	+ 0.4
Carpet and Rug Manufacture	9,690	12,860	22,550	519	395	914	4.1	— 1.0	3	47	50	0.2	—
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	74,200	26,120	100,320	5,572	1,252	6,824	6.8	— 0.2	633	464	1,097	1.1	—
Other Textiles	13,460	31,940	45,400	1,254	2,193	3,447	7.6	— 0.2	170	213	383	0.8	+ 0.1
Clothing Trades :—													
Tailoring Trades	68,950	141,380	210,330	6,350	7,690	13,740	6.5	+ 0.7	297	1,004	1,301	0.6	+ 0.2
Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc.	23,220	212,230	235,450	1,343	11,832	13,175	5.6	—	44	2,085	2,129	0.9	—
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	13,040	20,800	33,840	1,045	1,262	2,307	6.8	+ 0.6	58	61	119	0.4	+ 0.3
Corset Trade	1,860	12,070	13,930	122	437	559	4.0	+ 0.3	2	8	10	0.1	—
Boots, Shoes, etc., Trades	94,190	52,560	146,750	8,393	2,077	10,470	7.1	+ 0.1	497	199	696	0.5	+ 0.1
Other Clothing	18,940	22,790	41,730	1,791	1,139	2,930	7.0	— 0.2	24	153	177	0.4	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—													
Manufacture of Food and Drink	265,560	174,260	439,820	24,062	13,455	37,517	8.5	—	658	778	1,436	0.3	+ 0.1
Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture.	13,620	33,680	47,300	1,063	2,069	3,132	6.6	— 0.4	41	71	112	0.2	—
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—													
Public Utility Services	222,930	18,350	241,280	16,899	671	17,570	7.3	—	421	25	446	0.2	—
Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets	10,380	3,720	14,100	681	192	873	6.2	+ 1.1	5	1	6	0.0	—
Distributive Trades	549,880	446,280	996,160	41,046	17,592	58,638	5.9	+ 0.2	948	561	1,509	0.2	+ 0.1
National and Local Government Service.	272,070	122,880	394,950	29,050	3,830	32,880	8.3	+ 0.3	1,680	49	1,729	0.4	— 0.2
Professional Services	69,220	113,970	183,190	3,779	1,819	5,598	3.1	+ 0.1	34	10	44	0.0	—
Other Industries and Services	164,630	77,070	241,700	39,080	5,762	44,842	18.6	— 0.3	3,561	98	3,659	1.5	— 0.4
TOTAL	8,458,370	3,422,280	11,880,650	1,212,938	201,440	1,414,378	11.9	— 0.1	47,724	18,775	66,499	0.6	—

* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 31, as compared with 32 in the previous month, and 57 in September, 1921. In these new disputes nearly 10,000 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 5,000 workpeople were involved in 30 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in September was thus 61, involving nearly 15,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during September of about 140,000 working days.

The principal dispute in progress in the month was one beginning on 21st September, involving about 5,000 coal miners and coke-oven workers at Ebbw Vale. A considerable number of blastfurnacemen and steel workers, etc., were rendered idle owing to this stoppage.

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

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in September.†			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Sept.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Sept.
	Started before 1st Sept.	Started in Sept.	Total.		
Building ..	5	2	7	1,000	21,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	7	4	11	9,000	81,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	9	5	14	2,000	23,000
Other Trades..	9	20	29	3,000	17,000
Total, Sept., 1922 ..	30	31	61	15,000	142,000
<i>Total, Aug., 1922 ..</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>31,000</i>	<i>313,000</i>
<i>Total, Sept., 1921 ..</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>146,000</i>

Causes.—Of the 31 disputes beginning in September, 15, directly involving over 6,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 3, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of par-

ticular classes or persons; and 13, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 19 new disputes, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 1,500 workpeople. Of these disputes, 10, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1921 AND 1922.†

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

Groups of Industries.	Jan. to Sept., 1921.			Jan. to Sept., 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 ..	110	23,000	470,000	51	8,000	161,000
Coal Mining ..	44	1,199,000	72,397,000	121	106,000	1,147,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	16	5,000	247,000	10	8,000	135,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	72	73,000	4,131,000	48	356,000	17,143,000
Other Metal ..	49	12,000	266,000	42	10,000	269,000
Textile ..	20	379,000	6,906,000	14	4,000	63,000
Clothing ..	24	5,000	77,000	21	3,000	45,000
Transport..	40	30,000	318,000	35	5,000	51,000
Agriculture and Fishing ..	11	4,000	110,000	3	2,000	53,000
Printing, etc., Trades ..	7	3,000	3,000	11	19,000	323,000
Woodworking and Furnishing ..	30	5,000	117,000	20	2,000	37,000
Food, etc., Trades ..	13	1,000	20,000	17	5,000	64,000
Other Trades ..	90	19,000	248,000	31	4,000	52,000
Employees of Public Authorities ..	23	4,000	42,000	28	4,000	89,000
Total ..	549	1,762,000	85,352,000	452	536,000	19,632,000

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
BUILDING TRADES:—						
Plasterers and labourers—Scotland	1,000§	..	26 June	7 Oct.	Against application to plasterers of a reduction in wages decided upon, for building trade operatives generally, by the National Wages and Conditions Council.	Agreement effected between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scottish Operative Plasterers' Union, involving acceptance of the reduction and stabilisation of wages until 1st January, 1924.
MINING AND QUARRYING:—						
Coal miners, etc. — Rotherham (near).	1,320	..	9 Feb.	3 Oct.	Against proposed reduction in piece-work prices.	New price list agreed upon, involving acceptance of certain reductions.
Coal miners, etc. — Mansfield (near).	909	..	30 Aug.	6 Sept.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Proposed reduction accepted.
Coal miners and coke-oven workers—Ebbw Vale.	5,000||	..	21 Sept.	..	Miners and coke-oven workers stopped work for purpose of a meeting of workpeople called in connection with wages questions. Employers then closed the collieries and works.||	No settlement reported.
Coal miners, etc.—Barnsley (near).	1,700	..	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	Alleged refusal to re-employ an aged workman who had been absent through illness.	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union officials.
OTHER TRADES:—						
Spring knife grinders, cutters and finishers—Sheffield.	500	..	17 July	..	Against proposed new piece-work price list.	No settlement reported.
Cotton spinners, card and blowing room operatives, etc.—Stockport.	52	400	31 Aug.	20 Sept.	For re-instatement of a dismissed workman.	Demand withdrawn.
Cold storage porters—London.	300	..	11 Sept.	11 Sept.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Wages to remain unchanged until June, 1923, but overtime rates to be reduced.
Waste paper workers—London.	250	..	4 Sept.	4 Sept.	Refusal of workpeople to ratify a provisional wages agreement.	A fresh agreement arrived at.
Patent fuel workers—Swansea.	216	..	6 Sept.	9 Sept.	For the employment of an additional workman on each fuel press on account of extra quantity of fuel produced.	Assurance given that the output of the presses would not exceed a stated quantity.

* 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.

† 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 49,000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute. Disputes occurring within the area of the Irish Free State are excluded from the figures for 1922 but are included in the figures for 1921.

‡ 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.

|| Estimated figure. The iron and steel works have also been closed indefinitely, rendering idle from 3,000 to 4,000 blastfurnacemen and steel workers, etc.

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 September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £297,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,300,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £30,000 in the wages of 395,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected are shown below:—

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	395,000	11,000	£ 29,850	£ 1,450
Engineering, shipbuilding and other Metal Trades	—	1,072,000	—	270,900
Textile	100	64,000	10	5,100
Food	—	74,000	—	6,500
Other Industries	100	75,000	10	12,950
Total	395,200	1,296,000	29,870	296,900

In the coal mining industry there was an increase of rather over 3 per cent. on current rates in the Yorkshire and East Midland area as a result of the ascertainment of the proceeds of the industry for July; and in South Wales and Monmouthshire the wages of the lower-paid workers were increased as the result of an award granting "subsistence" allowances. In other coal-fields wages remained unchanged. There was a decrease of 8d. per shift in the wages of iron ore miners in Cumberland.

The principal change in the metal group affected men employed in the engineering industry, who sustained a further reduction of 5s. 6d. per week, this being the final instalment of the reduction of 16s. 6d. per week agreed upon in July. A decrease of the same amount applied to men in several other industries, including engineers in steelworks and shipyards in certain districts, sheet metal workers, and men employed by federated firms in the railway carriage and wagon building trades. Men employed by non-federated firms in the railway wagon building and repairing trade sustained a decrease of 3s. per week. There was a reduction of 3s. per week in ship repairing yards in the Thames and Mersey districts, and of 2s. 6d. per week in South Wales. Steelworkers at Sheffield sustained a decrease of 10d. per shift, or 5s. 6d. per week, and there were also decreases in the wages of file makers and edge tool, etc., workers at Sheffield.

In the textile industries the principal change affected hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose bonus was reduced by 1d. on each shilling earned. There were decreases of about 1s. to 3s. per week in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for flax and hemp workers in Great Britain.

Workpeople in the food group who were affected by reductions in September included those employed in the sugar confectionery and fruit preserving trade, whose wages were reduced by 1s. or 2s. per week, and in the cocoa and chocolate trade, in which the reduction amounted to 2s. 6d. and 2s. per week in the case of adult males and females respectively.

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building	Aberystwyth ...	Aug.	Building trade operatives ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.
	Londonderry ...	14 Aug.	Painters	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 6d.).
Coal Mining	Yorkshire and East Midland Area*	1 Sept.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 4·19 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, making wages 36·19 per cent.† above the standard of 1911.
	South Wales ...	19 Sept.	Lower-paid day wage workers employed in coal mines: Workers over 21 years of age Workers 18 to 21 years of age	Subsistence allowances granted as follows:— An amount per shift worked sufficient to make their earnings up to 7s. 2d. in Class A‡ and 6s. 8d. in Class B.‡ Where earnings per shift worked do not exceed 5s. 9d., 6d. per shift to be added for Class A‡ and 3d. per shift for Class B‡; where earnings exceed 5s. 9d. such to be increased to 6s. 3d. for Class A‡ and 6s. for Class B.‡

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

† In West Yorkshire the surface workers percentage addition to the 1911 standard from 1st September was 34·53 for the Eastern Area and 31·19 for the Western Area.

‡ Class A. workers are those who are entitled, as the head or the support of a family, to a supply of house coal; class B. workers are those not so entitled.

In industries other than the above there were reductions of 3s. per week in the wages of letterpress printers generally and printers' assistants employed in newspaper offices in provincial towns in England and Wales, and of ½d. to 1½d. per hour in the wages of men employed in the vehicle building trade.

Of the changes taking effect in September, five, affecting nearly 56,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; one, affecting 500, was arranged by conciliation; 15, affecting 77,000, took effect under "cost of living" sliding scales; 21, affecting 398,000 workpeople, under other sliding scales; while the remaining 91 changes, affecting 1,160,000, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or took effect as a result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 8 cases, involving 54,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Summary of Changes in January—September, 1922.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the nine completed months of 1922:—

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building	100	509,000	£ 15	£ 384,300
Mining and Quarrying ..	72,000	1,034,000	11,125	583,000
Iron and Steel	100	238,000	100	226,900
Engineering and Shipbuilding	—	1,308,000	—	1,115,800
Other Metal	—	365,000	—	180,100
Textile	800	974,000	115	344,300
Clothing	—	696,000	—	153,300
Transport	100	990,000	15	444,200
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	—	187,000	—	43,700
Furniture and Woodworking	—	91,000	—	45,400
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c.	—	273,000	—	114,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	50	278,000	5	70,500
Public Utility Services ..	50	348,000	10	157,400
Other	50	162,000	15	45,600
Total	73,250	7,453,000	11,400	3,908,500

In the corresponding nine months of 1921 there was a net reduction of over £3,800,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 6,600,000 workpeople, and a net increase of over £25,000 in the wages of about 150,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in September.

[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. Details of changes in current rates of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below.]

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).				
Iron Mining	Cumberland ...	18 Sept.	Iron ore miners	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 8d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 11d. to 9s. 3d.), and of 8d. per shift in the minimum wage (7s. 3d. to 6s. 7d.).
	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire West Cumberland	13 Sept.	Winding enginemen	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 6d. per shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 2d.).
		11 Sept.	Other underground and surface workers	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 4d. per shift for men and of 2d. for boys under 16.
Quarrying	Yorkshire† ...	1 Sept.	Ironstone quarrymen	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 12½ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
			Limestone quarrymen	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 5½d. per shift for men and of 2½d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: knobblers, 8s. 0½d. per shift; day borers (1st class), 7s. 6½d.; day labourers (1st class), 6s. 10½d.; ruddmen, 6s. 4½d.
	Freestone quarrymen and labourers	Decrease of ½d. per hour on time rates and an equivalent reduction on piece rates. Rates after change in Grade A districts: delvers, hewers, etc., 1s. 6½d. per hour; bottom delvers, getters, 1s. 5d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 3½d.†		
	North-East Lancashire	1 June	Quarrymen and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, getters and dressers, 1s. 7d. per hour; sawyers, blacksmiths, cranemen, machinemen, 1s. 5½d., and labourers, 1s. 3d.
	Cornwall and Devon	1 June	Granite quarry labourers ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. to 11½d.).
East and West of Scotland	1 Aug.	Granite quarry masons and cutters	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3½d.).	
		Quarrymen, settmakers, kerb dressers, luggers, breakers, cutters and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour for settmakers, kerb dressers, luggers and labourers and a proportionate amount for other classes. Rates after change: settmakers, kerb dressers, 1s. 5d. per hour; luggers, 1s. 3d.; and labourers, 1s. 1d.	
IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.				
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	2nd full pay in Sept.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces	Decrease, under sliding scale,* of ½ 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.
		31 July	Fitters, turners, electricians, blacksmiths and pattern-makers employed on maintenance work at blast-furnaces	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
	25 Aug	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.		
	North Staffordshire	25 Sept.	Loco. drivers, shunters, firemen, shedmen and cleaners employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Northern area, 55s.; Southern area, 56s. per week.
	Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire	13 Sept.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Various districts in England and Scotland§	10 Sept.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers and certain other classes in iron and steel works	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates of 1920, leaving wages 12½ per cent. above the standard.
	North-East Coast	9 Sept.	Forgemen, forgemen's assistants and framesmiths	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent. on basis rates or ⅓ of total war advances.§
	Sheffield	25 Sept.	Shiftworkers employed in heavy rolling mills, forges, press shops, Siemens departments, electric furnaces, and in hire rolling mills, forges and tilting shops	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
			Adult male shift workers and youths on men's work who receive men's bonus (including pot makers) employed in crucible steel shops	Consolidated war bonus, previously paid, reduced by 10d. per shift (4s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.) for men 21 years of age and over.
			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	Consolidated war bonus, previously paid, reduced by 10d. per shift, leaving a total bonus of 2s. 2d. per shift, plus 17½ per cent. on datal and tonnage earnings.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	11 Sept.	Youths on shift work (18 to 21 years of age)	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week, leaving a war wage of 10s. per week. Minimum rates after change: engineers, 49s. per week, plus 10s. per week bonus; labourers, 30s. 6d. per week, plus 10s. per week bonus.
			Boys on shift work (under 18 years of age)	Consolidated war bonus, previously paid, reduced by 10d. per shift (5s. to 4s. 2d.).
	West of Scotland	1 Sept.	Engineers' apprentices in steel works	Decrease of 4d. per shift.
			Strikers in steel works	Decreases in make-up of 1s. or 2s. per week for those in third to fifth year.
	Various Districts in Great Britain¶	25 Sept.	Mechanics, etc., employed at steel plants and mills	Decrease in make-up of 1s. or 2s. per week for those under 15 years and those 16 years to 18 years of age.
Mechanics, etc., employed at iron puddling forges and rolling mills			Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.	
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	Great Britain (excluding certain districts in South Wales and Monmouthshire) and Belfast||	25 Sept.	Mechanics, etc., employed at iron puddling forges and rolling mills	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for fitters and turners, 46d. 2d., plus war wage of 10s.
			Adult males employed in the engineering, boilermaking and foundry trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry)	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.¶
Various Districts in Great Britain¶	25 Sept.	Fitters, turners, etc., employed in shipyards, whose wages have in the past been regulated by movements in the engineering trade	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.¶	

* The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.

