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

## Employment.

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

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received was 14.2 at the end of November, as compared with $14^{\circ} 0^{*}$ at the end of October and 15.9 at the end of November, 1921. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 12.4 at 20th November, as compared with 12.0 at 23 rd October. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 27 th November, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was approximately $1,437,000$, of whom $1,156,000$ were men and 201,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At the end of October the number on the Live Register was $1,385,000$, of whom $1,130,000$ were men and 176,000 were women.

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

## Wages.

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

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

Apart from coal-miners, the principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased in November were iron ore miners and blast furnace workers in Cumberland. The adoption of standardised rates of wages for railway shopmen in Scotland resulted in increases for some men and decreases for others. Other reductions affected men employed in furniture warehousing and
removing, those employed in the flour milling industry, steel smelters, electric cable makers, ship repairers in South Wales, and letterpress printers in the principal provincial towns in England and Wales.

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

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

## Retail Prices.

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

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

For further particulars and details of the statistics reference should be made to the article on page 480.

## Trade Disputes

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

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY INDUSTRIES.

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

Dear Sir,- 1 desire to invite your co-operation in the consideration of the steps that might be taken with a view to the establishment of an improved system of unemployment insurance. You will, of course, agree that the problem of unemployment is among the most urgent and serious of present times, and, while the existing crisis must be dealt with by emergency measures, I regard it as scarcely less important to take early measures in order to secure the continuance in future of a comprehensive scheme of unemployment insurance.

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

The replies to this letter, together with other suggestions and proposals put forward from various quarters, have been examined by a committee in the Department, under my chairmanship. As a result, certain broad suggestions with regard to the principles on which unemployment insurance by industries might be developed have emerged, and are embodied in the enclosed memorandum, which is forwarded for your consideration.
I wish to make it plain that I retain an open mind with regard to the suggestions made in the memorandum, and that these suggestions do not in any way represent conclusions that I have reached; on the contrary, a study of the problem shows that there are many difficulties to be surmourted, and that various alternative lines of development require to be explored. Some of these alternatives are indicated in the enclosed memorandum; others will no doubt suggest themselves. I think that it would be profitable to enter upon the consideration of the problem at this stage, and I should be glad, therefore, if I could be favoured at an early date with your views upon the suggestions indicated in the memorandum, and in regard to the matter generally. Yours faithfully,
C. A. Montague Barlow.

## The Memorandum.

The Memorandum appended to the Minister's letter states :-
In February last the Minister of Labour, following out a recommendation of the Geddes Committee that the possibility of extending unemployment insurance by industries should be further explored, addressed a letter to a large number of representative associations of employers and employed, asking their views on this subject.
The replies to this letter have been carefully examined, together with certain other proposals and suggestions which have been put forward from various quarters. A large number of letters were sent out to the representative associations indicated above; the number of replies received has been frankly disap-pointing-about 10 per cent.
The Minister thinks it may
The Minister thinks it may be useful at this stage to direct attention by means of this Memorandum to certain methods of approaching the problem that might profitably receive consideration. It should be understood that the suggestions indicated in this Memorandum are intended only for the purpose of inviting discussion and do not represent any conclusion reached by the Minister on the points raised.
It is desirable at the present time to consider the whole problem on the broadest lines, but it must not be forgotten that there is in the existing law a limited provision enabling an industry to undertake its own insurance. That provision (section 18 of 1920 Act) has only so far been made use of by one industry, and is for the time being in suspense owing to the financial position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund; indeed, as the power
oi " contracting out" of the general State unemployment insurance scheme is restricted to "industries," formidable difficulties of demarcation arise, and the necessary measure of common agreement among the diversified interests which exist in almost any industry is difficult to secure. In any development the main objects to be kept in view are :-
(a) To link up together as closely as possible the financial responsibility for paying benefit with the responsibility of finding employment so as to give the greatest possible incentive for the reduction of unemployment.
(b) To give a full opportunity to industries (or smaller units) of providing for their own unemployment in the hope that. at any rate in the case of industries with average or less than average risks, it will be possible to secure (without any diminution of reasonable contributions from the State) additional advan. tages for the worker.

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

## Method A.

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

[^0]necessarily have been taken in the past four years have fostered cone view that the responsibility is a State matter. It may b
conted that this is not a right view, and that the dut makng provision for unemployment should be placed mof directly on those engaged in industry. On this basis unemploy ment insurance would take some such form as follows unemploy As from an appointed date a statuch form as follows :-
As from an appointed date a statutory liability would be placed
upon every employer to devise, in association an approved scheme of unemployment iation with his workpeople any workmen in the employpent of insurance; by such scheme appointed date would if and when the employer on or after the ployed, recerve from the and when the workmen became unemployed, recelve from the employer (or from such joint agency the employer and his workpeople might have set up) unemploy
It is not necessary at this state for a prescribed period. proposal, but provisions would probably be the details of this employers to deduct agreed contributions from the workers wages, and arrangements would be necessary for workers not in employment at the appointed date to remain under the State insurance scheme, at any rate for a time

## Method $B$.

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

## Method C.

Another suggestion, intermediate in character between Method A and Method B, would be along the following lines:-
(i.) There should be every encouragament to employers and workpeople to devise arrangements which, with proper safeguards, would amount in each case to a self-contained scheme for the industry or part of the industry (including, of course, all classes of labour employed), those who are out of employment receiving their unemployment benefit from what may be termed a "private scheme
(ii.) Private schemes for industries with high risks, as well as for industries with low risks, should, if possible, be facilitated by means of an adjustment-under adequate safeguards-of the contribution from the State insurance fund, such contribution being higher in the case of industries with high risks than in the case of industries with low risks.
(iii.) So far as employers and workpeople are not covered by private schemes they must be dealt with by the State scheme (iv.) In accordance with the general principle of insurance, industries or parts of industries where unemployment is low must contribute to some extent towards the provision to be made under the State scheme for industries where unemployment is high.
(v.) In order to limit the liability of employers and workpeople and at the same time to secure to the workpeople the payment of unemployment benefit for a reasonable period, those insured under a private scheme might be a charge upon that scheme for some specified period, falling back upon the State scheme when that period has been exhausted.
(vi.) Industries or parts of industries which undertook to devise and maintain private schemes might contribute to the State fund only such amounts as might be ascertained to be the appro priate charge upon that industry or part of the industry in respec of : (a) Its proportion of the general burden of unemployment in the country; and (b) the estimated cost of the fall-back benefit payable from the State Insurance Fund to the workpeople in whose cases the payments under the private scheme had come to an end.
(vii.) Industries or parts of industries that did not devise and maintain private schemes would have to pay the full contribution to the State Insurance Fund
The administrative problem is to determine in relation to each of these alternatives the way in which private schemes may be encouraged, whilst at the same time securing:
(a) That there is a definite incentive to industries to devise means whereby the volume of unemployment is kept as low as possible.
(b) That workers moving from one industry to another remain effectively covered by insurance.
(c) That the cost of unemployment insurance to the Exchequer is not increased beyond that normally involved by the present Unemployment Insurance Acts.
(d) That the arrangements are sufficiently simple not to lead to excessive expenditure upon administration, whether by the Government departments concerned or by those responsible for the private schemes.

## RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

## COMMITTEE RE-APPOINTED.

## The Government have re-appointed the Departmental Committee

 set up by the late Government to consider and advise on the operation of the Rent Restriction Act.Two new members have been added to the Committee, namely Sir Ernest V. Hiley, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. to the Ministry of Health, bas been appointed to in place of Sir Henry Norman, M.P , who has ast Chairman, in place of Sir Henry Norman, M.P., who has been compelled to resign from the Committee by the pressure of his private
business.
In this connection it may be noted that the Committee wa originaly appointed in July, 1922,* In October it issued an Interim Report, in which certain provisional conclusions were set forth, the most important being-
(i) that protection of tenants against eviction and unreasonable increases of rent, as afforded by the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, should not be withdrawn when that Act expires in June, 1923.
(ii) that in future legislation regard must be had to certain matters in the light of experience of the present Act; among these being the questions of the further period of protection, of sub-tenancies, of the eviction of proved undesirable tenants, and of the owners of one house required bona fide for the owner's occupation.
The Committee reserve its judgment as to whether or not the upper rental limit of the houses to which the present Act applies should remain unaltered

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND RATES OF WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

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

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

The total number of persons employed $\ddagger$ in March, 1922, was 676,802, compared with 735,870 in March, 1921, a decrease of 59,068 , or $\delta 03$ per cent. The numbers employed in the various grades at March. 1922, and March, 1921, are summarised in the following Table:-

| Grade, | Number of Persons employed $\ddagger$ in the week ended |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25th March, 1922. |  | 19th March, 1921. |  |
|  | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Capstanmen .. | 1,735 | - | 1,835 |  |
| Carters and Vanguards | 17,354 5 $\mathbf{5}, 735$ | 926 | 17,673 7,163 | 967 |
|  | 5,735 4,972 | 926 | 7,163 5,756 | 967 |
| Carriage and Wagon Examiners .. <br> Carriage and Wagon Oilers and | 4,972 $\mathbf{2}, 398$ | - | 5,756 2,749 | -13 |
| Carriage and Wagon Oilers and Greasers | 2,398 |  |  |  |
| Chainboys and Slipper Lads Checkers | 26 11,807 | - 5 |  |  |
| Checkers ... | 11,807 | 9,291 | 12,768 | 11,565 |
| Cranemen $\quad$.. | 2,019 | -235 | 2,116 |  |
| Crossing Keepers | 1,600 | 1,235 | 1,766 | 1,363 |
| Engine Cleaners | 14,925 |  | 20,359 | 5 |
| Engine Drivers and Motormen | 35,854 | - | 37,400 |  |
| Firemen.. ${ }^{\text {Goods Guards }}$. | 35,411 16,188 | - | 35,888 18,095 |  |
| Passenger Guards .. | 7,886 | - | 9,074 |  |
| Inspectors .. .. | 8,086 | 10 | 8,759 | 1 |
| Labourers .. .. | 37,732 | 57 | 44,785 | 93 |
| Lampmen .. | 1,958 | - | 2,002 |  |
| Loaders and Sheeters | 5,056 |  | 5,223 |  |
| Mechanics and Artisans | 101,056 | 1,015 | 113,670 | 1,060 |
| Messengers .. | 2,347 | 69 | 2,510 | 94 |
| Number Takers . | 2,986 | - | 3,161 | - |
| Permanent Way Men | 63,021 | - | 68,377 |  |
| Pointsmen | 422 |  | 2,945 | 6 |
| Policemen Police Inspectors | 2,761 | 5 | 2,946 |  |
| Police Inspectors Porters-Goods | 20,032 | 16 | 23,530 | 31 |
| Porters - Goods , Passenger .. | 27,538 | 14 | 32,761 | 51 |
| Shunters $\quad \cdots$ | 17,685 | - | 19, 880 | 1 |
| Shunt Horse Drivers... ... | 912 | - | 1,098 |  |
| Signal Fitters and Telegraph Wiremen | 4,659 |  | 5,070 |  |
| Signalmen | 29,795 | 3 | 30,724 | 12 |
| Signal Box Lads | 1,301 |  | 1,587 |  |
| Station Masters, Yard Masters, dic. | 6,660 | 16 | 7,928 <br> 5 <br> 1027 | 27 |
| Ticket Collectors .. .. | 5,507 | 21 | 1,000 | $27$ |
| Watchmen ... | 934 |  | 1,505 | 7 |
| Working Foremen .. Miscellaneous .. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,554 \\ 76,781 \end{array}$ | 10,753 | 74,724 | 12,077 |
| Grand Total | 653,362 | 23,440 | 708,465 | 27,405 |

[^1]Published by H.M. Stationery office, price 1s. net.
I Excluding those enployed by the Janchester Ship Canal, who numbered 1,303 at March, 1922, and 1,415 at March, 1921.