† Including the following districts:—Huddersfield, Bradford, Thornton, Halifax, Keighley, and Brighouse (Grade A); at Shepley (Grade B) and Pateley (Grade C). The rates are 1½d. and 3d. per hour less respectively than those quoted for Grade A.

‡ The percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slagers, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 73 per cent. in the Workington Area and 68 per cent. in the Furness Area.

§ For particulars of the districts and classes of workpeople affected and the amounts of the decreases see Table and footnotes † and * on pages 378 and 379 respectively of the September GAZETTE. The above decrease applied only to those workpeople for whom it was arranged that the full decrease due under the sliding scale in August should operate in three instalments, and formed the second of such instalments.

¶ This decrease took effect under arrangements made between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the trade unions concerned which provided for a total reduction of 16s. 6d. per week to take effect in three instalments, operating as from 31st July, 28th August and 25th September respectively.

¶ Including North-East Coast, Hull, Birkenhead, Clyde, and East of Scotland.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING—(continued).				
Engineering Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc. (contd.)	Thames District ...	6 Sept.	Adult males employed in the ship-repairing trade	Decrease of 3s. per week.
	Mersey District ...	7 Sept.	Adult males employed in the ship-repairing trade	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: angle-iron smiths and platers, 70s.; riveters, 64s.; holders-up, 58s.; shipwrights, 64s.; joiners, 67s.; plumbers, 64s. 2d.; painters, 60s. 6d.; fitters and turners, 61s. 6d. Decrease of 3s. per week (63s. to 60s.).
	Liverpool ... Wolverhampton*	7 Sept. 1st week in Aug.	Sailmakers ... Engineering apprentices ...	Scale of reduced weekly rates adopted, starting at 10s. 9d. at 14 years, and increasing to 22s. 6d. at 18 years, and 28s. 6d. at 20 years. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in standard rate.
	Enfield and Woolwich	{ 1st pay after 5 Aug. 1st pay after 2 Sept.	Women employed in War Department engineering, etc., establishments	Further decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in standard rate (31s. 6d. to 30s.).
	Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avonmouth and Bristol	Pay week beginning 21 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade:— Timeworkers (including engineers and other craftsmen and semi-skilled and unskilled men) Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up and drillers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war wages. (See p. 303 of July GAZETTE for basis rates of wages, which are now subject to a war wage addition of 5s. per week.)
			Shipwrights ...	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus, and decrease of 2½ per cent. in the "abnormal conditions" percentages previously paid, leaving these percentages at 7½ per cent. for riveters and holders-up, 5 per cent. for platers, and 2½ per cent. for caulkers.
			Rivet warmers ...	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in the war bonus paid when on piecework, and of 2s. 6d. per week in the war wage paid when on timework. Time rate after change: 65s. per week, plus war wage of 5s.
	Cardiff and Barry Districts†	Week beginning 14 or 15 Sept.	Fitters, turners, smiths, pattern-makers, ironmoulders, core-makers, brassfounders, dressers, smiths' strikers, cupola men and labourers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Rate after change: 39s. per week plus war bonus of 21s.
	Milford Haven ..	{ 1 Sept. 28 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade:— Fitters and smiths ... Shipwrights and joiners ... Boilermakers and holders-up	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders and coremakers, 70s.; brassfounders, 72s.; dressers, 57s.; labourers, 52s.
	Newport District (Mon.)	1st pay in Sept.	Ironmoulders ...	Decrease of 1s. per week (76s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.). Decrease of 5s. per week (70s. to 65s.). Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for boilermakers, 77s. 6d. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week (70s. 6d. to 65s.).
OTHER METAL TRADES.				
Malleable Ironfound-ing	Walsall ...	Week ending 30 Sept.	Adult males employed in the malleable ironfounding trade	Decrease of 4s. per week for timeworkers.
Railway Carriage and Wagon Building, etc.	Willenhall and District	25 Sept.	Adult males employed in the malleable ironfounding trade	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: moulders, 58s. 6d.; labourers, 40s. 6d.
	Great Britain‡	25 Sept.	Adult males employed in the railway wagon building and repairing trades	Decrease of 3s. per week.
Sheet Metal Working and Gas Meter Making	Certain firms in the Birmingham District; and at Bristol, Gloucester, etc.§	25 Sept.	Adult males employed in the railway carriage and wagon building trades	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
	Great Britain ...	25 Sept.	Adult males employed in the sheet metal working and gas-meter making trades	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Electric Cable Making.	Edinburgh ...	Pay week beginning 31 Aug.	Brass finishers employed in the gas-meter making trade	Decrease of 5 per cent. on piece prices, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the list.
	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire Great Britain other than the above counties	3rd pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable making industry (except plumber jointers, etc.)	Decreases || of 1s. 11½d. 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.
Wire Manufacture	Birmingham District¶	8 July	Ancillary workers (including labourers) employed in iron and steel wire manufacture	Decreases || of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. 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. Adoption of a minimum rate of 47s. per week.¶
	Glasgow ...	12 Aug.	Wire weavers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.).
Edge Tool Manufacture	Sheffield ...	25 Sept.	Males, 21 years of age and over, employed in the manufacture of edge tools (heavy and light) and other hardware (for list see note**)	Decrease of 6s. per week.
		18 Sept.	Jobbing grinders ...	Bonus, previously paid, reduced from 117½ to 75 per cent. where calculated on net earnings, and from 78½ to 50 per cent. where calculated on gross earnings.
		25 Sept.	Slacks machine grinders ...	Bonus, previously paid, reduced to 60 per cent. on earnings.
File Manufacture	Sheffield ...	4 Sept.	Males, 21 years of age and over, employed in the saw making trade	Decrease of 16s. 6d. per week.
			Male pieceworkers:— Hardeners, hand and machine forgers and machine cutters	Bonus of 10 per cent. on earnings, previously paid to me 21 years and over, withdrawn; and bonus of 2½ per cent. on earnings, previously paid to youths under 21, withdrawn, and list prices made subject to a discount of 7½ per cent.
			Hand and machine grinders ...	Bonus of 10 per cent. on earnings, previously paid, withdrawn.
			Hand cutters ...	Bonus of 95 per cent. on earnings, previously paid, reduced to 60 per cent.

* The reduced rates applied to apprentices employed by members of the Wolverhampton Engineers' Employers' Union.

† The workpeople affected by this reduction are those employed by members of the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association.

‡ The change was arranged between the Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' and Repairers' Associations and the trade unions concerned.

§ The change took effect under an arrangement between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the trade unions concerned.

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

¶ This change did not apply to workpeople employed by members of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations.

** The trades affected include the following:—Joiners' tools, brace, bit, auger, spade, fork, shovel, machine knife, scythe, sickle, hook, wool shear and hammer; edge tool grinders were affected but not scythe grinders.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).				
File Manufacture (contd.)	Sheffield	4 Sept.	Male dayworkers:— Men, 21 years of age and over (except file grinders) File grinders, 21 years and over	Decrease in the flat rate bonus of 8s. 3d. per week. Decrease in bonus of 10 per cent.
			Female pieceworkers:— Hand cutters Other workers	Bonus of 65 per cent. on earnings, previously paid, reduced to 50 per cent. Bonus of 15 per cent. on earnings, previously paid to those 18 years and over, reduced to 7½ per cent.; and bonus of 7½ per cent. on earnings, previously paid to those under 18 years, withdrawn.
Screw Manufacture	Birmingham and District	1st pay after 23 Sept.	Female dayworkers Adult male workers in the screw making trade	Decrease in bonus of 2s. per week. Decrease of 4s. per week.
Constructional Engineering	West of Scotland	25 Sept.	Adult males employed in bridge building and structural engineering shops	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: qualified erectors, 1s. 1½d. per hour plus 10s. per week; groundsmen (erectors' helpers), 1s. 0½d. per hour plus 10s. per week.
Farriery	Bristol	1st pay day in May	Farriers	Decreases to rates of 74s. per week for firemen, and of 70s. per week for doormen.
	Cardiff, Swansea, Newport and Merthyr	1 June	Farriers	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: Cardiff—firemen and doormen, 1s. 7½d.; other towns—firemen, 1s. 7½d.; doormen, 1s. 6½d.
Manufacture of Steel and other Metal Pens and other Metal Small-ware	Birmingham and District*	Pay day in week beginning 12 June	Male timeworkers (over 21 years of age)	Decrease of approximately 6s. per week. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years, 82s. and 72s. 6d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 years, 62s. 6d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 74s. 6d.; charge hands in shaking mills, tempering and colouring shops, 66s. 6d.; others, 51s.
			Male timeworkers (under 21 years of age)	Scale of rates adopted, varying according to age, from 12s. per week at 14 years to 40s. at 20.
			Apprentices	Scale of rates adopted, varying according to age, from 10s. per week at 15 years to 30s. at 20.
			Female dayworkers	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted, varying according to age, from 11s. 6d. for those under 15 years to 25s. 6d. for those 18 years and over, and resulting in reductions of from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. per week.
Spring Manufacture	Accrington, Bury and Rochdale	25 Sept.	Adult male spring makers and grinders	Basis piecework rate reduced to 27s. per week.
	Sheffield	25 Sept.	Coil spring workers	Revised scale of weekly wages adopted, varying according to age, from 9s. 6d. at 14 years to 21s. for those 18 years and over, and resulting in reductions of from about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d. per week.
Weighing Machine, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain ...	25 Sept.	Adult males employed in the scale, beam and weighing machine making trade	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade	Great Britain ...	2 Sept.	Males employed in the stamped or pressed metal wares trade, other than workers employed as braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers, dippers who are also bronzers, or as annealers or polishers	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week for timeworkers and of 5s. per week for pieceworkers.
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts	25 Sept.	Adult males employed in miscellaneous metal trades†	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
TEXTILE TRADES.				
Woollen, Worsted, etc., Industry	Leeds, Bradford and Shipley	Pay preceding pay day in week ending 9 Sept.	Mechanics employed in textile mills and dyeworks	Decrease of 1s. 8½d. per week for those employed by combers and spinners, and of 1s. 9½d. per week for those employed by dyers. Rates after change: employed by combers and spinners, 66s. 6d.; employed by dyers, 66s. 5d.
Flax and Hemp Trades	Great Britain ...	12 Sept.	Male timeworkers 21 years of age and over in the occupations specified	Decreases to rates of 65s. 6d. for those employed by combers and spinners, and of 65s. 5d. for those employed by dyers.
			All other males (except those 21 and over employed as hemp rollers on non-reciprocating machines or as hemp-breakers and apprentices and improvers in tenting or dressing)	Decrease in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 2d. per week for tenters and under-tenters, and of 2s. 11d. per week for dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand dressers). Minimum rates after change: tenters, 56s. 8d.; under-tenters, 1st year, 38s. 11d.; 2nd and 3rd years, 43s. 8d.; after 3 years, 48s. 7d.; dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand dressers), 52s. 8d.
			Female timeworkers:— Spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reelers, and warpers 18 and over	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from 11d. to 2s. 5d. per week for those 16 and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, 10s., increasing to 43s. 8d. at 21 and over.
			All other classes except learners	Decrease of 1s. per week (30s. to 29s.) in the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.
Ropemaking	Liverpool	1 Sept.	Female pieceworkers (all ages)	New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in a decrease of 1s. per week for those 16 and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: under 15, 10s., increasing to 25s. at 18 and over.
			Ropeworkers	Decrease of ½d. per hour (7½d. to 7¼d.) in the minimum piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.
Jute Industry	Dundee	15 Sept. 25 Sept.	Mechanics, joiners, and other tradesmen and semi-skilled and unskilled allied workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour for men 21 years and over and for women 18 years and over.† Decrease of ½d. per hour for men 21 years and over.† Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: mechanics, 1s. 2d. per hour; joiners, 1s. 2½d. per hour, plus 2s. 6d. per week tool money.

* The change took effect under an agreement between the Association of British Steel Pen Makers and the trade unions concerned.
† Including bridge-building and constructional engineering, drop forging and stamping, cycle, small arms, small tool, steel casement and sash window (skilled men).
‡ Subject to the resultant rates not being less than the rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).				
Linen Thread Manufacture	Johnstone and Kilbirnie	4 Sept. 11 Sept.	Roughers and hacklers ... All other workers ...	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week for men, 1s. or 2s. per week for boys, and 1s. per week for women and girls.
Linen Manufacture	Kirkcaldy District	1st pay after 12 Sept.	Males ... Weavers and pieceworkers (excluding winders) Winders ...	Decrease of 3s. per week for tenters and dressers, of 2s. 10d. per week for lappers and finishers, and of 2s. 6d. per week for labourers. Rates after change: tenters and dressers, 58s. 6d.; lappers and finishers, 55s. 4d.; labourers, 48s. 3d. Temporary addition of 5 per cent. on net rates, previously paid, withdrawn, leaving wages 22½ per cent. below schedule rates of May, 1920. Temporary addition of 2½ per cent. on net rates, previously paid, withdrawn, and further decrease of 2½ per cent. on the net rates.
Silk Manufacture	Belfast ...	{ 31 July 28 Aug. 25 Sept. }	Mechanics and hacklesetters	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
Hosiery Manufacture	Leek ...	29 Sept.	Mechanics employed in silk factories	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for mechanics, 61s. 9d.
	Midlands* ...	Pay day in week beginning 18 Sept.	All classes of workpeople (except dyers, trimmers and finishers) Workpeople employed in the hosiery bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers ...	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.). Bonus of 9d. in the 1s. on earnings reduced† to 8d. in the 1s. Decreases† of 3d. per hour for dyers, scourers and trimmers, 3d. per hour for menders and for male and female auxiliary workers 18 years and over, and proportionate decreases for auxiliary workers under 18. Rates after change: dyers and scourers, 1s. 3d.; trimmers, 1s. 6d. Auxiliary workers—Leicester, Loughborough and Hinckley—men 18 to 21, 10d.; 21 and over, 1s. 2d.; women 18 and over 9d.; qualified menders, 11d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Derby and Hinckley	Pay day in week ending 30 Sept.	Pieceworkers:— Trimmers (other than web trimmers and jersey trimmers) Web trimmers and jersey trimmers Dyers, scourers, menders and other pieceworkers	Bonus of 70 per cent. on list prices previously paid reduced† to 60 per cent. Bonus of 47½ per cent. on list prices previously paid reduced† to 40 per cent. Decrease† of 1s. in the £.
	Bolton and Bury Districts	25 Sept.	Mechanics employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry	Rate of 38s. per week adopted, plus "cost of living" wage of 26s. 2d. per week.
CLOTHING TRADES				
Clogging	Lancashire (except Manchester)	Pay day in week beginning 4 Sept.	Solemakers and seatmen ... Men on weekly wages ... Branch managers (employed by co-operative societies) Workpeople employed in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade.— Males ...	Decrease in percentage payable on list of March, 1919, of 10 per cent. for solemakers and of 12½ per cent. for seatmen, leaving wages 5 per cent. and 7½ per cent. above the list for solemakers and seatmen respectively. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week (70s. to 62s. 6d.). Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week (75s. to 67s. 6d.).
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain ...	11 Sept.	Females ...	New scale of minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from ½d. to 1½d. per hour (except for those of 14 and under 15, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: 3½d. at 14 and under 15, increasing to 8½d. at 18 and under 19, and to 1s. 0½d. at 21 and over.† New scale of minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from ½d. to 1½d. per hour (except for those of 14 and under 15, for whom there was no change), and minimum piecework basis time rate fixed at 7½d. per hour for workers of all ages. Minimum rates after change: 2½d. at 14 and under 15, increasing to 7d. at 18 and over.†
TRANSPORT TRADES				
Dock, etc., Labour	Various ports in England and Wales Newcastle-on-Tyne	1st full pay in Sept. 1 Aug.	Coal tippers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen Carters and motormen ...	Minimum wage of 62s. per week previously paid reduced to 60s. per week.‡ Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 56s.; petrol wagon (heavy), and steam wagon steerers, 66s.
Road Transport	Leicester ... Cardiff ...	1st pay in Sept. 1 Sept.	Carters and motormen ... Motor drivers ...	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change for one-horse carters, 50s. per week.‡ Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 62s. 6d.
AGRICULTURE.				
Agriculture	Middlesex (South-Western Area)¶	3 Sept.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 8½d. per hour adopted up to 30th September for ordinary labourers up to 50 hours per week, with a guaranteed week of 48 hours, and for carters, stockmen, cattlemen, etc., up to 60 hours per week.¶

* Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry Districts.