The companies employing over 20,000 persons at March, 1922
vere as follows :$\begin{array}{lccccrr}\text { London and North Western } & \ldots & & & & \text {... } & \text { 133,940 } \\ \text { Great Western } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 87,338\end{array}$
Midland $\ldots$
North Eastern 87,338
North Eastern
Great Eastern 74,764

Great Northern 59,270 38,006
Great Central 35,874
London and South Western 31,456
North British 21,456

Caledonian 29,518
South Eastern and Chatham 26,080
The rates of wages of men in the principal $\ldots$. 24,737 January, 1921, and 1st July, 1922, are summarised in the at 1st ing Table. The rates quoted are the standard nates plus the bonus additions (if any) payable at the respective rates plus the case of a number of grades different rates of wages are fixed for (a) London, (b) industrial areas, and (c) rural areas. When, therefore, ranges of rates of wages are shown in the Table, the bower rates generally apply to rural areas and the higher xates to London:-
$-=$
$==$
$=$
$=$

| Engine | Locomotive Departme |
| :--- | :--- |
| Drivers | 1st and 2nd years |
| or Motor- | 3rd and 4th years |
| men | 5th year |

$\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{ll}\text { or Motor- } & \text { 3rd and 4th years } \\ \text { men }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { 5th year }\end{array} \\ & \text { 6th year and upwards }\end{array}$
Firemen * Locomotive Department:-
1st and 2nd years 1st and 2nd years
3 rd and 4 th years 3rd and 4th years
5 th to 10 th years 11th year and upwards

Guard
Guards
(Goods
and Pas-
senger)

Traffic Department :-
1st and 2nd years 3rd and 4th years 5 th year
6th year and upwards
Labourers
$\underset{\text { Way }}{\text { Permanent }}$
Men

Porters
(Goods
senger)
Signal and Telegraph Staff
Permanent Way Depart-
ment:-
Gangers
Sub-gangers
Goods Staff
Traffic Department:-
Grade 1
Grade 2
Leading Porters
Horse and Carriage
Horse and
Parcel Porters-
Leading
Others
Letter Sorters-
Headquarters
affic Department
Shunters
Passen-
(Passen-
Goods)
Class 1

Yäd Foreme
Class 1

Signalmen
Traffic Department

Standard Rates of Wages, plus bonus additions (if any) under sliding scale, payable at

Jst Jan., 1921. 1st July, 1922.

| 76s. 6d, to 80s. 6d. | 57s. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 78 s .0 d . to 82s. 0 d . | 58 s . |
| 70s. 6d. to 77s. 6d. | 51s. 0d. to 56s, 6d. |
| 70s. 6d. to 77s. 6 d . 71 s .6 d . to 79 s .6 d . | 51 s .0 d, to 56 s .6 d . 52 s .0 d. to 58 s .6 d . |
| 78 s . 0d. to 82 s . 0d. 76 s .0 d . to 80 s .6 d . | 58s. 0d. to 61s. Od. 57s. 0d. to $59 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| 72 s .6 d , to 79s. 6 d . | 53s. 0d. to 58s. 6d. |


| 65s. 0 d. | 46s. Od. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 77s. Od. \& 80s. 0d. | 60s. 0d. |
| 84s. 0d. \& 87s. 0 d. | 66 s . 0 d . |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 73s. } 0 \mathrm{~d} . \\ & \text { 76s. 6d. } \\ & \text { 80s. 0d. } \\ & \text { 83s. 6d. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 69s. 0d. \& 71s. 6d. 68s. 0d. to 75 s . 0 d . | 50s. 0d. \& 50s. 6 d. 49s. 0d. to 54s. Od. |
| 73s. 6d. to 86 s .6 d . 70s. 0d. to 79s. 6d. 68s. 0d. to 76s. 0d. | 54 s .0 d . to 65 s .6 d . 51 s .0 d . to 58 s .6 d . 49 s . 0d. to 55 s . 0 d |
| 67s. 0d. to 73s. 6d. | 48s. 0d. to 52s. 6d. |
| $70 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . \& 72 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. 66s. 0d. to 70s. 0d. 68s. 0d. to 72s. 6d. 69s. 6d. \& 72s. 0d. 70 s .6 d . \& 73s. 0d. | 51s. 0d. \& 51s. 6d. 47s. 0d. \& 49s. 0 d . 49s. 0d. to 51s. 6d. $50 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d} . \& 51 \mathrm{~s}$. 0 d . 51 s .0 d . \& 52s. 0d. |
| $76 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d} . \& 78 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. 71 s .6 d . \& 74 s .0 d . | 56s.0d. \& 57s. €d. $52 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d} . \& 53 \mathrm{~s}$. Cd. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 76s. 0d. } \\ & 73 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 55s. 0d. } \\ & 53 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d} . \end{aligned}$ |
| 83s. 6 d. <br> $77 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d} . \& 80 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d}$. 76s. 6d. $70 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . \& 73 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d}$. | 65 s .0 d . 6es. 0d. 55 s .6 d . $51 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d} . \& 52 \mathrm{~s}, 0 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 94s. 6d. } \\ & \text { 91s. 0d. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75s. 0d. } \\ & 70 \mathrm{~s} .0 \mathrm{~d} . \end{aligned}$ |
| 68s. 0d. to 96s. 6d. | 49s. 0d. to 7Es. 6 d . |

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

## PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

In the issue of this Gazette for August, 1920 (page 421), details were given of a number of collective agreements between amployers and workpeople providing for the payment of wages for holidays. It was pointed out that before the war manual wage-earners were not, as a rule, paid for holidays, but that from the beginning of 1919 to the date of the article there had been a considerabie extension of the principle. Since August, 1920, there has been a further extension of the practice and over 100 cases of collective agreements or less formal arrangements providing that certain holidays with pay shall be granted annually are now known to the Department. In a few cases in which agreements were in operation at August, 1920, the organisations of employers or (in the case of the road transport industry) of employers and workpeople jointly, which were parties to the agreements are no longer in existence, and, except in districts where local agreements have been made, it is not known to what extent the arrangements made in regard to holidays are still being observed by individual employers.
In the following Table a list is given of the industries or occupations in which general or district agreements are known to exist providing for the grant of holidays with pay, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages are paid and the length of the period of qualifying service required. Except when otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which are also granted and paid for unless the contrary is indicated :-

Industries or Occupations.

| Holidays <br> paid for <br> per annum, <br> apat from <br> Public <br> Polidays. | Qualifying <br> Service in <br> Months. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

## A.-GENERAL AGREEMENTS

Pen Making
Co-operative Societies ' Laundries (T̈̈me workers) Boot and Shoe Manufacture
Railway Service (Traffic Section)
Paper Bay Making
Paper Bay Making
Printing, Bookbinding, etc. (except Newspapers, London)
Envelope and Stationery Manufacture
Process Engraving
Heavy Chemical Manufacture
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture
Cement Manufacture
Printing Ink Making
Cocoa and Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Fruit
Preserving Trades Preserving Trades
Flour Milling
Local Authorities $\ddot{-}$-Non-Trading Services $\ddot{\theta}$..$~$
Tramway Undertaking
Gas Undertakings
Mental Asylums (Indoor Staff)

$\begin{array}{r}\overline{6} \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 128 \\ \hline 6 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ \hline 6 \\ 6 \\ 12 \\ 6 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 6 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## B.--DISTRICT AGREEMENTS