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

‡ See also p. 392 of September GAZETTE.

§ At Hull the minimum wage is on a daily and half-daily basis and was reduced on 1st September from 12s. 5d. to 12s. per day and from 6s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per half day. At Immingham the minimum rates remained unchanged at 14s. per full day, 8s. per half-day and 11s. on Saturday (6 hours).

¶ This decrease took effect under an arrangement made by the Leicester Shire and District Horse and Motor Owners' Transport Association.

¶ The new rates of wages and working hours were 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 SEPTEMBER, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Printing Trades	Various towns in England and Wales (except London)*	Pay day in week ending 9 Sept.	PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.	
			Compositors, composing machine operators (book, jobbing and newspaper), and rotary minders	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change*: jobbing compositors Grade I. towns, 84s.; Grade II., 81s.; Grade III., 78s.; Grade IV., 75s.; Grade V., 72s.; Grade VI., 69s. Linotype operators (jobbing) and monotype operators on daywork—Grade I., 92s. 6d.; Grade II., 89s.; Grade III., 85s. 6d.; Grade IV., 82s.; Grade V., 78s. 6d.; Grade VI., 75s. Compositors on morning and evening newspapers, 12s. and 2s. 6d. respectively more than the rates for jobbing compositors; linotype operators and rotary minders on morning and evening newspapers, 13s. and 2s. 6d. respectively more than the rates for linotype operators in jobbing offices. Monotype operators on night work 9s. more than monotype operators on day work.
			Printers' assistants (21 years of age and over) employed in newspaper offices:— Brake hands and controller hands	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork*—Grade I. towns, 79s.; Grade II., 76s.; Grade III., 73s.; Grade IV., 70s.; Grade V., 67s.; Grade VI., 64s. Men on night work receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on daywork.
			Oilers, strikers, reel hands reel hoist hands, packers, despatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants and revisers Flyhands, copy holders and general assistants	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork—4s. less than above rates for brake hands and controller hands; men on night work receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on daywork.
Furniture Trade	Belfast	July— Aug. 9 Sept.	Compositors and linotype operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper)	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork: 8s. less than above rates for brake hands and controller hands; men on night work receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on daywork.
			Male bookbinders and machine rulers, lithographic artists, lithographic printers, cutters and labourers	Further decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: compositors—jobbing, 81s.; evening news, 83s. 6d.; morning news, 93s.; linotype operators—jobbing, 89s.; evening news, 91s. 6d.; morning news, 102s.
			Females employed in the letter press, lithographic and book-binding trades	Decrease of 5s. per week for journeymen. Rates after change: bookbinders and machine rulers, 82s.; lithographic artists, 87s. 6d.; lithographic printers, 85s.; cutters (employed under 2 years), 50s.; 2 years and under 5 years, 60s.; over 5 years, 68s.; labourers, 46s. 6d.
		Pay day in week ending 15 July		Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen. Rates after change: qualified paggers and sewers, 32s. 6d.; other journeymen, 30s. 6d.
Mill Sawing	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 23 Sept.	FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.	
			Unskilled labourers employed in the furniture trade	Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2d.).
			Woodcutting machinists ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.).
	North-East Coast and Hull Scotland	1st full pay in Sept. 1 Sept.	Woodcutting machinists ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of ⅓d. per hour for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 5d.
Vehicle Building	Certain towns in England and Wales also Edinburgh	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the vehicle building trades	Decrease for skilled men and for coach fitters of 1½d. per hour in existing rates in Grade I. and Grade II. towns, and of 1d. per hour in Grade III. towns, and for vicemen, hammermen or strikers, and brush hands ½d. per hour for those in receipt of the minimum rate, and of 1d. per hour for those receiving more than the minimum rate. Minimum rates after change for Grade I., II. and III. respectively: bodymakers, wheelwrights, coach joiners and finishers, smiths, painters, trimmers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, 1s. 5d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 3d.; coach fitters, 1s. 4d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 2d.; vicemen, 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1d., 1s. 0½d.; hammermen or strikers, 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1d., 1s. 0½d.; leading hands or charge hands, and spindle and four-cutter hands to be paid 1d. per hour extra; apprentices on coming out of their time to be paid 2d. per hour less than the minimum rate for the first twelve months, and thereafter the full rate. The minimum rates for the London area (within a radius of 20 miles of Charing Cross) are ½d. per hour more than Grade I. for each class of worker; certain firms in the West End pay 2½d. to 5d. more than the scheduled minima.

* The towns included in the various Grades are as follows:—

Grade I.—Liverpool, Manchester.

Grade II.—Barry, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Llanelly, Newcastle, Rotherham, Sheffield, Swansea, West Bromwich.

Grade III.—Aberavon, Abergavenny, Aberdare, Abertillery, Accrington, Ammanford, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bacup, Bargoed, Barrow-in-Furness, Bishop Auckland, Blackburn, Bloxwich, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Caerphilly, Castleford, Cleckheaton, Clitheroe, Coventry, Darlington, Dalton-in-Furness, Darwen, Derby, Dudley and District, Durham, Ebbw Vale, Hartlepool, Hebburn, Houghton-le-Spring, Hull, Hyde, Idle, Jarrow, Leicester, Leigh, Lichfield, Merthyr Tydfil, Mexborough, Middlesbrough, Morley, Neath, Newport, Newton-le-Willows, North Shields, Nottingham, Oldham, Otley, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Preston, Prescott, Pudsey, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Rossendale, Rhymney, Rhondda Valley, Runcorn, Seaham Harbour, Shipley, South Shields, Stanningley, Stockport, Stockton, St. Helens, Sunderland, Tredegar, Ulverston, Walsall, Warrington, Wednesbury, Widnes, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Wolverton, York, Ystalyfera.

Grade IV.—Aldershot, Barnsley, Bath, Blackpool, Buxton, Cannock, Carlisle, Chester, Chesterfield, Chorley, Crewe, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Dorking, Dunstable, Glossop Dale, Goole, Gravesend, Grimsby, Halifax, Harrogate, Hemel Hempstead, Hertford, Hitchin, Huddersfield, Keighley, Kendal, Lancaster, Leamington, Letchworth, Loughborough, Macclesfield, Mansfield, Mirfield, Morecambe, Northampton, Oxford, Plymouth, Potteries, Reading, Redhill, Shrewsbury, St. Albans, Southport, Stafford, Stourbridge, Tonbridge, Warwick, Wakefield, Watford, Wellington.

Grade V.—Alfreton, Ashford, Aylesbury, Banbury, Bedford, Beverley, Bexhill, Bournemouth, Brighton, Burton-on-Trent, Chatham, Cheltenham, Chesham, Cockermouth, Coedpoeth, Coleford, Devizes, Dursley, Eastbourne, Eton, Exeter, Frome, Gloucester, Grantham, Guildford, Hastings, Hereford, Ipswich, Isle of Thanet, Kettering, Knutsford, Lewes, Lincoln, Luton, Maidstone, Nantwich, Northwich, Norwich, Penrith, Portsmouth, Redditch, Ripley, Rugby, Salisbury, Scarborough, Southampton, St. Leonards, Stroud, Swindon, Taunton, Thrapston, Todmorden, Tunbridge Wells, Uttoxeter, Uxbridge, Wellington (Som.), Weston-super-Mare, Whitehaven, Windsor, Worcester, Worthington, Worthing, Wrexham.

Grade VI.—Aberystwyth, Arundel, Bala, Bangor, Barmouth, Barnstaple, Beccles, Blandford, Brecon, Bridgend, Bungay, Bury-St.-Edmunds, Cambridge, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Canterbury, Chelmsford, Chichester, Cinderford, Cirencester, Clevedon, Colchester, Colwyn Bay, Conway, Curwen, Dartmouth, Denbigh, Dolgelly, Evesham, Fakenham, Falmouth, Folkestone, Foxton, Ilfracombe, Isle of Man, Isle of Wight, Kidderminster, King's Lynn, Lampeter, Ledbury, Leek, Leominster, Llandrindod Wells, Llandudno, Lowestoft, Lydney, Malvern, March, Mold, Monmouth, Newton Abbot, Nuneaton, Newtown, Oswestry, Penzance, Peterborough, Poole, Pwllheli, Prestatyn, Retford, Rhyl, Ross, Selby, Sherborne, Skipton, Southend-on-Sea, Stratford-on-Avon, Tewkesbury, Torquay, Totnes, Truro, Usk, Welshpool, Weymouth, Whitchurch, Winchester, Wisbech, Yarmouth, Yeovil.

† The change took effect under an arrangement made whereby 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 the Tees District (including Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby).

§ See note ¶ on next page.

¶ The following is a list of towns in the respective Grades:—

Grade I.: Alverthorpe, Ainsworth, Altrincham, Ashton, Accrington, Aberdare, Aston, Birmingham, Birkenhead, Bootle, Bolton, Bury, Bromley Cross, Barnsley, Basford, Batley, Bingley, Birstall, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bradford, Bristol, Bath, Burnley, Burslem, Church, Colne, Cardiff, Cheadle, Carlton, Cleckheaton, Cheltenham, Chesterfield, Chorlton, Chorley, Colwyn Bay, Denton, Dewsbury, Denby Dale, Didsbury, Darwen, Droylsden, Dudley, Edinburgh, Erdington, Earlestown, Fenton, [Continued on next page.]

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

Trade	Locality.	Date from which change took effect	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Vehicle Building—(cont.).	Burton-on-Trent, Caversham, Derby, Nelson, Newbury, Northampton and Reading†	1 Sept.	Men employed in the vehicle building industry	Decrease of 1d. per hour in minimum rates except for vicemen, for whom there was no change, and of 1½d. per hour for those in receipt of more than the minimum rate, provided that no rate should be reduced below the existing minimum for Grade I. towns. Rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 5d.; coach fitters, 1s. 4d.; vicemen, 1s. 1½d.; hammermen or strikers and brush hands, 11½d.
	Glasgow and districts within a radius of 25 miles (except those with a population of less than 5,000)**	1 Sept.	Skilled tradesmen (including coach vicemen)	Decrease for timeworkers of 1½d. per hour in minimum rates, and of 2d. per hour in standard rates, and of 10 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change: minimum and standard (commercial work) respectively—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, smiths and general machinists, 1s. 5d., 1s. 6½d.; painters and trimmers, 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d.; coach vicemen, 1s. 3½d., 1s. 4½d.; standard rates for coach work, 1d. per hour more than for commercial.
	Dundee and District Aberdeen	1 Sept.	Semi-skilled	Decrease of 1d. per hour in minimum rates, and of 1d. per hour in standard rates. Rates after change: minimum and standard (commercial work) respectively—vicemen, 1s. 1½d., 1s. 2d.; hammermen and brush hands, 1s., 1s. 0½d.
Packing Case Making	Sheffield	23 Sept.	Bodymakers, cartwrights, carriage makers, wheelers, machinists, painters and trimmers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour in existing rates. Minimum rate after change for skilled men, 1s. 5½d.
	Birmingham	25 Sept.	Packing case makers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 1s. 5d., leading and charge hands and spindle and four-cutter hands, 1d. per hour extra.
	Scotland (except Aberdeen)	1st full pay day in Sept.	Packing case makers and wood-cutting machinists employed in packing case shops	Decrease of 1½d. per week.
Explosives Manufacture Chemical Manufacture	Aberdeen	9 Sept.	Packing case makers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3d.).
	Great Britain	25 Sept.	MALES EMPLOYED IN THE EXPLOSIVES TRADE	Decrease of 1½d. per hour for journeymen, and of 1½d. per hour for apprentices. Rates after change: packing case makers—Glasgow, 1s. 5d.; Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline and Dundee, 1s. 4d.; woodcutting machinists, all districts, 1s. 5d.
	London	1 Sept.	Plumbers employed in chemical works	Decrease of 1d. per hour in the basis rate for journeymen (7½d. to 7½d.) and percentage payable on basis rate reduced from 107½ to 100.
Stoneware Pottery Manufacture	Chesterfield, Brierley Hill, Liverpool and Tamworth	Pay day nearest 9 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the jam jar section:— Males Females	ETC., TRADES. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 2s. 9d. per week for those under 18. Decrease of 1d. per hour (2s. to 1s. 11½d.).††
	London (Metropolitan and City Police Area)	30 Sept.	FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES. Workpeople employed in the breadbaking and confectionery trade by members of the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers††	Decreases of 4s. per week for those over 21 years, of 3s. per week for those 18 to 21, and of 2s. per week for those 16 to 18. Decreases of 2s. per week for those over 18, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those 16 to 18 years.
	Scarborough	24 June	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male bakers and confectioners, 2s. per week for allied workers, 1s. 3d. per week for adult females, 9d. per week for juniors, and 5d. per day for jobbers. Minimum rates after change for adult male bakers and confectioners: forehands, 65s. 6d., 69s. 6d. or 73s. 6d.; singlehands, 61s. 6d.; secondhands and doughmakers, 59s. 6d., 63s. 6d., 65s. 6d.; ovenmen, machine minders and stokers, 60s. 6d.; tablehands, 57s. 6d.
Baking and Confectionery	Barrow-in-Furness	16 Sept.	Adult males	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (63s. 6d. to 61s.).|||
	Chester	14 Aug.	Juveniles and improvers	Decrease of 2s. per week (72s. to 70s.).|||
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey	4 Sept.	Women and girls	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (70s. to 67s. 6d.).|||
Baking and Confectionery	Rossendale and Ramsbottom	Aug.—Sept.	Bakers and confectioners	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 27s. 10½d. at 16 years, and increasing to 39s. 9d. at 20.
	Wigan	16 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the breadbaking and confectionery trade	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 9s. 7½d. at under 14 years, and increasing to 42s. 3d. at 21.
	Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent, Coventry, Wolverhampton and other Midland Districts¶¶	Pay day in week ending 30 Sept.		Bonuses granted of 2s. and 1s. for each night worked to those over 18 and under 18 years respectively.