11



In addition to the agreements of which details are given in the Table, it is known that others are in existence covering the employees of individual firms. It has also been recommended by the Brush and Broom Trade Board that all employers in the industry should grant one week's holiday with pay to all their employees with 12 months' service. The Wholesale Clothing
Unless otherwise stated, the usual Public Holidays, or days in lieu, are
granted and paid for in addition to the periods specifled or granted and paid for in addition to the periods specifled.
$\dagger$ The employees are usually required to work on Public Holidays.
$\ddagger$ Payment is made on a contributory basis. Emplovers and workpeople contribute weekly amounts, and withdrawals from the fund are made at the
Easter, Whitsun, August and Christmas Holidays, week, in the case of boot and shoe manufacture and at the whmmer a fuil Holidays in the case of shoe and slipper workers at Resse ndale.
A A pro rata holiday is allowed to workers with service of 6 weeks and upwards. to work.
I. Public Holidays are included in the period specifled.
the Joint Industrial Council, which left the contained in a recommendation of determined locally. In London it was agreed to grant 6 days in addition to Public Holidays) after 2 years' service, with an extra day for each y ar service up to 12 days after 8 years' service in the case of Authorities which adopt the decisions of the District Joint Council, and in South Wales 6 days (in ddition to Pubic Holidays) after 12 months' service.
the extra two hours accruing towards the 12 week, but are paid for 48 hours only $\ddagger \ddagger$ Productive workers are allowed 6 days' huliday after 6 months' service.

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

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

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

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

## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNION FEDERA= TIONS AND OF TRADES COUNCILS IN 1921.

In the September issue of this Gazette (pages 362 and 388) statistics were given showing the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of 1921. Corresponding statistics have now been compiled as to (a) the membership of Federations of Trade Unions and (b) the Trade Union membership of Irades Councils at the same date, based on returns obtained by the Department from those bodies.

## FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

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

| Year. |  | Number of <br> Federations. | APproximate <br> Gross Membership. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913 | $\ldots$ | 128 | $\ldots$ | $4,373,000$ |
| 1914 | $\ldots$ | 139 | $\ldots$ | $4,733,000$ |
| 1915 | $\ldots$ | 150 | $\ldots$ | $4,964,000$ |
| 1916 | $\ldots$ | 164 | $\ldots$ | $4,982,000$ |
| 1917 | $\ldots$ | 181 | $\ldots$ | $6,480,000$ |
| 1918 | $\ldots$ | 152 | $\ldots$ | $8,630,000$ |
| 1919 | $\ldots$ | 135 | $\ldots$ | $9,915,000$ |
| 1920 | $\ldots$ | 115 | $\ldots$ | $10,932,000$ |
| 1921 | $\ldots$ | 101 | $\ldots$ | $8,676,000$ |

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

As there are many cases in which particular Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, a large number of Trade more than once in the gross memb number of members of all for that reason, exceeds the total number of mas been preTrade Unions. Accordingly, the following the extent to which

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

| Group of Trade Unions. | Total Membership of all Unions. (000's omitted.) |  | Membership of Unions affliated to Federations ( 000 's omitted.) |  | Proportion of Federated Membership to lotal Membership. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1913. | 1921. | 1913. | 1921. | 1913. | 1921. |
| Agriculture Mining and Quarry. | 22 | 149 | - | - | Per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { ing. } \\ \text { Ironfounding, } \\ \text { gineering }}}{\text { En. }} \underset{\text { and }}{\text { and }}$ | 920 | 942 | 905 | 938 | 98 | 100 |
| Shipbuilding <br> Iron and Steel and | 423 | 811 | 415 | 397 | 98 | 49 |
| other Metal Textile | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 524 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 203 \\ & 728 \end{aligned}$ | 108 | 194 | 87 | 96 |
| Clothing (including Boot and Shoe Manufacture) Manufacture) | 107 | 181 | 422 97 | 691 149 | 81 91 | 96 82 |
| Furnishing <br> Paper, Printing, etc. <br> Building <br> Railway <br> ransport <br> Commerce and Fin- | $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 85 \\ 850 \\ 250 \\ 369 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 105 \\ & 470 \\ & 507 \\ & 523 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 83 \\ 96 \\ 32 \\ 298 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 193 \\ 457 \\ 461 \\ 469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 98 \\ & 38 \\ & 10 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | 94 99 97 12 90 |
| Publio Admïnisträ- | 136 | 301 | 15 | 183 | 11 | 61 |
| ${ }_{\text {tion }}^{\text {teaching }}$.. . | 239 | 400 | 117 | 174 | 49 | 44 |
| Miscellaneous $\quad .$. | 1105 | 210 210 | 47 | ${ }_{136}$ |  |  |
| General Labour .. | 375 | 863 | 257 | 749 | 69 | 87 |
| Totals | 4,189 | 6,793 | 2,947 | 4,885 | 70 | 72 |

In most groups of Unions the proportion of federated membership was higher in 1921 than in 1913, the principal exception being the engineering group, in which the largest Union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, was unfederated in 1921, although in 1913 the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which contributed the larger part of the membership of this Union on contributed the larger part of the membership of this Union on its formation, was affilated to the Federation of Engineering
and Shipbuilding Trades, and to the General Federation of Trade Unions. Among agricultural workers and teachers none of the Unions were affiliated to Federations, and in the railway group two of the three largest Unions were not federated. In the mining and quarrying group, on the other hand, the membership of Unions not represented in any Federation is very small. All the principal miners' Unions are connected with the Miners Federation of Great Britain, either by direct affiliation or through district Federations.
The Federations with the largest membership at the end of 1921 were the General Federation of Trade Unions, to which over 120 Unions, representing many different trades, were affiliated, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and the National Federation of General Workers. The gross membership of these four Federations was over four millions, but, apart from the Miners' Federation, each of the Federations referred to in cludes in its membership a large number of workers who are also included in the membership of one or both of the other two bodies.
The Trades Union Congress, at which 171 organisations, and a total membership of over $6,390,000$ were represented in 1921 , has not been regarded as a Federation for the purpose of the above statistics. Particulars of the 1922 Congress, with comparative statistics for 1921 and 1922, w
the September issue of this GaZETte.