Fleetwood, Gateshead, Glossop, Great Crosby, Gildersome, Guiseley, Greenfield, Great Harwood, Heywood, Holmfirth, Hadfield, Handforth, Handsworth, Hanley, Hazel Grove, Higher Ince, Hindley, Hollingsworth, Hyde, Halifax, Haslingden, Huddersfield, Heckmondwike, Harrogate, Hull, Keighley, Kirkheaton, Long Eaton, Luddendenfoot, Lytham, Longwood, Littleborough, Liverpool (minimum for skilled men 1s. 5½d.), Leigh, Liscard, Leeds, Leicester, Llandudno, Loughborough, Longton, Manchester, Middleton, Mansfield, Mossley, Mytholmroyd, Morley, Macclesfield, Monmouth, Merthyr, Meltham, Newport (Mon.), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newcastle (Staffs), North Shields, North Staffordshire District, Nottingham, Normanton, Oldbury, Oxford, Ossett, Oldham, Padiham, Pemberton, Prescott, Pontypridd, Preston, Rawdon, Rotherham, Rochdale, Reddish, Rossendale, Rawtenstall, Radcliffe, Sowerby Bridge, Salford, Shipley, Sale, Smethwick, Sutton Coldfield, South Shields, Sunderland, Stalybridge, Stockport, Stoke, Stratford-on-Avon, Sheffield, Southport, St. Annes, St. Helens, Swansea, Skelmanthorpe, Slaithwaite, Tipton, Tunstall, Upholland, Wallsend, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton, Werneth, Warrington, Wigan, Wilmslow, Wakefield, Yealand.

Grade II.: Alnwick, Bacup, Barrow-in-Furness, Bishop Auckland, Bolton by-Bowland, Blyth, Biggleswade, Bedford, Bridgwater, Boston, Bournemouth, Brigg, Brighton, Brighouse, Basingstoke, Carlisle, Clitheroe, Chatburn, Chatham, Chelmsford, Chester, Chester-le-Street, Crewe and District, Congresbury, Cuckfield, Darlington, Devonport, Doncaster, Durham, Dover, Eastbourne, Exeter, Evesham, Folkestone, Gainsborough, Gisburn, Gloucester, Godalming, Goole, Guildford, Grantham, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Horsham, Houghton-le-Spring, Huntingdon, Heanor and District, Ipswich, Knutsford, Kidderminster, Kettering, Lancaster, Lincoln, Lichfield, Lowestoft, Louth, Lewes, Maidstone, Melton Mowbray, Middlesbrough, Morecambe, Morpeth, Newark, Nuneaton, Newton-le-Willows, Newport Pagnell, Norwich, Oswestry, Peterborough, Penrith, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Redditch, Ripon, Rochester, Swindon, Shirehampton, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Stamford, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Scarborough, Sandbach, Thornaby, Thurlstone, Tunbridge Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Worcester, Wrexham, Warwick, Wylam, Windle, Wombwell, Wigston Magna, Whalley, Wellingborough, Yarmouth, Yarm, Yeovil, York.

Grade III.: Alsager, Ammanford, Bedale, Caerphilly, Clayton West, Driffield, Garstang, Gorseinon, Helmsley, Holderness, Llanelli, Llandebie, Llandilo, Llantrisant, Longridge (Lancs), Morriston, Malton, Ormskirk, Pengam, Porth, Rhondda, Ross-on-Wye, Rainford, Retford, Selby, Wensleydale, Whitehaven, Whitby, Workington.

In the case of skilled men employed by members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades the standard rates are 1s. 8½d. at Liverpool and 1s. 7½d. at Manchester, Oldham, and Bury.

† In the case of labourers no reduction was agreed upon; it was recommended, however, that where the minimum rate previously fixed for labourers applied, no further reduction would be enforced.

¶ These districts were up-graded from Grade II. to Grade I. as from 1st September, but as the result of the national reduction of 1½d. per hour, there was a net reduction in minimum rates as shown.

** Viz.: Airdrie, Alexandria, Barrhead, Bellshill, Cambuslang, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dunoon, Falkirk, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Kirkintilloch, Larkhall, Milngavie, Motherwell, Paisley, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Shettleston, Strathaven, and Wishaw.

†† Plumbers employed in fertiliser works receive an additional ½d. per hour but are not paid for Bank Holidays.

‡ Workpeople employed by members of the London Master Bakers' Protection Society and by Co-operative Societies were not affected by these reductions.

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

¶¶ The rate quoted refers to tablehands.

¶¶ Including Brierley Hill, Cannock, Darlaston, Leamington, Dudley, Rugby, Rugeley, Smethwick, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, and Willenhall.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES—(continued).				
Baking and Confectionery (contd.).	Derby	1 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners ... Adults	Decrease of 3s. 6d. per week (70s. to 66s. 6d.).* Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change in ordinary bakeries: forehands, 68s.; single and second-hands, 66s.; tablehands, 64s.; factory rates are 5s. per week higher.
	Leicester	25 Sept.	Youths and deliverers under 21	Decrease of 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d. and 2s. 7d. for those of 18, 19 and 20 years respectively. Rates after change: 18 years, 35s. 6d.; 19 years, 43s. 6d.; 20 years, 52s. 2d.
	Northwich	6 Aug.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease of 2s. per week for adult males (64s. to 62s.).* of 1s. per week for youths and women 18 years of age and over, and of 6d. for those under 18.
	Newport (Mon.) ...	30 Sept.	Bakers and confectioners ... Adult male bakers ... Improvers Females	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (65s. to 62s. 6d.).* Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 65s.).* Rates adopted of 55s., 57s. and 60s. for those of 18, 19 and 20 years respectively. Rates adopted for those over 18 years of age of 20s. (starting wage), increasing to 30s. after six months' experience; and of 18s. (starting wage) for those under 18 years, increasing to 25s. after six months' experience.
	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley	2 Sept.	Vanmen and allied workers ...	Minimum weekly rates adopted for those working without commission of 69s. for vanmen, 65s. for bread checkers, and 61s. for all other adult hands; rates also adopted for those working with commission.
	Ferndale and Ton Pentre Swansea	2 Sept. July—Aug	Bakers and confectioners ... Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 65s.).* Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (65s. to 62s. 6d.).*
Sugar Confectionery and Fruit Preserving	Great Britain† ...	4 Sept.	Males and females Males	New scales of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of 1s. or 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: MALES—11s. at under 15, increasing to 29s. at 18 and under 19, and to 53s. 6d. at 21 and over. FEMALES (other than learners)—11s. at under 15, increasing to 29s. at 18 and over.
Cocoa and Chocolate Confectionery	Great Britain† ...	4 Sept.	Females Males	Decrease in minimum rates of 2s. 6d. for those 21 and over, and of from 1s. to 3s. for those 16 and under 21, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, 12s., increasing to 30s. at 18 and under 19, and to 55s. at 21 and over; shiftworkers 21 years and over, 61s.
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland	21 Sept.	Females	Decrease in minimum rates of 1s. or 3s. per week for learners entering the trade for the first time, and of 1s. or 2s. for other workers 16 years of age and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change for workers other than learners; under 15 years, 12s., increasing to 30s. at 18 and over.
Oil Seed Milling	Hull	25 Sept.	Enginemen and firemen ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, and new scale of minimum hourly rates fixed for timeworkers, resulting in decreases of ½d. or ¼d. per hour. Minimum time rates after change: 2½d. at under 15, increasing to 7½d. at 18 and under 19, and to 1s. at 22 and over; piecework basis time rate, 1s. 2d.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.				
Hat Leather Manufacture	Manchester, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne and Denton Districts, and certain firms in the Midlands Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Denton, and Hyde Districts	3rd pay day in June	Men employed in hat leather manufacture	Decreases for timeworkers of ½d. per hour for skilled workers (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3½d.), ¼d. per hour for semi-skilled (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1½d.), and for pieceworkers of 5 per cent. on present earnings.
		3rd pay day in June	Men employed in the hat leather stitching and printing trade	
Brush and Broom Trade	Northern Ireland	18 Sept.	Males:— Timeworkers other than apprentices (except certain classes) Apprentices Pieceworkers	Scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3d. per hour at under 15 years, and increasing to 1s. at 21 years and over. Scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, starting at 3d. per hour at under 15 years, and increasing to 1s. at 21 to 22 years.
			Females:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	New scale of minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for finishing, fancy finishing and hand boring.
Boiler and Pipe Covering	Glasgow	25 Sept.	Boiler and pipe coverers and labourers	New scale of minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of ½d. or ¼d. per hour; and decrease of ½d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate (9½d. to 8½d.). Minimum time rates after change: under 14½ years 2½d., increasing to 7½d. at 18 to 21, and to 7½d. at 21 and over.
Sack and Bag Trade	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Males: 21 years of age and over employed as superintendents of packing presses (hand or machine) or press foremen (hand or machine), setters-up and operators of branding machines All other male workers ...	New scale of minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, for hand drawing and polishing. Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 1½d. per hour; labourers, 10½d. per hour. Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3½d.) in the minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

* The rate quoted refers to tablehands.

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

‡ The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Industries.

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

WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1922—(continued).				
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
Sack and Bag Trade—(contd.).	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(continued).	
			Females: 18 years and over employed as examiners of mended work, allocators and forewomen, hand sewers on heavy twill sacks and bags of 10 porter and upwards, selectors or graders of mixed loads and setters-up on branding machines All other female workers ...	
	Bradford ...	15 Sept.	Cinema operators and assistants	
			Assistants, etc., employed by certain large retail and wholesale drapery, etc., stores*: Assistants and clerks ...	
	Other Trades	London*	1st pay day after 25 Sept.	Packers ...
Porters ...				
Waterworks Undertakings	Home Counties ...	3rd pay week in Aug.	Able-bodied male manual workers employed at waterworks undertakings	
	Leeds ...	Pay day after 12 Sept.	Labourers in Corporation Waterworks Department	
	Leeds ...	¶	Labourers employed in Gas, Electricity and Tramway Departments	
	London ...	1 Sept.	Bodymakers, coach painters and wheelwrights employed by London County Council	
	Walthamstow ...	21 Sept.	Bodymakers, painters, blacksmiths and brush hands	
Gas, Electricity and Tramways Undertakings	Westmorland ...	28 Sept.	Workpeople employed in non-trading departments of County Council	
	Holborn ...	1 Sept.	Borough Council employees (manual workers)	
Tramways Undertakings	Walthamstow ...	21 Sept.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. Minimum rates after change for time-workers, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; piecework basis time rate, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
			New scale of minimum time rates, fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour, and a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate (8d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Minimum rates after change: 3d. at under 15, increasing to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 18 and over.	
Local Authority Services	Holborn ...	1 Sept.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on current rates. Rates after change: Class A halls—chief operators, 81s.; second operators, 54s.; learners and apprentices: 1st six months, 18s., increasing to 36s. during 4th six months; Class B halls—operators: hall accommodation 650 and upwards, 72s.; below 650, 54s.	
			New scales of minimum weekly rates† adopted as follows:— MALES—20s. at 16 years, increasing to 30s. at 18 years, 48s. at 21 years, and to 66s. at 25 years of age. FEMALES—17s. at 16 years, increasing to 24s. at 18 years, 33s. at 21 years, and to 42s. at 24 years.* MALES—20s. at 16 years, increasing to 30s. at 18 years, 48s. at 21 years, and to 62s. at 24 years. FEMALES—16s. at 16 years, increasing to 24s. at 18 years, 33s. at 21 years, and to 38s. at 23 years.* MALES—20s. at 16 years, increasing to 30s. at 18 years, 46s. at 21 years, and to 56s. at 24 years. FEMALES—16s. at 16 years, increasing to 24s. at 18 years, 30s. at 21 years, and to 35s. at 23 years.*	
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.				
Waterworks Undertakings	Home Counties ...	3rd pay week in Aug.	Decreases of 2s. per week for Areas D, C and A. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Area D, 55s. 6d.; C, 52s. 3d.; A, 43s. 9d. per week.¶	
	Leeds ...	Pay day after 12 Sept.	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d.).	
Gas, Electricity and Tramways Undertakings	Leeds ...	¶	Uniform rate of 1s. 2d. per hour adopted, resulting usually in decreases of from 1d. to 3d. per hour.¶	
	London ...	1 Sept.	Decreases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: wheelwrights, bodymakers and coach painters, 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., inside painters, 1s. 6d. per hour.	
Tramways Undertakings	Walthamstow ...	21 Sept.	Decreases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: bodymakers and painters, 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brush hands, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.	
	Westmorland ...	28 Sept.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate for labourers after change, 40s. per week.	
Local Authority Services	Holborn ...	1 Sept.	Decreases of $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of the original bonus. Rate after change for bath and lavatory attendants, road sweepers, scavengers and general labourers, 54s. 5d.	

* The minimum rates quoted are to be applied to employees of firms who are members of the London Employers' Association, Ltd. It is understood that in some cases the introduction of the Schedule has been postponed until a later date, and that in others the minimum rates are at present being applied to new employees only.

† The minimum rates quoted are on the basis that neither board nor lodging is provided by the employer.

‡ Two agreements were signed by the London Employers' Association, Ltd., for packers and porters in which the rates of wages were the same—viz., one with the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and one with the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks; in the former case the Agreement was to operate from first pay day after 11th September, and in the latter case from first pay day after 25th September.

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

¶ The minimum rate for Area B remains unaltered at 49s. per week. The undertakings reported as affected are as follows: Area D: Richmond. Area C: Brighton; Brompton, Chatham, Gillingham and Rochester Water Works Co.; Eastbourne Water Works Co.; Folkestone Waterworks Co.; Watford. Area B: Colne Valley Water Co.; East Surrey Water Co.; Newhaven and Seaford Water Co.; Margate; Sevenoaks Water Co.; South West Suburban Water Co. Area A: Colne Valley Water Co.; Eastbourne Water Works Co.; East Kent Water Co.; Faversham; Mid Kent Water Co.; Mid Sussex Joint Water Board; South Kent Water Co.

¶ Where the amount of decrease was 1d. per hour or less, the new rate was to take effect on pay day after 12th September; where it exceeded 1d. per hour, a second decrease of 1d. per hour (or less) was to be made a fortnight later and any balance over 2d. a fortnight thereafter.

Rate of Wages of Plumbers at Oldbury.