## TRADES COUNCILS

Concurrently with the growth in Trade Union membership there has been a marked increase, in recent years, in the thembership of Trades Councils-local bodies composed of membehes of Trade Unions or of localised Unions, membership of which is generally open to all Trade Unions, irrespective of of which industry, within a particular town or district. Thes craft or industry, werm a centre for the local co-ordination of Trade Councils form a centity within the districts which they cover Union industrial activit as negotiating bodies in cases of differ and on occasion they act as negotiating cases the Councils exist ences with local employers. In many cases for porposes. In a partly for industrial and partly for political purposes. In a number of towns, however, the Trades Council takes with its own an industrial section of the local the political section. separate membership, distinct from the political section. At the end of 1921, the total number of crades as known existing partly or wholly for industrial purpith 566 in the previous to the Department, was 547 , as compared wisting solely for politi year, and 333 in 1913. A few Councils existing sol the number of
cal purposes are excluded from these figures. The

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

| Year. |  | Number of <br> Councils. |  | Trade <br> Membership. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913 | $\ldots$ | 333 | $\ldots$ | $1,575,000$ |
| 1918 | $\ldots$ | 536 | $\ldots$ | $2,648,000$ |
| 1919 | $\ldots$ | 560 | $\ldots$ | $3,110,000$ |
| 1920 | $\ldots$ | 566 | $\ldots$ | $3,348,000$ |
| 1921 | $\ldots$ | 547 | $\ldots$ | $2,997,000$ |

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

| District. | Number of Trades Councils. |  | Total Trade Union Membership represented for industrial purposes, by payment of fees. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1913. | 1921. | 1913. | 1921. |
| Northern Counties and Cleveland Yorkshire (excluding Cleveland) Lancashire, Cheshire, and Isle of | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,949 \\ 152,420 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133,630 \\ & 266,239 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 58 | 72 | 403,315 | 600,306 |
| S. Midland and E. Counties | 53 37 | 89 | 291,046 73,317 | - 571,092 |
| London .. .. .. | 16 | 22 | 10,694 | 213,172 |
| South Eastern Counties .. | 26 | 53 | 45,461 | 133,569 |
| South Western Counties ${ }^{\text {W }}$. | 14 <br> 35 | ${ }_{66}$ | ${ }_{121,267}^{21,462}$ | 87,266 |
| Scotland .. .. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 35 | 66 44 | 121,462 266296 | 229,056 |
| Ireland .. | 10 | 29 | 37,684 | 125,443 |
| Totals | 333 | 546 | 1,574,911 | 2,997,312 |

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

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

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

## Wages, Hours and Conditions of Employment.

On the 24th November the Chemical Trades Industrial Council discussed wages. It had previously been agreed by this Council that the minimum rate of 1 s . for labourers and 1 s . 2 d . for shiftmen should be stabilised until the 31st December, but that the wages to be paid after that date were to be a subject of discussion during the current year. The Negotiating Committee of the Clay Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee succeeded in settling a difficulty regarding the interpretation of the general agreement in the Stourbridge district, and decided that the reduction for piece workers there should be only 4 s . The Electrical Cable Making Industrial Council has reached an agree. ment for reductions of wages to operate on the third pay-day in November. The employers' side of the Electricity Supply Industrial Council, at a meeting held on 17th November, submitted fresh wages proposals, in which were embodied a revision of the Sliding Scale. The Devon and Cornwall District Council for this industry is understood to have submitted to the constituent authorities a suggested scheme for sick pay. Wages questions were discussed by the Northumberland and Durham Provincial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) and the Hertfordshire Provincial Council of the same body also discussed the question of hours of labour. A discussion of wages by the Soap and Condles Industrial Council resulted in a proposal by the employers that wages should be reduced from the 1st January, 1923, and that these reduced wages should be stabilised for a period of six months. The South Wales Tin Plate Industrial Council on the 6th November decided that the ex gratia $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonus should be continued for three months from the 5th November. The Joint Standing Committee of this Council on the 20th November considered a claim for a minimum rate in respect of low paid workers. Eventually it was decided that the general claim should not be pressed, but that cases of particular hardship should be brought
before the employers. On the 24th November the Waterworks Industrial Council referred to its Executive Committee the request of a constituent body on the employers' side that the present schemes of wages and hours should be reconsidered This Council also resolved to send representatives to any conference which might be convened on the subject of co-ordination of wages and hours in public utility services. The District Industrial Council for the Wool Industry in the West of England has discussed and decided upon the rates to be paid where one weaver is employed upon two looms on certain fancy weaving.

## Organisation.

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

## Commerchal and Other Topics

The Chemical Trades Industrial Council has drawn up and issued holiday regulations. At a recent meeting of the Council the secretaries reported that they had visited the locality in which was situated the establishment of a firm at which a strike recently took place. There had been certain allegations of victimisation, but the secretaries were able to report that as the result of their visit a satisfactory settlement had ensued. On the 28th November the Disputes Committee of the Clay Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee dealt with a number of disputes that had been referred to it. The Industrial Council for the Glove Manufacturing Industry has set up a sub-committee to investigate the question of the extension of unemployment insurance. This committee will also consider the position of the health insurance of out-workers and the question of setting up
a holiday scheme for the trade. The Hosiery Industrial Council, $i$ holiday scheme for the trade. The Hosiery Industrial Council, in connection with the recent General Election, addressed a letter to candidates in the hosiery-making areas representing that the British hosiery industry was at a disadvantage owing to the tariffs on British goods imported into foreign countries and the free import of foreign goods into the United Kingdom, and asking whether they would support measures for removing the disadvantage. The Boot and Shoe Industrial Council also inquired of Parliamentary candidates as to their attitude on the subject trial Coing statutory effect to agreements reached by Joint Indus been inquiring It is understood that other councils have also At a meeting Parliamentary candidates on this subject.
with a meeting of the Silk Industrial Council correspondence with the Ministry of Labour, in which statistics were given relating to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, was read. It was decided to circulate this correspondence preparatory to discussion on the possibility of formulating a special scheme of insurance for the industry.
The West of England District Council for the Wool Industry made a recommendation that employers should grant a holiday of one week per year. The question of payment for this holiday
was left for the decision of the National was left for the decision of the National Council. The District Council also discussed the safeguarding of machinery, and it was decided that both sides should use their influence to get guards in order to minimise accidents. guards in order to minimise accidents.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

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

## Interrupted Apprenticeships.

Up to the 29th November, 1922, 44,693 apprentices have been accepted for training with 17,839 employers, as compared with 44,689 apprentices with 17,833 employers on 25th October, 1922. The apprentices rejected up to the 29th November, 1922, numbered 2,177, this being the same as on 25th October, 1922. Of those accepted 41,832 terminated training and 2,861 were still in training. The corresponding numbers on 25 th October, 1922, were 41,485 and 3,194 .
The number of men who have received institutional training has increased during the four weeks from 2,264 to 2,279 .