With reference to the entry which appeared on p. 311 of the July issue of the GAZETTE in regard to the rate of wages for plumbers at West Bromwich and Oldbury and the note on this subject given on p. 386 of the September issue, as a result of enquiries which have been made by the Department the facts have been ascertained to be as follows:—The rate of wages agreed upon by the Birmingham Master Plumbers' Association and the United Operative Plumbers' Association for the area within an 8-mile radius of Birmingham is 1s. 9d. per hour, as shown in the August GAZETTE. The Birmingham Master Builders' Association also recognise this rate for the area covered by the Association, which includes part of Oldbury. The rate for plumbers in Birmingham is accordingly 1s. 9d. as compared with 1s. 8d. for other craftsmen. The West Bromwich Master Builders' Association, however, do not recognise the rate of 1s. 9d. agreed upon by the Birmingham Master Plumbers' Association, and they state that the rate for plumbers employed by their members in West Bromwich and Oldbury is 1s. 8d. per hour. Enquiries made of individual firms show that in West Bromwich 1s. 8d. is the rate actually paid in the great majority of cases, although 1s. 9d. is occasionally paid, whilst among building and plumbing firms in the Oldbury district 1s. 8d. is the prevalent rate in the area adjacent to West Bromwich and 1s. 9d. in the Langley area.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN OCTOBER, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions reported as having been agreed upon to take effect in October:—men employed by electrical contractors; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland; iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, Midlands and West of Scotland; railway shopmen; ship repairers in South Wales and Monmouthshire; railway wagon repairers; makers of light castings; copper workers in South Wales; cotton operatives in Lancashire; dock labourers; tramway workers; road transport workers in London; bookbinders; lithographic printers and artists and certain other classes in the printing trade; brick-makers; cement workers. In the case of coal miners in Northumberland and Yorkshire and the East Midlands wages were advanced on 1st October. Particulars of these and other changes will be given in the November issue of the GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Pig Iron :		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland (No. 3) ..	July.-Sept.	85 7½	— 2 4½	— 45 10
Cumberland ..	July	98 8	— 2 9	†
	August	91 3	— 7 5	†
Manufactured Iron :				
North of England ..	July-Aug.	213 0	— 15 0½	— 120 4½
(Bars and angles.)				
West of Scotland ..	July-Aug.	220 7½	— 5 10½	— 119 6½
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)				

Pig Iron.—The decrease in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron for the quarter ended September resulted in a reduction of 2½ per cent. on the standard wages of blast-furnacemen (with effect from 1st October). The July ascertainment for Cumberland resulted in a decrease of 2d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron ore miners, of 1½d. per shift for winding enginemen, and for other underground and surface workers of 1d. per shift for men and of ½d. per shift for boys under 16 years of age. As a result of the same ascertainment limestone quarrymen had a decrease of 2½d. per shift and blastfurnacemen a decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates. The August ascertainment resulted in a decrease of 8d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron ore miners, of 5½d. per shift for limestone quarrymen, and of ¼ per cent. on standard rates for blastfurnacemen.

Manufactured Iron.—In consequence of the fall in the selling price of manufactured iron for July and August in the North of England the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 7½ per cent. on standard rates from 2nd October, while in the West of Scotland the fall in the ascertained price for the same two months resulted in a reduction on standard rates of 2½ per cent.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

THE Table below gives details as to the sales in the second quarter of 1922, 1921, and 1917, respectively, of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England and Scotland. Compared with the corresponding period of 1921 a decrease in the value of sales is shown in every case. The sales of the distributive departments showed a decrease of about 20 per cent., and those of the productive departments showed a reduction of about 25 per cent.; but the figures are, of course, affected by the general decrease in prices.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales† in the Second Quarter of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) compared with	
	1922.	1921.	1917.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY :—	£	£	£		
Distributive Departments ..	16,723,601	21,050,019	15,465,685	— 20·5	+ 8·1
Productive ..	4,980,702	6,769,761	4,829,140	— 26·4	+ 3·1
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY :—					
Distributive Departments ..	4,292,747	5,289,565	4,466,898	— 18·8	— 3·9
Productive ..	1,509,132	1,922,229	1,878,307	— 21·5	— 19·7
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE :—					
Productive Departments ..	90,843	91,744	85,622	— 1·0	+ 6·1
Total Distributive Departments ..	21,016,348	26,339,584	19,932,583	— 20·2	+ 5·4
Total Productive Departments ..	6,580,677	8,783,734	6,793,069	— 25·1	— 3·1
Grand Total GREAT BRITAIN	27,597,025	35,123,318	26,725,652	— 21·4	+ 3·3

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

† No ascertainment was made for this period.

‡ The figures given for Productive Departments represent Sales and Transfers to the Distributive Departments.

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 September, 1922, in the thirty-one selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 574 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 9 per 10,000, on the previous month, and an increase of 160 per 10,000 on a year ago.

As compared with August, 1922, the total number relieved showed an increase of 15,594 (or 1·6 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief was higher by 736 (or 0·6 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 14,858 (or 1·7 per cent.). Ten districts showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest decrease was in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (262 per 10,000).

As compared with September, 1921, the total number relieved showed an increase of 277,841 (or 38·6 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients was higher by 894 (or 0·7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 276,947 (or 46·2 per cent.). Eight districts showed decreases; every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (758 per 10,000), in the Glasgow district (739 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (647 per 10,000), and in the Sheffield district (545 per 10,000).

Seven districts showed increases ranging from 216 to 432, and twelve districts showed increases ranging from 13 to 178.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief on one day in September, 1922.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†						
Metropolis.						
West District ..	9,121	11,664	20,785	256	+ 13	— 14
North District ..	9,874	25,368	35,242	350	+ 3	— 29
Central District ..	2,577	2,989	5,566	419	— 2	— 30
East District ..	9,569	47,621	57,190	902	— 22	+ 94
South District ..	19,031	86,748	105,779	557	+ 1	+ 74
TOTAL, Metropolis	50,172	174,390	224,562	501	+ 1	+ 35
West Ham ..	4,028	63,682	67,710	919	+ 10	+ 250
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	2,578	33,720	36,298	747	+ 74	+ 417
Stockton and Tees District‡	1,142	37,387	38,529	1,465	+ 39	+ 647
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	3,795	6,782	10,577	135	— 2	+ 21
Wigan District ..	1,751	14,936	16,687	384	— 16	— 26
Manchester District ..	8,486	34,317	42,803	424	+ 13	+ 18
Liverpool District ..	9,956	75,149	85,105	720	+ 22	+ 344
Bradford District ..	1,734	5,443	7,177	196	— 8	— 51
Halifax and Huddersfield ..	1,173	4,000	5,173	137	— 2	— 41
Leeds District ..	2,384	11,566	13,950	291	+ 5	+ 109
Barnsley District ..	937	11,974	12,911	413	+ 60	+ 232
Sheffield District ..	2,574	63,817	66,391	1,319	+ 36	+ 545
Hull District ..	1,806	14,888	16,694	539	+ 26	+ 77
North Staffordshire ..	1,968	7,476	9,444	234	— 25	+ 68
Nottingham District ..	2,031	11,266	13,297	291	+ 26	+ 53
Leicester District ..	1,103	4,221	5,324	227	+ 1	+ 58
Wolverhampton District ..	3,083	36,918	40,001	570	+ 8	+ 13
Birmingham District ..	6,842	75,519	82,361	895	+ 39	+ 178
Bristol District ..	2,581	12,210	14,791	365	+ 11	+ 216
Cardiff and Swansea‡ ..	2,270	16,051	18,321	397	+ 30	— 45
TOTAL "Other Districts"	58,194	477,640	535,834	531	+ 18	+ 148
SCOTLAND.†						
Glasgow District ..	4,484	109,505	113,989	1,177	— 36	+ 739
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	744	12,408	13,152	687	+ 64	+ 432
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,561	17,098	18,659	444	+ 23	+ 160
Dundee and Dunfermline	662	4,332	4,994	242	— 10	— 203
Aberdeen ..	484	6,240	6,724	423	+ 21	+ 252
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	388	10,725	11,113	1,095	— 262	+ 758
TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts	8,323	160,308	168,631	824	— 19	+ 461
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Sept., 1922 }	120,717	876,020	996,737	574	+ 9	+ 160

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

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

‡ The numbers included for the Middlesbrough and Swansea Unions do not cover changes which have taken place since 23rd September, 1922.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

THE total number of cases† of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1922, was thirty-nine. Three deaths due to lead poisoning were reported, two in the pottery industry and one in the paint industry. One death due to mercurial poisoning in the barometer and thermometer making industry was also reported.

Five cases of lead poisoning (one fatal) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during September, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.		(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.	
Among Operatives engaged in—			
Smelting of Metals	1	Mercurial Poisoning—	
Plumbing and Soldering	6	Barometer and Thermometer Making	1
Printing ...	2	Other Industries	...
File Cutting and Hardening	...	Phosphorus Poisoning	...
Tinning of Metals	...	Arsenic Poisoning	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead	1	Toxic Jaundice—	
White and Red Lead Works	2	Arseniuretted Hydrogen	
† Pottery	2	Gas	...
Vitreous Enamelling	...	Other	...
Electric Accumulator Works	2	Epitheliomatous Ulceration—	
Paint and Colour Works	4	Paraffin	...
Indiarubber Works	1	Pitch	1
Coach and Car Painting	...	Tar	...
Shipbuilding	1	Chrome Ulceration	3
Paint used in other Industries	6	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING	5
Other Industries	...	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—	
TOTAL OF ABOVE...	28	Wool	2
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	5	Handling of Horsehair	1
		Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	3
		Other Industries	...
		TOTAL ANTHRAX	6

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.‡

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during September, 1922, was 201, as compared with 165 in the previous month and 169 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is as follows:—

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops—	
		(continued):	
Brakemen and Goods	1	Engineering and Machine Making	...
Guards	1	Boiler Making & Constructional Engineering	1
Engine Drivers	1	Locomotives, Railway & Tramway Carriages,	
Firemen	1	Motors, Aircraft	4
Guards (Passenger)	1	Other Metal Trades	1
Permanent Way Men	9	Shipbuilding	11
Porters	4	Wood	3
Shunters	1	Gas	3
Mechanics	...	Electric Generating Stations	2
Labourers	...	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.	2
Miscellaneous	5	Chemicals, etc.	1
Contractors' Servants	1	Food and Drink	3
		Paper, Printing, etc.	3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	24	Tanning, Currying, etc.	...
		Rubber Trades	...
		Other Non-Textile Industries	3
		TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	53
		Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104	6
		Buildings, s. 105	4
		TOTAL	63
		Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	2
		Total (excluding Seamen)	201

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

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

‡ The persons affected in the pottery industry were males.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rise. Date.
UNITED KINGDOM	109	158	120	80	72	1922. 30 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Austria (Vienna)	...	...	9,320†	328,100	135,300	Sept.
Belgium‡	...	359	310	281	286	Sept.
Czechoslovakia§	...	...	1,246	1,330	1,190	August
Denmark	112	153	136	84	84	July
Finland	...	882	1,178	1,005	1,005	July
France (Paris)¶	161	273	206	197	191	Sept.
" (other towns) §	188	288	250	212	212	3rd Qtr.
Germany	...	...	1,391	6,736	15,317	Sept.
Holland (The Hague)	...	143	113	80	80	July
" (Amsterdam)	110	117	85	44	44	July
Italy (Rome)	106	218	302	359	372	Sept.
" (Milan)	210	345	406	392	408	Sept.
" (Florence)	178	313	350	378	378	July
Norway	189	219	195	133	128	Sept.
Poland (Warsaw)	...	...	45,555	129,711	129,711	July
Sweden §	210	197	132	79	80	Sept.
Switzerland	...	...	110	57	51	August
United States	86	115	45	39	36	August
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.						
Australia	47	94	61	48	49	August
Canada	86	127	48	38	39	Sept.
India (Bombay)	...	88	74	60	61	Sept.
New Zealand	44	67	64	44	39	Sept.
South Africa	39	97	39	16	16	August

* 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 September the increase for all working-class families ranged from 286 to 288 per cent. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. ¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.*	Percentage increase as compared with July, 1914.†					Latest figures available.
		July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rise. Date.
UNITED KINGDOM	A, B, C, D, E	105-110	152	119	84	78	1922. 30 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna)	A, B, C, D, E	...	...	9,700‡	264,400	113,500	Sept.
Belgium	A, C, D	...	353	279	266	271	Sept.
Bulgaria	A, C, D	...	...	1,512	...	2,264	February
Denmark	A, B, C, D, E	111	162	137	99	99	July
Finland	A, B, C, D, E	...	811	1,039	1,018	1,018	July
France (Paris)	A, B, C, D, E	...	263‡	195	202	202	2nd Qtr.
Germany	A, B, C, D	...	...	1,024	4,890	11,276	Sept.
"	A, B, C, D	...	...	...	5,282	13,219	Sept.
Italy (Rome)	A, B, C, D, E	105	213	287	329	337	Sept.
" (Milan)	A, B, C, D, E	180	341	394	388	398	Sept.
Luxembourg	A, C, D	...	...	284	259	257	August
Norway	A, B, C, D, E	180	202§	202§	155§	149	Sept.
Poland	A, B, C, D, E	...	...	25,609	78,698	78,698	July
Sweden	A, B, C, D, E	157	170	136	90	90	October
Switzerland	A, D	...	...	...	59	54	August
United States	A, B, C, D, E	77§	117§	80	67§	67	June
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS, ETC.							
Australia	A, B	33‡	67‡	46‡	...	37	1st Qtr.
Canada	A, B, D	56	90	52	46	48	Sept.
Egypt (Cairo)	A, D	...	...	93	72	73	August
India (Bombay)	A, B, C, D	...	89	77	65	65	Sept.
New Zealand	A, B, D	32	49	57	...	45	June
South Africa	A, B, D	25	62	30‡	20	20	August

* 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; Rome, Milan and New Zealand, January to June, 1914; Egypt and Germany, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; United States, 1913; Bulgaria, average, 1901-1910. ‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. ¶ Figure for May.

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. 406-407 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv-xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July 1922, and Studies and Reports, 1922, Unemployment Series, No. 1, issued by the International Labour Office.]

GERMANY.

Employment in August.—The issue for 30th September of the official journal *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, in its report on the German labour market in August, states that the steady improvement hitherto noticeable since the beginning of the year came to an end in that month, and that for the first time a decline set in, in spite of the fact that harvest work was in full swing, with its increased demand for labour. The dwindling purchasing power of the mark in the home market and the difficulty in obtaining credit in industry has had a crippling effect, which could not be counteracted on a sufficiently large scale by orders from abroad. The journal regards the outlook for the coming winter months as "extremely serious."

The number of persons totally unemployed who were in receipt of the out-of-work donation fell from 15,136 on 1st August to 11,960 on 1st September. It is pointed out that this figure represents a part only of the total number unemployed.

Returns from Trade Unions show that, out of a total membership of 6,334,893 in the organisations reporting, 43,217, or 0·7 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 0·6 per cent. at the end of July, and 2·2 per cent. in August, 1921. The following Table gives the percentage unemployed in the principal unions:—

Unions.	Member-ship reported at end of Aug., 1922.	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.		
		Aug., 1922.	July, 1922.	Aug., 1921.
All Unions making Returns ..	6,334,893	0·7	0·6	2·2
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Building (Soc. Dem.) ..	560,050	0·5	0·5	2·3
" (Christian) ..	58,054	0·1	0·1	0·4
Painters (Soc. Dem.) ..	57,164	1·2	0·5	0·5
Metal (Soc. Dem.) ..	1,399,304	0·3	0·3	2·6
" (Christian) ..	229,664	0·3	0·1	1·7
" (Hirsch-Dunker) ..	116,865	0·2	0·2	0·9
Textile (Soc. Dem.) ..	702,913	0·4	0·4	0·9
" (Christian) ..	139,059	0·2	0·1	0·8
Clothing (Soc. Dem.) ..	80,362	0·5	1·4	1·5
Boot and shoe ..	102,449	0·4	0·5	1·7
Transport (Soc. Dem.) ..	520,977	0·7	0·8	1·9
Printing ..	74,016	2·0	1·6	1·4
Bookbinding ..	95,724	0·8	0·7	2·6
Woodworking (Soc. Dem.) ..	408,875	0·5	0·4	3·0
Glass (Soc. Dem.) ..	61,933	0·3	0·9	3·8
Porcelain ..	57,264	0·5	0·4	2·6
Baking and confectionery (Soc. Dem.) ..	87,251	4·6	3·3	4·8
Brewing and corn-milling ..	83,719	0·8	0·7	0·9
Tobacco (Soc. Dem.) ..	72,823	4·1	2·6	2·3
Factory workers (irrespective of trade) ..	653,155	0·6	0·5	1·6
Factory and transport workers (Christian) ..	127,635	0·2	0·2	3·9
Municipal and State workers	260,083	0·7	0·8	2·4

Statistics based on returns from Employment Exchanges show that the total number of applications for employment was 765,998 (as against 731,959 in July), and the number of vacancies notified by employers was 700,435 (688,667 in July). Registrations by workpeople thus show an increase of 4·65 per cent., whereas the vacancies notified increased by 1·71 per cent. only. For each 100 situations there were in August 109 applications, as against 106 in July.