## National Scheme.

On 30th November, 1922, the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 30,638
The undertakings given by these employers under the provisions of the National Scheme for the employment of disabled ex-service men cover approximately 300,000 disabled ex-service
men.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

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

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

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

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

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

Periodicity of the Conference.-The Conference considered a proposal to amend Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles so as to provide for a meeting of the General Conference at least once in every two years, instead of once in every year. Opinion on this subject was divided. It was contended, on the one hand (a) that in its first three meetings the Conference had adopted so many proposals that National Governments had been unable, owing to the pressure of post-war legislation, to give them adequate consideration, with the result that only a limited number of these proposals had been ratified and transformed into national legislation; (b) that the output of draft Conventions and Recommendations by the Conference should be greatly diminished; and (c) that the work of the Conference would be facilitated if national administrations were given a fuller opportunity for careful and detailed consideration of the proposals on a Conference Agenda before the Conference met. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the Conference performed an important function as the body which supervised and controlled the work of the International Labour Office and of the Governing Body, and that if it met only once in two years, its authority might be impaired. The opposition of the Labour group and of certain Governments, in particular the South American Republics, resulted in a vote to maintain the present text of the Treaty, whereby the Conference must meet at least once in every year. At the same time, there was general agreement that it was not desirable that the Conference should proceed every year to the adoption of draft Conventions and Recommendations, and a Resolution was adopted recommending the holding of " alternative sessions of preparation and of decision""; the first type being devoted to general discussions of drafts to be adopted by a simple majority, the final vote, requiring a two-
thirds majority, being postponed until the next year's Conference. thirds majority, being postponed until the next year's Conference

Emigration Questions.-The International Emigration Commission, which met in August, 1921, adopted a series of Resolutions which had been referred to the Governing Body of the Organisation for examination. As a result of this examination, the Governing Body had decided that the majority of these Resolutions required careful and detailed examination by the International Labour Office before they were placed on the Agenda of the General Conference with a view to the adoption of draft Conventions or Recommendations. 1922 Conference, viz., however, placed upon the Agenda of the 1922 Conference, viz., the proposal for the adoption of a draft Convention or Recommendation providing for the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regard-
the adoption of a Recommendation on this subject, the text of which will be found on page 505. The main provisions are that members of the Organisation should communicate to the International Labour Office all available information with regard to the measures taken or contemplated; that each member should endeavour to communicate the total figures for emigrants and immigrants, showing separately nationals and aliens, and specifying (particularly for nationals, and as far as possible for aliens), sex, age, occupation, nationality, country of last residence, and country of proposed residence; that each member should, if possible, conclude agreements with other members providing for the adoption of a uniform definition of the term "emigrant"; the determination of uniform particulars to be ontered upon identity papers; and the use of a uniform method of recording statistical information.
The Conference adopted, in addition, two Resolutions instructing the International Labour Office to make every effort to facilitate the international co-ordination of statistics, with particular reference to the adoption of a uniform age classification; and expressing the desirability of a continuation of the collaboration of the Office with the League of Nations on the question of the traffic in women and children.

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

In the new Governing Body the six employers' representatives are nationals of Great Britain, France, Italy, South Africa, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia. In the workers' group no change has taken place. That is to say, the group contains nationals of Great Britain, Canada, France, Netherlands, Sweden and Germany.
Under the new standing orders members of the Governing Body may be accompanied to the meetings by substitates who are of a different nationality. In this way many other countries will be more directly associated than hitherto with the proceedings of the Governing Body.
Unemployment. -The Director of the International Labour Office submitted to the Conference a report reviewing the unemployment situation throughout the world, and asking the Conference to reaffirm the 1921 decision instructing the International Labour Office to continue its investigations. The Conference adopted a resolution containing detailed instructions for the continuance of the investigations already undertaken by the International Labour Office.
Amendment of Conventions. - The Conference instructed the Office to investigate the question of establishing al simplified procedure for amending future Conventions.

The Washington Hours Oonvention. - The Conference had before it a report by the Director of the International Labour Office reviewing the situation with regard to the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention throughout the world, and setting out the difficulties with which national administrations were faced. No decision was reached as a result of the discussion of this report, and it was left to the International Labour Office to continue its investigations and its negotiations with the countries whioh were experiencing difficulty.
Standing Orders of the Conference. - The Conference adopted Standing Orders of the the amendments are the Financial Article, which provides that no decision involving expenditure shall be taken by the Conference until it has heard the opinion of the Governing Body given after consultation with its Finance Committee; and a second which provides that no resolutions other than those relating to items on the agenda shall be moved at any sitting of the Conference unless a copy has been deposited with the Director at feast seven days before the Conference opens. Under certain east seven days before the contating to urgent matters, or to matters of an entirely formal nature, may be submitted to the matters of Conference.

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

* Pending the entry of the United States into the League of Nations, a tem-
* Pending the entry of the nited


## FRENCH TRADE BOARDS ACT: SCOPE EXTENDED.

The French Labour Code lays down (Art. 33, Book I.) that a minimum hourly or daily wage shall be fixed by Labour Councils or Wage Boards for women employed at home in executing work given out by employers in the clothing trades.*

The scope of this provision is extended by a Decree dated 10th August, 1922, the text of which is given in the Journal Officiel for 22 nd August. It is now applicable to all women outworkere employed in subsidiary clothing trades, such as the making of braces, suspenders, neck-ties, belts, etc.; also to those employed in sewing, or in the making of underclothing, embroidery of all kinds and in all materials, lace, feathers, artificial flowers, whether such work be ultimately for use as clothing or not.
The Decree further stipulates that the provision shall also apply to all women outworkers engaged in certain knitting trades (tricotage de ou sur tissus à mailles) or in making rosaries, chains, crosses, medals, jewellery, umbrellas, etc., wigs, handmade tapestry (and its repair), and beads and sequins of all materials.

## PROPOSED MEASURES AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY. $\dagger$

In expectation of increased unemployment during the winter, the German Government have introduced a Bill for the continuancewith certain modifications-of two Orders passed in 1920, the working of which, it is claimed, has been beneficial. The Bill is in two parts. The first reproduces, substantially, the provisions of the Order of 8th November, 1920, relating to the dismantling or closing down of undertakings or parts of undertakings. It applies to all privately owned industrial and transport undertakings in which 20 workers are regularly employed. It provides that owners and managers of such undertakings must give immediate notice to the authorities (and postpone any action, except by permission of the authorities, till four weeks thereafter) of any contemplated dismantling of plant or machinery or any stoppage of the undertaking which would involve a reduction of staff by at least 20 workers where less than 200 workers are regularly employed, and by at least 10 per cent. or more than 50 workers in larger undertakings. In the case of dismantling plant or machinery the four weeks; period may be prolonged up to two months. Owners and managers must also, within a week of sending this notice, make a return of all the raw materials, fuel, etc., in their possession.
Immediately on receiving notice the authorities must examine the position in conjunction with the management, the Works Council, and, if necessary, economic experts, and consider what measures would be useful in removing the economic difficulties of the undertaking. They are entitled to commandeer plant, raw material, fuel, etc., belonging to an undertaking; suitable compensation will be given in such cases.
The second part of the Bill reproduces those sections of the Order of 12th February, 1920, on the Engagement and Dismissal of Workers during the Period of Economic Demobilisation which relate to the "spread over" of work. It prescribes that if the state of the labour market makes it necessary, the Federal Government may issue an Order prohibiting, for undertakings in which at least 20 workers are regularly employed, dismissals in excess of the limits prescribed in the first part of are immediately engaged in their place. The Order may apply to the whole or part of the country, or to certain occupations only, and may be valid for a maximum period of six months. The authorities may prolong the four weeks by one or two months for urgent reasons. They must refuse permission if it may be presumed from the circumstances of the undertaking, especially its financial position, that the employer could employ a larger number of workers by reducing work"ing hours. The employer will not be expected to put this "spread over " system in force for workers whose weekly work-
ing hours have already been reduced to less than 24 , and he will ing hours have already been reduced to less than 24 , and he will
be entitled to reduce earnings in proportion to the reduction in hours.

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

## EFFECTS OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SWEDEN. $\ddagger$

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

[^2]The inquiry was divided into three parts, as follows :- (1) The ascertainment within a wide range of the prevailing opinion regarding the effects of the Eight Hour Law ; (2) the ascertain ditions of individual industries ; and $(3)$ economic and social contion of its effects in a number of establishments investigadifferent branches of industry. The first ishments in several conducted by the Department for Social Affairs and the third by the Board of Trade. Each of the Departments has now issued a report giving the results of its inquiries.
The Department for Social Affairs in its report
final judgment on the effects of the Act is impossible that a the exceptional industrial conditions which have preve owing to its introduction. These effects vary greatly prevailed since branches of industry. In manufactury greatly in the different has operated as a stimulus to improved industry proper the Act nical equipment. Its disadvantages have been felt chiefly in continuous processes. The limitations of hours of elt chiefly in been too strict, and seasonal trades have been of overtime have capped owing to the peculiar climatic been especially handicapped owing to the peculiar climatic conditions of Sweden,
Still greater difficulties have been experienced in the and transport of goods, and these have beed in the distribution reduction of hours of work in the railway and postal services.
The Department is unable to express a definite opinion on the social effects of the Act. It appears to have increased the tendency among workers to take extra work in their free time. Many, however, have used their additional leisure for their own
education, or for the cultivation of The Department comes to the conclusion that the plots of land. investigation warrant neither conclusion that the results of the immediate continuance in a permanent form. In these circum. stances, and in view of the contemplated revision of the International Convention on the subject, the Board recommend the renewal of the Act with minor modifications for a poriod of the years. The chief modification suggested is for a period of threes number of hours for overtime work should be increased from 30 to 40 a month, with a maximum of 200 per annum.
The report issued by the Board of Trade, whnse inquiry was mainly for the purpose of discovering the effects of the Act on the cost of production, is based on an intensive study of 43 1920 establishments, covering about twenty industries for the year 1920 as compared with 1919. It was found that the number of production increased in all the undertakings (25) in which those (18) in which production reduced in all except one of whether the which production decreased. The question as to whether the reduction in hours had led to increased intensity of work was in general answered in the negative. The costs of production increased in all undertakings, both those in which output was maintained and those in which it declined in which former the increase varied from 1.9 to 5.4 per cent., and in the latter from 3.7 to 11.8 per cent. These conclusions, however, are criticised by the Department for Social Affairs, which expresses scepticism as to the reliability of some of the information collected by the Board of Trade.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE SWISS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY: STATE RELIEF.*

According to the federal census of 1910, the Swiss embroidery and allied industries employed 72,261 , and maintained in all 117,375 persons. It is the leading national industry, and normally it exports 95 per cent. of its products. The value of its exports has decreased, however, from 426 million francs in 1919 to 77 million francs for the first half of 1922 . The depression in the industry has also affected industries such as machine making, wooden-case making, paper, printing and others, which are partly dependent on the embroidery industry, and the unemployment from this cause has consequently assumed serious proyment frome
The problem of restoring this source of the national wealth and of alleviating thereby the prevalent unemployment has occupied the attention of the Federal Government for some time past ; and, as a result of a conference held on 30 th August, under the chairmanship of the head of the Federal Department of Public Economy, in which the Governments of the cantons concerned, and representatives of employers and workers' associations and of the St. Gall Banking Association took part, the following measures of relief have been adopted and promulgated by Federal Decree of 13 th October, 1922:
(1) The application to the embroidery industry, as far as possible, of provisions similar to those contained in the order of 18 th December, 1920, concerning the deferment of payment of mortgage and other charges on real estate in the hotel industry ;
(2) The Confederation to take shares of one million francs in a trust which is to be established, known as a "fiduciary co-operative society " $\dagger$ for the embroidery industry, on
condition that the total capital is not less than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million francs and that its articles of association are approved by the Federal Council;

[^3](3) The allocation to the said trust of a grant which may
amount to five million francs; the chief functions of the

$\begin{aligned} & \text { trust being (a) to assist undertakings in the embroidery and } \\ & \text { allied industries, which through no fault }\end{aligned}$
allied industries, which through no fault of their own are
in financial straits owing to the war the liguidatan aro
closing down of some of these enterprises, with suation or
compensation, being one of the measures contemplated) ; and
$\begin{aligned} & \text { (b) to promote and improve production and export by the } \\ & \text { opening of credits or the allocation of some oxther }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { opening of credits or the allocation of some other form of } \\ & \text { subsidy. }\end{aligned}$
subsidy.
A voto of 6 million francs has been granted to the Federal
Council to carry out the first part of this programme. It is
further provided that the Federal Council may declare the agree.
ments made bet ween employers and workers' associations regard-
ing time and piece-rates io be generally applicable, and may
intervene, if need be, in order to facilitate the conclusion of suct
agreements.