The statistics of the sickness insurance societies show that in the 5,592 societies making returns the number of persons under obligation to insure (and, therefore, assumed to be in work) fell from 13,183,854 on 1st August to 13,151,049 on 1st September, or by 0·2 per cent.

FRANCE.*

Unemployment in September.—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 30th September was 10,235 (7,171 men and 3,064 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 11,360 (6,318 for men and 5,042 for women). During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 36,263 persons (23,274 men and 12,989 women) in situations, and also found employment for 1,609 foreign immigrants.

Out-of-work Benefit in September.—According to the latest returns two departmental and 33 municipal unemployment funds

were in operation throughout France on 5th October, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 2,809. Of this total 744 were resident in the Seine Department, including 410 in Paris. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment, since unemployment funds are not found in some localities, and where they exist the number of unemployed persons is not completely recorded. The foregoing figures do not indicate the number of persons on short time.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment in July and August.—Returns relating to July were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,712 unemployment funds, with an aggregate membership of 692,313. On the last working day of the month 13,383, or 1·9 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 23,097 partially so. The proportion totally unemployed for the preceding month was 2·7 per cent. The aggregate days of unemployment in July numbered 616,486, as compared with 580,553 in June.

Returns from Employment Exchanges show that 14,173 applications for employment were received by Employment Exchanges during August, as compared with 14,831 in July. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 11,082 (10,404 in July). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 128 applications, as compared with 143 in July.

ITALY.

Unemployment in August.—According to a report furnished by the Commercial Secretary at Rome the number of unemployed in Italy on 1st August was 304,242, as compared with 372,001 on 1st July, a decrease of 67,759, or 18·2 per cent. The principal industries responsible for this decrease were agriculture (16,000 fewer unemployed), mining (3,000), agricultural products (3,000), metal workers (6,000), building and road construction (17,000), and textiles (2,000). The districts showing the greatest decrease in the numbers unemployed were Lombardy (29,772) and Emilia (26,079). In Umbria the unemployed increased by 4,300, in Latium by 2,205, and in Campania by 2,404.

DENMARK.†

Unemployment in August.—Out of a total of 266,150 workpeople covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange 11·1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August (1st September), as compared with 12·5 per cent. at the end of July, and 17·7 per cent. at the end of August, 1921.

SWEDEN.‡

Unemployment in July.—The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions on 31st July was 19·8, as compared with 21·5 at the end of the preceding month, and 27·9 on the 31st July, 1921. The following Table gives particulars for the principal unions:—

Unions.	Membership reporting on 31st July, 1922.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		31st July, 1922.	30th June, 1922.	31st July, 1921.
All Unions making Returns ..	149,488	19·8	21·5	27·9
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Iron and steel workers ..	9,996	17·3	20·7	33·7
Foundrymen, etc. ..	3,254	38·2	41·2	37·4
Engineering workers ..	51,789	29·2	32·6	34·1
Electrical workers ..	2,498	22·5	25·6	23·1
Textile workers ..	3,738	4·0	4·3	32·0
Clothing workers ..	2,854	11·1	6·1	14·9
Boot, shoe and leather workers	5,295	21·7	28·2	22·3
Food trade workers ..	3,011	9·1	8·6	—
Brewery workers ..	2,426	6·0	—	5·0
Tobacco workers ..	3,128	2·6	2·8	3·0
Sawmill workers ..	7,340	14·1	16·2	50·0
Wood workers ..	6,373	25·3	33·6	31·8
Paper workers ..	7,717	6·3	8·5	60·1
Municipal workers ..	5,745	1·4	2·5	2·7
General and factory workers (trades not specified)	12,546	22·8	29·2	31·8
Commercial employees ..	6,153	11·4	11·0	10·4

SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment in August.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland on the basis of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of applicants for employment remaining on the "live register" of the exchanges on 31st August was 51,789, as compared with 52,180 at the end of July, and 63,182 at the end of August, 1921. Of these 19,900 were employed on relief works, leaving 31,889 entirely without work. Among the applicants for employment were 9,525 normally engaged in the watch, clock and jewellery trades, 9,025 in the building trades, 7,062 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 4,106 in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 25,538 were reported as only partially employed, including 9,475 in the textile trades, 8,484 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 2,851 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades. The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled on the same date numbered 1,585.

During the month of August, on an average 488 applications were made for each 100 vacancies for men, and 203 for each 100 for women. In July the figures were 456 and 251 respectively.

* *Revue du Travail*, September, 1922. Brussels.

† *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 20th September, 1922. Copenhagen.

‡ *Sociala Meddelanden* No. 9, 1922. Stockholm.

§ *Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*, 15th September, 1922. Berne.

* *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 6th October, 1922. Paris.

CANADA.*

Employment in July.—For the month ended 31st July returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 6,305 firms with an aggregate pay-roll of 769,306 persons, of whom 754,533 were actually working on the last day of the month. In June the same firms reported 741,395 persons employed. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 31st July is 93.1, as compared with 91.1 for 30th June and 88.9 for 31st July, 1921.

Unemployment among Trade Union Members.—The percentage of unemployed members of Trade Unions making returns at the end of July, 1922, was 4.1, as compared with 5.3 on the last day of the preceding month, and 9.1 on 31st July, 1921.

NORWAY.†

Trade Union Unemployment in August.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of August in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 11.2, as compared with 12.4 at the end of the preceding month, and 14.6 in August, 1921.

Unions.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Aug. 31, 1922.	July 31, 1922.	Aug. 31, 1921.	Aug. 31, 1922.	July 31, 1922.	Aug. 31, 1921.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) ..	859	859	946	8.7	7.9	4.0
Carpenters ..	689	739	1,044	3.6	5.1	11.2
Painters (Christiania) ..	575	555	621	0.0	0.0	0.6
Metal workers ..	6,562	6,488	7,981	15.2	17.0	20.1
Boot and shoe makers ..	701	733	787	6.8	12.6	8.3
Printers ..	2,378	2,399	2,573	6.3	4.5	6.2
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	710	708	801	14.4	14.1	23.0
Cabinetmakers ..	547	554	575	15.9	27.7	17.6
Bakers (Christiania) ..	645	539	550	6.7	3.7	8.2
Total ..	13,666	13,574	15,878	11.2	12.4	14.6

UNITED STATES.‡

Employment in August.—The U.S. Department of Labour, through the Bureau of Labour Statistics at Washington, presents reports concerning the volume of employment in August, 1922, from 2,595 representative establishments covering 1,249,144 workers in 42 manufacturing industries. A comparison of the figures for August, 1922, with those for identical establishments

* Employment, 1st September, 1922. Ottawa.

† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.

for July, 1922, shows that there were increases in the number of persons employed in 30 of the 42 industries, while in 12 there were decreases. The largest increase (30.6 per cent.) appears in the stamped ware industry. Fertilizers show an increase of 16 per cent. and newspaper printing an increase of 11.5 per cent. Decreases of 5.2 per cent., 4.9 per cent. and 4.5 per cent. respectively are shown in tobacco (chewing, smoking and snuff), car building and repairing, and men's clothing.

Thirty-three of the 42 industries show increases, and the remaining 9 decreases, in aggregate wages for August, 1922, as compared with July, 1922.

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

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.*		
		Aug., 1921.	Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	Aug., 1921.	Aug., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
Iron and steel ..	112	103,458	141,435	+ 36.7	4,348,589	6,848,589	+ 57.5
Car building and repairing ..	55	33,561	37,606	+ 12.1	2,041,073	2,036,600	— 0.2
Automobiles ..	48	99,207	124,619	+ 25.6	3,269,750	4,238,750	+ 29.2
Cotton manufacturing ..	64	62,172	47,560	— 23.5	1,034,035	744,105	— 28.0
Cotton finishing ..	18	12,909	11,402	— 11.7	278,472	2,60,080	— 18.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods ..	66	29,081	31,905	+ 9.7	469,690	507,419	+ 8.0
Woollen ..	28	23,500	16,326	— 30.5	507,492	380,329	— 25.1
Silk ..	48	18,658	16,027	— 14.1	805,249	633,075	— 21.4
Men's clothing ..	46	31,513	27,217	— 13.6	1,045,046	796,952	— 23.7
Boots and shoes ..	97	65,093	65,418	+ 0.5	1,522,135	1,468,109	— 3.5
Tobacco, etc. ..	55	16,411	16,512	+ 0.6	312,977	305,269	— 2.5
Leather ..	43	13,321	15,453	+ 16.0	304,860	341,371	+ 11.6
Paper ..	66	20,316	23,136	+ 13.9	507,919	556,869	+ 9.6

The figures show that in 8 of the 13 industries there were increases and in 5 decreases in the number of persons on the pay-roll in August, 1922, as compared with August, 1921. Iron and steel shows the largest increase (36.7 per cent.). An increase of 25.6 per cent. appears for automobiles and one of 16 per cent. for leather. Decreases of 30.5 per cent. and 23.5 per cent. respectively are shown for woollen and cotton manufacturing.

As regards aggregate wages 5 industries show increases and 8 decreases. An increase of 57.5 per cent. in the iron and steel industry is the largest reported. Cotton manufacturing shows a decrease of 28 per cent. and woollen manufacturing a decrease of 25.1 per cent.

* The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

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

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

HOUSING SCHEME PLUMBERS: HEBBURN, TYNE DISTRICT.—H.M. Office of Works v. The United Operative Plumbers' Association. Difference—As to what was the appropriate rate of wages for operative plumbers employed by H.M. Office of Works at the Hebburn Housing Scheme site in the Tyne District. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The rate for the operatives concerned should be 1d. per hour in excess of that payable by Master Plumbers, viz., 1s. 10d. per hour. Issued 18th September, 1922. (I.R. 410/3/1922.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

WASTE PAPER TRADE WORKERS: LONDON.—The Transport and General Workers' Union v. Phillips, Mills & Co., Ltd., Battersea. Difference—Dispute caused by delay in concluding the agreement of 24th August (See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 392). Agreement—As from 1st September the following rates should be paid:—General Workers—52s. 6d. for a 45 hour week and 60s. for a 50 hour week. Deductions for absence from work should be at the rate of 10s. per day. Pressmen—10s. per day of nine 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. Boys, 18 years of age and under:—Press-boys—3s. 4d. per day plus a bonus of 1d. per bale; hookers-on—4s. 9d. per day; other boys—4s. 6d. per day. Women—rates varying from 13s. per week at 14½ years to 26s. 6d. at 18 years or over for a working week of 45 hours. Overtime:—time and a quarter for first two hours and time and a half thereafter, the same for Saturday afternoon; Sundays, customary public holidays and statutory holidays—double time. The wages of Road Transport workers should be regulated according to the Road Transport Agreement between the Employers' Associations and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Men engaged in loading and unloading water borne craft should come under the working agreement of the National Joint Council for Dock Labour. In the event of either party desiring to terminate or alter the agreement it was provided that one month's notice should be given, and that after such notice a conference should be convened within seven days, at which a neutral chairman appointed by the Ministry of Labour should preside. Signed 5th September, 1922. (I.R. 577/2/1922.)

PAINTERS: WEST BROMPTON.—F. G. Christmas v. The National Painters' Society. Difference—Objection by the firm to the appointment of a ticket steward upon overtime work. Agreement—The firm agreed to sanction the appointment of a ticket steward and to continue to operate the working rules and conditions of employment as provided under the agreement between the London Master Builders' Association and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Agreed 21st September, 1922. (I.R. 1534/1922.)

TRAMWAYMEN: GREAT BRITAIN.—Employers' Side v. Trade Union Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramway Industry. Difference—Proposal by the Employers' Side, representing municipalities and private companies, to reduce wages by 12s. per week in three cuts of 4s. Agreement—It was agreed that on and from the first full pay period in October,

1922, deductions from and additions to wages should be at the rate of 1s. for each complete four points' variation either way in the "Cost of Living" index figure, as published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, commencing from the figure of 135 per cent. over August, 1914, in respect of the maximum war wage increase of 40s. per week. The next revision of wages should operate on 1st February, 1923, calculated on the index figure for the month of January, and thereafter wages should be revised every three months on the "Cost of Living" figure for the preceding month. Provision was also made for the agreement to be terminated by three months' notice from either side, but no notice should be given effective before 1st September, 1923. Agreed 28th September, 1922. (I.R. 153/1922.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

ORDERS.

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

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

Order (Q. 20), dated 4th October, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time rates and overtime rates (as varied) for certain classes of male workers for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure, as published each month in this GAZETTE, and specifying 14th October, 1922, as the date from which the variations are effective.

The rates operative from 14th October and for the period during which the Cost of Living Index Figure is less than 83 and not less than 77 are as follows:—

General minimum time-rates: For male workers of 21 years of age and over employed as: (a) braziers, burnishers or drop-stampers, or dippers who are also bronzers—Grade I., 1s. 3d. per hour; Grade II., 1s. 5d. per hour; Grade III., 1s. 6½d. per hour; (b) dippers or annealers, 1s. 3d. per hour; (c) polishers—Grade I., 1s. 3d. per hour; Grade II., 1s. 5½d. per hour; Grade III., 1s. 7d. per hour.

Lower rates for workers under 21 years of age engaged in these occupations.

Piece-work basis time-rates: 25 per cent. higher than the appropriate general minimum time-rates.

NOTE.—Each Cost of Living period is a period from the twenty-sixth day of the month of the publication in this GAZETTE of a Cost of Living Figure within one of the ranges of percentages specified by the Board until the twenty-sixth day of the month of the publication of a figure within another such range.

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

The Cost of Living Index Figure having fallen to 79, as recorded in the September issue of this GAZETTE, the minimum rates of wages effective as from 1st October, 1922, in the following cases are those applicable during the period when the Cost of Living Figure falls within the limits specified by the respective Trade Boards as shown below.

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

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

The rates applicable as from 1st October, 1922, are those set out in the Board's Notices, M. 35-37, for the period when the Cost of Living Figure is less than 81, but not less than 76.

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

General minimum time-rates: (a) (i.) For certain classes of male workers, 1s. 2d. per hour; (ii.) for all other male workers of 21 years of age and over, 11d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers. (b) (i.) Female pan hands (all ages), 6½d., 10½d. and 1s. 2d. 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.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

The rates per week of 48 hours applicable as from 1st October, 1922, are those set out in the Board's Notice P. (9) for the period when the Cost of Living Figure is less than 81, but not less than 71, and are summarised below.

General minimum time-rates: (a) Male workers, (i.) machine tacklers, 23 years of age and over, 69s., with lower rates for younger workers; (ii.) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over as machine tacklers, 54s., 59s. and 64s. 6d., during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively, and 69s. thereafter; (iii.)

paper bag cutters of 23 years of age and over, 62s. 6d., with lower rates for younger workers; (iv.) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over as paper bag cutters, 55s., 57s. and 59s. 6d. during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively, and 62s. 6d. thereafter; (v.) hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers of 21 years of age and over, 55s., 56s., 57s. 6d. and 59s. 6d. during the first, second and third twelve months and subsequent employment in the same occupation respectively; (vi.) all other workers other than learners, 55s., with lower rates for learners. (b) Female workers, including home workers, 30s. 6d., with lower rates for learners.

Piece-work basis time-rates for all female workers, including home-workers, 32s.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

The rates per week of 48 hours applicable as from 1st October, 1922, are those set out in the Board's Notice B. (10) for the period when the Cost of Living Figure is less than 81, but not less than 71, and are summarised below.

General minimum time-rates: (a) Male workers, (i.) die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine) and machine-minders and head stock-keepers of 23 years of age and over, 68s. 6d., with lower rates for workers between 18 and 23 years of age; (ii.) workers entering the trade for the first time at the age of 21 years or over in these occupations, 49s. 6d., 54s. 6d. and 60s. 6d., during the first, second and third twelve months of employment respectively, and 68s. 6d. thereafter; (iii.) all other male workers, other than learners, 51s., with lower rates for learners. (b) Female workers, 30s. 6d., with lower rates for learners.

Piece-work basis time-rates: (i.) Male workers, other than the classes specified in (a) (i.) above, 57s. 6d.; (ii.) female workers (including home-workers), 32s. 6d.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Aerated Waters Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal (A. 7), dated 3rd October, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Hollow-Ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (H. 13), dated 12th September, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and the piece-work basis time-rate for female workers of 18 years of age and over.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal (M.D.S. 5), dated 21st September, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers (except certain classes of transport and similar workers).

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (I. 13), dated 22nd September, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure as published each month in this GAZETTE.

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

Proposal (Q. 19), dated 29th September, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Toy Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (Y. 5), dated 6th October, 1922, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

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

Proposals (N.I.T.R.W. (N. 9) and (N. 10)), dated 20th September, 1922, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, learners' rates and overtime rates for male and female workers; also rates for male workers under 22 years of age, other than learners.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Cases after No. 2000 will not be published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are printed in pamphlets issued at, approximately, fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. 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. 3261, SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, UNABLE TO OBTAIN—WEAVERS SUSPENDED UNTIL NEW WARPS READY—REFUSED WORK ELSEWHERE—TRADE CUSTOM IMMATERIAL.

A number of applicants who had been employed as weavers and had been out of employment for various periods, were offered permanent employment with another employer at the standard rate of wages. All the applicants lived about two miles from the work. They contended that they were justified in refusing the employment, owing to the fact that they lived a long way from the work, and, further, that they were already in permanent employment, but that they were at the moment suspended until new warps were ready for them on their own looms. The Manager of the Employment Exchange stated that the applicants did not intend to accept any offers of employment. They were working unsystematic short time, and intended waiting until their own work was ready. Before the Court of Referees the representative of the applicants' association contended that the prospective employer would not have engaged weavers who were not totally unemployed. Further, their own employers would be in a serious position if all their weavers who had been suspended for a short while were pressed into other employment during the period of suspension.

Recommended by a majority of the Court of Referees that the claims for benefit should be disallowed on the ground that the applicants, in view of their prolonged and indefinite suspension, were not justified in refusing the offer of regular employment which was otherwise suitable in all respects. If, during the period of their claims to benefit, the applicants desired to restrict their availability for work to the possibility of a return to their own employers, the Court considered that the conditions of Section 7 (1) (iii) were not satisfied.

The Association declined to accept the recommendation of the Court of Referees, and appealed to the Deputy Umpire. It was contended that it was customary in the particular district that weavers finishing their warps should wait for others to be put in. It was not usual for one employer to take the weavers of another employer when he happened to be slack, while the weavers would not care to lose their places with their own employers.

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

"I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees. If by reason of the alleged custom the applicants were unable to take employment elsewhere than at the mill at which they were last employed, they were not available for employment, but I think they could have obtained the employment offered if they had been willing to take it, and that therefore at the date of the disallowance they were not unable to find suitable employment."

CASE No. 3281, SECTION 8 (1).—TRADE DISPUTE—LEFT BECAUSE OF HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF MEN WHO WERE LOCKED OUT.

The applicant had last been employed as a crane driver for two years until 11th May, 1922. His claim was disallowed under Section 8 (1), when his employer reported that while the applicant was quite prepared to continue working, the attitude of other Union men had become so threatening that he had been advised by his own Association to cease work.

Recommended by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The applicant's Association declined to accept the Court's recommendation, and referred the case to the Deputy Umpire. They contended that the applicant did not lose his employment by reason of a trade dispute, but that he gave up his employment voluntarily. On the other hand, he had just cause for this action in view of the threatening attitude of the locked out workpeople. It was contended that if the management had been able to afford personal protection for their member he would have continued at work.

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

"It was contended that the applicant did not lose employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to trade dispute, but by his voluntarily leaving, which was justified by the failure of the employers to afford him protection from the danger threatening from the hostile attitude of other employees who were locked out or on strike. I am not prepared to say that the employers are under any duty to afford protection to their employees, but, whether this be so or not, I am of opinion that the stoppage of work was directly caused by the hostile attitude of the men locked out, which was a phase of the trade dispute at the premises where the applicant was employed."

CASE No. 3384, SECTION 8 (2).—EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY—JUST CAUSE—TRAINEE UNDER GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHEME—EMPLOYER REDUCED HIS ALLOWANCE WHEN WAGES REDUCED—AGREEMENT BROKEN.

The applicant had last been engaged as a trainee under the Ministry of Labour Training Scheme. He left his work on the 24th June, and claimed benefit on the 26th. The claim was disallowed, however, on the ground that the applicant had left his employment voluntarily without just cause, or, alternatively, that he was not unable to obtain suitable employment. It had been agreed by his employer that at the end of three months his wages would be raised by 15s. to compensate him for the reduction in the amount granted by the Ministry of Labour. The employer, however, refused to carry out the agreement in spite of requests from the applicant, and accordingly the applicant left his employment. The employer stated that wages had been reduced since the date when the agreement had been entered into, and accordingly he was not prepared to pay him the extra 15s. per week, especially in view of the fact that the man was deficient in his knowledge of the trade.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed on the ground that the applicant had left his employment voluntarily without just cause. Leave to appeal to the Umpire was granted.

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

"The agreement required the employer to contribute 35s. to the applicant's maintenance, and was not qualified by any proviso that this sum was to be reduced in the event of a reduction of wages in the trade. As the employer refused to carry out the agreement the applicant may be held to have had just cause for leaving the employment."

CASE No. 3400, SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—CAPABLE OF WORK—RECEIVING FULL COMPENSATION UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT—NOT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF TOTAL INCAPABILITY.

The applicant had worked as a collier for eight years. He had to abandon that occupation on medical advice on the ground that he was suffering, in an advanced stage, from nystagmus. The colliery company satisfied themselves that his claim for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, was well founded, and they granted him full weekly compensation, which amounted, during the period under review, to 35s. per week. The nature of the disability did not prevent the applicant from working above ground, and shortly after the award of compensation the applicant had been employed by the same company as a surface labourer, and had received the full standard rate payable for that class of work. The company, however, had been unable to re-employ the applicant since August, 1921, for economic reasons, and accordingly he had claimed unemployment benefit. The employers had still continued to pay him the full rate of compensation, as they could not find him employment. Representatives of the Employers' Association attended before the Court of Referees on the 15th July, 1922, and urged that it was contrary to public policy and to the spirit of the Unemployment Insurance Acts that a person receiving full compensation for total disablement under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be deemed to be capable of work under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The miners' representative contended that the Court of Referees had no right to take into consideration the amount payable to the applicant by way of compensation or to conclude that the fact that he was in receipt of full compensation for total disablement was necessarily proof that he was incapable of work within the meaning of Section 7 (1) (iii).

Recommended by the Court of Referees, that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court were of opinion that the receipt of full compensation for total disablement was not conclusive evidence that the applicant was not capable of work. In view of the importance of the case, the Insurance Officer formally disagreed with the recommendation of the Court of Referees, and submitted the case to the Umpire. Representatives of the Employers' Association appeared before the Umpire, and urged that Section 8 (5) of the Act should be read as though a comma were inserted between the words "disablement benefit" and "or disablement allowance," in which case a workman would be disqualified under that sub-section for the receipt of benefit while in receipt of workmen's compensation. On the other hand, it was ascertained from the Association that they were not legally bound to pay full compensation in the case of a man who was capable of other work, but it was the custom to do so in cases where the employer was unable to find any suitable work. The fact that the applicant was so capable was proved by the history of the case, as he had been working for the company since the award of compensation.

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

"I agree with the view taken by the Court of Referees."

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Revised Draft Regulations for Manufactures and Processes
Incidental thereto Carried on in Chemical Works.

THE Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland gave notice on 4th October, 1922, that the draft Regulations relating to manufactures and processes incidental thereto carried on in Chemical Works, issued by the Secretary of State, Home Office, London,

on 24th December, 1920, have been revised. The revised draft (which follows the Regulations made by the Secretary of State on July 11th, 1922) was issued on the same date, and notice given of the intention of the Ministry to make Regulations in accordance therewith. Any objections to the draft Regulations, by or on behalf of any person affected thereby should be sent to the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, 7, Upper Queenstreet, Belfast, within twenty-one days of the date of notice.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

CENSUS.—*Report on the thirteenth decennial Census of Scotland, 1921.* Vol. I. Part 5. County of Aberdeen. Part 6.

County of Argyll. Part 9. *County of Berwick.* (S.O. publications, price 9s., 7s., and 4s. 6d.)

EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND.—*Third annual report of the Advisory Committee on the welfare of the blind, 1921-2.* Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication, price 6d.)

LONDON GOVERNMENT.—*Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on London government.* Parts V. and VI. (S.O. publications, price 7s. and 3s. 6d.)

PENSIONS.—*Royal Warrant to make further provision with respect to the pensions of certain classes of soldiers disabled in the Great War.* Ministry of Pensions. (Cmd. 1752, price 2d.)

TRADE BOARDS.—*Committee of inquiry into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Acts: minutes of evidence.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication, price 30s.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1922.

ADMIRALTY.

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.)

Bacon and Sausages (Tinned): St. Olave's Curing and Preserving Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bolts and Nuts, Bright Steel:** E. Mercer, Ltd., Manchester; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Manchester; Steel Nut and Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; E. H. Bentall & Co., Ltd., Malden.—**Bolts and Nuts, W. Iron:** Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; F. W. Cotterill, Ltd., Darlaston; Nuts and Bolts (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Cells, Secondary:** Fuller's United Electric Wks., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Coats, Waterproof:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Coffee:** W. Williams & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Crane, 10-ton Steam Travelling:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Drums, Steel:** P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—**Electric Lighting and Power Wiring:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Electrodes:** The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Flour, S.R.:** J. Rank, Ltd., London; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Fuel Oil Measuring Apparatus:** W. Doxford & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Fuzes, Electric:** L. Weekes, Ltd., Luton.—**Lanterns and Gear:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Birmingham.—**Lathe, Flat Turret:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathe, Hexagon Turret:** A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lathe, Motor Driven, Special Type:** J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Machine, Electrically Driven Oval Hole Cutting:** Scriven & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Machine, Hydraulic Plate Bending:** Hugh Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machine, Milling and Drilling:** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Milling and Drilling, Motor Driven:** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Worm and Thread Milling:** J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Macintoshes, Blue:** Green & Emanuel, Ltd., Manchester; Monarch Waterproof Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Meat and Vegetable Rations:** Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Peas, Marrowfat:** Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Manchester.—**Pipes, Cast Iron Water Service:** Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Chesterfield.—**Plant, Electric Seam Welding:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Plates, Ship Steel:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Platinum:** Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Salt, Table:** Stafford Salt & Alkali Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Socks, Thin:** I. & R. Morley, Leicester.—**Telephone Equipment, Automatic:** The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Aberdeen W/T Station: Five Houses for Crew: A. Hall & Son, Aberdeen.—**Dalnotter:** Cast Iron Pipes and Specials: Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Maryhill, Glasgow.—**Peterhead Harbour of Refuge:** Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London.—**Portsmouth:** Four 5-Ton Deck Cranes for 29 Hopper Barge: A. Jack & Co., Motherwell. **Shotley:** Reconstruction of Roads: F. Hipperson, Norwich.

WAR OFFICE.

Boots: Stephen Walker, Walgrave, Northants.—**Brushes, Horse:** Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—**Brushes, Scrubbing:** Briton Brush Co., Ltd., Wymondham.—**Brushes, Sweeping:** J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; Phoenix Brush Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Alexr. Reid & Sons, London, S.E.; Titterton & Howard, London, E.—**Canvas, Waterproof:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—

Carbons: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cylinders, Iron:** P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—**Disinfectors, Boiler:** Mel drums, Ltd., Manchester.—**Dowlas, Tan:** A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Felt, Roofing and Mastic Solution:** Permanite, Ltd., London, E.—**Gas Mantles:** Curtis's & Harvey, Ltd., London, S.W.; Plaissetty Mig. Co., London, E.—**Grates:** Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert; Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk.—**Kettles, Tea:** Hill Top Foundry Co., Ltd., W. Bromwich.—**Lead, Sheet:** Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Magnesium Powder:** Magnesium Co., Ltd., Blackheath.—**Mopheads:** T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley.—**Nickel:** Mond, Nickel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil Gas Plant, Erection and Supply of:** Mansfield & Sons, Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Pipes, Cast Iron:** Clay Cross Co., Ltd., Clay Cross.—**Pneumatic Tubes:** The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Repairs to Locomotives:** Yorkshire Engine Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Strappings, Leather:** E. F. Kempton & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Ticken:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Wire, Electric:** Enfield Ediswan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown.—**Works Services: Maintenance Works:** Okehampton: W. G. Avery, Okehampton Beverley: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Hamilton and Motherwell: J. Brown, Hamilton. Western Defences: Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth. Taunton: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Halifax: T. W. Dodgson & Sons, Halifax. Woolwich (other than painting): Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. Jersey: E. Farley, Jersey. Derby: J. H. Fryer, Derby. Wigston: J. H. Fryer, Derby. Melton Mowbray: F. W. Goodwin, Melton Mowbray. Berwick-on-Tweed: M. Gray & Sons, Berwick-on-Tweed. Barnard Castle: C. Hedley: Barnard Castle. Longmoor: E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Blackdown and Deepcut: E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Scarborough: Jaram & Son, Scarborough. Carlisle: MacLochlan & Co., Inverkeithing. Aldershot, N.: C. Morgan & Son, Ash Vale. Hipswell Camp: O. Pescod, S. Shields. Scotton Camp: O. Pescod, S. Shields. Richmond: O. Pescod, S. Shields. Baull-on-Humber: O. Pescod, S. Shields. Stafford: G. A. Pillatt, Nottingham. Chilwell: G. A. Pillatt, Nottingham. Lichfield: G. A. Pillatt, Nottingham. Lincoln: G. A. Pillatt, Nottingham. Devonport, Stonehouse and Plymouth: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Bull Point: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. South Aldershot: A. H. G. Stroud, Aldershot. Caterham: Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath. Glencolse: J. Tait & Co., Ltd., Penicuik. Newcastle-on-Tyne: G. R. Wade, Richmond.—**Building Works and Services:** Kensington Palace Barracks: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Southsea Castle: F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth. Chilwell R.A.O.D. W.Os. and Married Soldiers' Qrs.: John F. Bush, Nottingham. Topsham Barracks, Exeter, Playfair & Tool, Southampton. Erection of No. 2 Block, Married Soldiers' Qrs., Stillington Street: C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Dalston. Marlborough (Sanitary Annexes): A. H. J. Stroud, Aldershot. Erection of Huts, Omagh: McRoberts & Armstrong, Belfast.—**Painting:** Hampton Court Barracks, Hampton Court Farm Barracks and Hounslow Cavalry Bks.: Norman S. Long, Blackpool. R.A.O.D., Weedon: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., near Manchester; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.—**Aeroplane Spares:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—**Aircraft:** Blackburn Aero and Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Aircscrew Hubs:** Metal Airscrew Co., London, W.C.—**Aircscrew Metal:** Metal Airscrew Co., London, W.C.—**Aircraft Spares:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft:** Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft, Conversion of:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Brooke Marine Engine Spares:** J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Lowestoft.—**Conversion of Huts, Flowerdown:** H. G. Ross, Netley.—**Crossley Spares:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—

Direction Finding Stations: Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., London, W.C.—**Dope:** Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.—**Engine Spares:** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby; Motor Pistons, Ltd., Victoria, S.W.; Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engine Tests:** The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Bristol.—**Electrical Wires and Cables:** Hooper Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Leyland Spares:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—**Magnetos:** British Thomson Houston Co., Coventry.—**Propellers:** Lang Propeller Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Repair of Epicyclic Gears:** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Re-conditioning of Hostel, Flowerdown:** W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.—**Re-conditioning of Huts, Shrewsbury:** A. Heatherley, Sheffield.—**Re-conditioning of Huts, Flowerdown:** Playfair & Toole, Ltd., Southampton.—**Re-conditioning of Sheds, Kidbrooke:** H. D. Pullen & Co., Whyteleafe (Croydon).—**Repairs to Buildings:** Andover: H. G. Ross, Netley. Ascot: J. J. Goodall, Ascot. Biggin Hill: J. W. Ellingham, Dartford. Bircham Newton: Fisher & Sons, Fakenham. Calshot: F. Cole, Fawley. Croydon and Kenley: H. D. Pullen & Co., Whyteleafe, Surrey. Digby: A. Heatherley, Sheffield. Duxford: W. Saint, Ltd., Cambridge. Eastchurch and Leysdown: T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W. Farnborough: A. H. J. Stroud, Aldershot. Flower Down and Worthy Down: H. G. Ross, Netley. Gosport: J. Hunt, Gosport. Grain, Isle of: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. Halton Park: H. Wood, Wendover. Hawkinge and Lympne: Pearce Bros., Bromley. Henlow: W. Langton, Bedford. Kidbrooke: H. D. Pullen & Co., Whyteleafe, Surrey. Lee-on-Solent: J. Hunt, Gosport. London Hirings: H. D. Pullen & Co., Whyteleafe, Surrey. Manston: Pearce Bros., Bromley. Martlesham Heath: Cubitt & Gotts, Ipswich. Milton: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Netheravon and Larkhill: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Old Sarum: Wort & Way, Salisbury. Shotwick: A. Heatherley, Sheffield. Shrewsbury: A. Heatherley, Sheffield. Spittlegate: A. Heatherley, Sheffield. Upavon: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Uxbridge and Ruislip, Northolt and Cowley: H. D. Pullen & Co., Whyteleafe, Surrey.—**Sashes, Steel:** Haywards, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sick Quarters, Erection of, Lee-on-Solent:** J. Hunt, Gosport.—**Tubing and Wrought Iron:** S. Dixon & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tyres and Deflector Tubes:** Rapson Tyre and Jacks Co., Ltd., New Malden, Surrey.—**Tracings, Preparation of:** B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tyres:** Palmer Tyre Co., London, W.C.—**Work on Seaplane:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Boiler, Marine: Bow, McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Boiler, Locomotive:** W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.—**Barges, Steel Tip-ping:** The Lytham Shipbuilding and Engg. Co., Ltd., Lytham, Lancs.—**Boiler, Locomotive:** The North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Books:** Hugh Rees, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cable:** W. T. Henley's Tel. Wks. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Car:** The Cubitt's Engg. Co., Ltd., London, W.; The Crossley Motors, Ltd., London, W.—**Cranes, Overhead Travelling:** S. H. Haywood & Co., Ltd., near Stockport.—**Cement:** The Ship Canal Portland Mfrs., Ltd., Chester; The Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.; The Tunnel Cement Co., London, E.C.—**Coal Tar:** J. E. C. Lord, Ltd., Weaste, Manchester.—**Drugs, etc.:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—**Dressings:** Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.—**Electric Light Poles, etc.:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Hospital Equipment:** Arnold & Sons, London, E.C.; Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lathe:** J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—**Motor Fire Engine:** Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Mattresses, etc.:** W. & C. Nightingale, London, W.—**Motor Road Roller:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Neosalvaran:** A. C. Henry, London, E.C.—**Oil Engines, etc.:** The National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Oil, Marine Engine:** Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—**Pipes, Cast Iron:** The Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Works, near Chesterfield.—**Paint:** The Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.—**Paper:** Gordan & Co., London, E.C.; C. Morgan & Co., London, W.C.—**Rails, etc., Steel:** Barrow Haematite Steel Co., London, E.C.—**Steelwork, etc.:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Spares for Motor Rail Cars:** The Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sleepers, etc., Pressed Steel:** Braithwaite & Co. (Engrs.), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Sashes (Louvre) for Bungalows:** Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.—**Saw Mill:** Campbell, Miller & Campbell, London, W.—**Sheets, etc., Galvanised C.S.:** The Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—**Stationery:** A. Brown & Sons, London, E.C.—**Surgical Equipment:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.—**School Materials:** Philip & Tacey, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Timber:** C. Leary & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tubes, Boiler:** Tubes, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham.—**Tyres for Carriages and Wagons:** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tyres for Locomotives:** The Monkbridge Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Tools, Machine:** G. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—**Telephone Switchboard, etc.:** The Relay Automatic Tel. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wagons, Bogie Oil Tank:** C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Norbury Junction, near Wakefield, Yorks.—**Wagon Bogies and Details:** The Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Wireless Apparatus:** The Radio Communication Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Waterworks Pumping Equipment:** Callender's Cable and Constructn. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wagon, Bogie Covered Goods:** The Midland Rly. Carr. & Wagn. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Water Meters and Spares:** Ham,

Baker & Co., Ltd., near Birmingham.—**Wagon Covers:** J. McIlwraith & Co., Govan, Glasgow.—**X-Ray Apparatus:** Watson & Sons, London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Bradford, Haworth, Cullingworth, etc.: Western Electric Company, Ltd., London, E.—**Conduits, Laying:** Dorking and Lingfield: A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Carlisle: A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Ripon: A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Liphook: A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Leamington and Earl Shilton: A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. East Acton: J. Cronk & Sons, London, S.W. Radlett: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. North Farnborough (Hants) and Windsor: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Honley (near Huddersfield): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Chorley (Lancs.): Chandler Bros., Manchester. Liverpool (Royal—Section II.): Chandler Bros., Manchester. Monument Exchange Area Distribution (No. 2): Whittaker, Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Glasgow-Kirkintilloch-Kilsyth (Section I.): J. & W. Stewart, London, W. Birmingham-Erdington, etc.: Taplin & Holland, Ltd., Birmingham. Glasgow-Kirkintilloch-Kilsyth (Section II.): A. Duncan, Pollokshields, Glasgow. Old Kent Road, S.E.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Walham Green: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Manchester (Trafford Docks): W. Pollitt & Co., Bolton. Bangor, Holyhead and Carnarvon: J. F. Hodge & Co., Rednal, near Birmingham. Wembley (S.E. Area): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Shanklin, Cowes, Ryde, Bembridge and Freshwater: A. R. Cleghorn, Leicester.—**Racks and Telephonic Repeaters:** Taplow Telephonic Repeater Station: The General Electric Company, Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Marlborough Telephonic Repeater Station: The General Electric Company, Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Birkenhead: The British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Crompton & Co., Chelmsford, for Motor Generators.

Apparatus, Creed: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** British L. M. Ericsson Mnfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Testing, Protective, etc.:** Automatic Telephone Mnfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Mnfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Blocks, Terminal:** Electric and Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd., Hanley.—**Cable, Submarine:** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Enfield Ediswan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E., and Gravesend; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, Lamp:** J. Hannan, Nailsworth, Glos.—**Cells, Porous, Leclanché:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—**Cells, Secondary, Stationary:** Accumulators of Woking, Ltd., Woking; Van Raden & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Chains, Bicycle:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ducts:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., Springfield, Dudley; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, near Sheffield; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax, Huddersfield and Leeds; Robinson & Dowler, Ltd., Overseal, Burton-on-Trent.—**Frames and Covers, Manhole:** Bradley & Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Lamp, Glow:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lamps, Tungsten:** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; English Electric and Siemens Supplies, Ltd., Preston, Lancs.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lead, Sheet and Strip:** Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mixture, Chloride of Ammonia:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Motors, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—**Mouthpieces, No. 1:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Pipe, W.I.:** E. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Plugs, Cable Distribution:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rags, White:** Northern Waste Co., Manchester.—**Reinforcing Material:** Indented Bar and Concrete Engrg. Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Tin, Ingot:** Quirk, Barton & Burns (St. Helens), Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.—**Troughing, Wood, Creosoted:** Calder & McDougall, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire, Copper, Insulated:** Wm. Geipel & Co., Wembley.—**Zincs, Rod, Leclanché:** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson and Sons, Ltd., London, E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Insertion of Advertisements in the Annual Reports of Officers of the Overseas Trade Dept., Contract for: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bags:** Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—**Binders, Loose Leaf:** Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Carbons:** Read Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Pencarbon Co., Ltd., Leicester; P. & J. Arnold, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—**Files, Lever Arch (A.B. 189):** A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.—**File Fittings:** A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.—**Glucine:** Lyons Ink, Ltd., Manchester.—**India Rubber:** J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland, near Preston.—**India Tags:** F. Hewitt, Manchester.—**Keyboards for Adding Machines:** Burroughs Adding Machine Co., London, E.C.—**Knives, Desk:** G. Gill & Sons, Sheffield.—**Linen Tracing:** B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Liquid Gum, Contract for:** F. Mordan & Co.,

London, E.C.—**Metals, Loose Leaf:** Turner Bros., Birmingham.—**Millboards:** Jacksons Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.—**Mounting Drawings:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Newspaper and Book Post Wrappers, Contract for:** Smith & Young, London, E.C.—**Paper Fasteners:** Proctor, Avery & Wood, Birmingham.—**Paper of Various Descriptions:** Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Walker Bros., Otley, Yorks; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Ltd., Ramsbottom; Spicers, Ltd., Eynsford; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover, Woburn Green, Devon Valley and Bucksburn; Wm. Nash, Ltd., Cray Valley; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; John Allen & Son (Ivybridge), Ltd., Ivybridge; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Watford; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; J. Wrigley & Son, Ltd., Bury; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Hill, Craig & Co., Balerno; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth; J. R. Crompton & Sons, Bury; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Stoneclough, near Manchester; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Hollingsworth & Co., Maidstone; E. Collins & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pencils:** Eagle Pencil Co., London, N.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** I.R. Demand Notes 1: M. Carr & Co., Ltd., Manchester. 5,000 Books, R.F. 72: H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow. I.R. Demand Notes 1: Pearce & Gardner, Manchester. 15,000 Tablet Diaries, 1923: Isle of Wight County Press, Newport. Post Office Books, P. 1022: J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham. 3,000 Books, P. 1166; 3,000,000 Forms A/cs. 455 Revd.: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 10,000 Books, Army Book 127: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Bdg. 11,791 Copies London Telephone Directory: Dow & Lester, London, E.C. 220,000 Tax Forms, No. 23: R. Dinwiddie, Dumfries. 31,050 Income Tax Receipt Bks.; 23,000 Pads, Form 96: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 14,000,000 Telegram Forms, B. or C. 3: H.M.S.O. Press, London, E. Bdg. 8,000 cps. "R.A.S.C. Training, Part II., 1922"; Bdg. 3,940 cps. London Telephone Directory; Bdg. 2,000 cps. "Africa Pilot, Part II.": J. Adams, London, E.C.—**Scissors:** J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Short-hand Note Books, No. 5:** Fish, Hall & Co., London, W.C.—**Stencil Developer:** D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.—**Typewriter, Accounting:** Remington Typewriter Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tape:** J. Taverner & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; J. Bonas & Son, Derby; G. H. Wheatecroft & Co., Wirksworth.—**Web Straps:** Spickett & Downs, London, E.; Dubock, Jones & Co., Ltd., Coventry; Wheelers Sundries, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Maintenance of Weighing Machines (Northern Area), Contract for:** Wm. Hodgson & Sons (Weighing Machines), Ltd., Manchester.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works, etc.—Brighton Sorting Office—Erection: Guest & Goodall, Ltd., Ascot. East Hull Houses—Surfacing Roads, etc.: H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Formby Post Office—Erection: J. E. Johnson & Son, Ltd., Leicester. Hounslow Telephone Exchange—Erection: H. Lacey & Sons, Luton. Houses of Parliament—Drainage: John Marsland & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Merthyr Tydfil Houses—Slating: Ellis, Partridge & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Morrision (Swansea)—Erection of Houses: Thomas Johns & Co., Morrision. Roads and Sewers: Ernest Clarke, Melton Mowbray. Pelton Houses—Plastering: Peter Harle, Sunderland. Port Glasgow Post Office—Erection: John Taylor, Clydebank. Glazing: J. P. McPhie, Glasgow. Painting: Taylor & McPherson, Clydebank. Plumbing: Geo. Munro, Glasgow. Slating, etc.: J. & H. Williamson, Clydebank. Spirit Museum, South Kensington—Glazing: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Southampton Ordnance Survey Office—Repairs to Roads: Henry Osman & Co., Southampton. Willenhall Telephone Exchange—Alterations: J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Yiewsley Houses—Glazing: M. Goldstein, London, S.E. York, White House, Alterations—Carpenter, etc.: W. Usher, York. Painter: Bellerbys, Ltd., York. Plumber, etc.: Shouksmith & Sons, Ltd., York.—**Ordinary Works and Repairs:** Barry Dock: Blacker Bros. (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff. Birkenhead: The Birkenhead House Construction Co., Ltd., Birkenhead. Birmingham (including Hostels): J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Blackpool: Wm. Dixon, Blackpool. Bolton: E. & S. Street, Ltd., Bolton. Bournemouth: The Bournemouth and District Builders' Guild, Ltd., Bournemouth. Bradford: P. Higson, Bradford. Brighton: Guest & Goodall, Ltd., Ascot. Bristol: Thomas Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Cardiff: Blacker Bros. (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff. Croydon: H. D. Ebbutt, Croydon. Dover: W. H. Grigg, Dover. Hull: P. T. Kettlewell, Hull. Leeds: Wm. Thompson & Sons, Leeds. Leicester: Chitham & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Liverpool: John Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool. Manchester: J. Hibbert & Co., Manchester. Middlesbrough: Arthur McLeod, Thornaby-on-Tees. Newcastle-on-Tyne: A. Anderson, Heaton. Newport: C. H. Linton, Newport (Mon.). Nottingham: G. A. Pillatt & Son, Nottingham. Oldham: Samuel Ashton (Oldham), Ltd., Oldham. Orpington: A. W. Taylor, Orpington. Plymouth: Solomon & Renny, Ltd., Plymouth. Portsmouth: Samuel Salter, Southsea. Potteries: T. Godwin, Hanley. Preston: E. & S. Street, Ltd., Bolton. Reading: Wheeler Bros. (of Reading), Ltd., Reading. Sheffield:

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