In the Ministry of Labour Gazette for May (p. 206) and August (p. 326 ) information is given as to the extension by ministerial order of the normal maximum working hours to 52 a week in certain branches of industry in Switzerland. According to a
report in the Revue Syndicale Suisse (the journal of the Swiss report in the Revue Syndicale Suisse (the journal of the Swiss
Trade Union Federation) for November, 1922, the Swiss Federal Council, in reply to an interpellation, has stated that similar permission to extend the maximum working hours to 52 a week has been given to 646 individual enterprises in the 10 principal branches of industry. The Federal Council, it is reported, has refused to supply a list of these establishments, or to state for what period the authority to work the longer hours has been granted. The Swiss Trade Union Federation protests against this refusal and against the issue, without previous notice to the workers' organisations, of permits to extend working hours, as being in conflict with the law.
A recent referendum in favour of the maintenance of the 48 hour week was supported by 203,233 signatures.

## EIGHT-HOUR ACT IN HOLLAND : TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS.

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

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

The main difference between this and the earlier Order is that the list of occupations temporarily exempted from the Act is considerably shortened, and the more important ones in the metal and textile trades disappear altogether, as do also butter and cheese factories and laundries. In the earlier Order the hours permitted in continuous processes we
more than 158 in three consecutive weeks.

## NATIONAL EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT FUND AND LABOUR DISPUTES IN BELGIUM.§

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

[^4]gency Unemployment Fund (which relates to the use of the fund in strikes and lock-outs) shall be interpreted as follows:Workers who are idle because of a strike of their fellow workmen shall not be considered as involuntarily unemployed if it is proved that the workers on strike have stopped work, not only in their own interests, but also in the direct interest of workers who have remained at work and in agreement with them. The same rule shall apply if it is established that the strike has been declared to support demands of a political, social or economic character not arising from the immediate relations between the employers and workers in the establishment concerned and to which the non-strikers give their moral or material support.

## CHANGES IN WAGES IN DENMARK: SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.

The issue for 6th November, 1922, of the journal (Statistiske Efterretninger) of the Danish Statistical Department contains statistics of wages for the second quarter of 1922, compiled from returns furnished by the Danish Employers' Association. The data relate to a number of trades which, it is stated, are sufficient to be regarded as representative of manufactures and handicrafts in Denmark generally. The figures bring the information concerning the general movement of wages down to the second quarter of 1922 . (No corresponding figures have been compiled for the first quarter of 1922: for information relating to the fourth quarter of 1921 see p. 250 of the Ministry of Labour Gazette for June, 1922.)
The number of people covered by the latest returns is approximately 97,000 , and the industries most strongly represented are metal and engineering $(21,500)$, building $(13,500)$, food preparation $(11,500)$, pottery, glass and stone $(10,100)$, and textile $(7,100)$.
The general result of the computation shows that, if the country be taken as a whole, the average hourly earnings in the industries covered had fallen by 16 per cent. (viz., from 1.69 to 1.42 kroner) since the fourth quarter of 1921, and that they were 183 per cent. above the level of 1914 . For skilled workmen the average hourly earnings fell from 2.05 kroner in the fourth quarter of 1921 to 1.72 kroner in the second quarter of 1922, and those for unskilled workmen from 1.69 to 1.40 kroner. The average hourly earnings of female workers during the same period fell from 1.04 to 0.92 kroner.

## PROHIBITION OF NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

A report submitted to the International Congress of Bakers, held at Cologne on 14th and 15th October, states that night work in bakeries is legally prohibited during the number of consecutive hours specified below in the following European countries:Ten hours: Norway, Sweden, Netherlands. Nine hours Finland. Eight hours: Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Poland, Russia. Seven hours: Italy, Belgium, France. Six hours: Spain.

## DUTIES OF UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

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

The Commission is to report on :-
(a) Standardising the mines upon the basis of their economic productive capacity and regarding the closing down of mines which, by reason of their natural limitations or other conditions, fall below the standard.
'(b) Ascertaining and standardising the cost of living for mine workers and the living conditions which must be supplied or afforded in order to surround the workmen with reasonable comforts, and standardising also, as far as practicable, the amount of work a man shall perform for a reasonable wage, recognising the value and surroundings in respect to their efficiency.
(c) Standardising a basis of arriving at the overhead cost of producing and distributing the coal, including delivery at the door of the consumer.
(d) The advisability of any legislation having to do with Government or private ownership, regulation or control in the coal industry.
According to a statement in the Press the Commission consists of seven members, all of whom are appointed by the President of the United States. Its first report on the bituminous industry is to be made not later than 15th January, 1923, and industry is report on the anthracite industry on or before 1st July next.

[^5]
## RETAIL PRICES at 1st DECEMBER, 1922.

## Summary : Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included <br> 80\% <br> Food only ... ... ... ... ... 78\%

## FOOD.

The arerage increase since July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary was about 78 per cent. at 1st December, as compared with 76 per cent, at 1st November. This further slight advance was due to increases in the average prices of eggs ( $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. each), cheese ( $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb.) and tea ( $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb.) ; milk, fish and frozen mutton were also somewhat dearer. On the other hand, British meat, bacon and butter were slightly cheaper at 1 st December than a month earlier. The remaining articles showed little change in prices, on the average.

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

| Article. | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated). |  |  | Average Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-)at 1st Dec., 1922. as compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July, 1914. | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { st } \\ \text { Nov., } \\ 1922 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{st} \\ & \text { Dec, } \\ & \text { 1922. } \end{aligned}$ | Jnly, 1914. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1922. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Beef, British- |  | s. d. | 8. d. | 8. d. | 8. |
|  | O 0 | $16$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 54 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Thin Flank <br> Beef, Chilled or Frozen- |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 104 \end{array}$ | +04 | - 0 of |
|  | 0 $7 \frac{1}{2}$ <br> 0  | ${ }_{0} 10 \frac{1}{4}$ | 0104 | +03 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Thin Flank }}$ Mutton, British- $\quad$ - |  |  |  | +0 14 |  |
| Legs ${ }_{\text {Breast .. }}$.. | $\begin{array}{cc}0 \\ 0 & 107 \\ 0 & 61 \\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 \\ 0 & 11 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 11_{2}^{\prime} \end{array}$ | +093 +05 |  |
| Mutton, Frozen- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{0}^{0}{ }_{0}^{63}$ |  |  |  | + 0 01 |
| $\underset{\text { Bacon (streaky) }}{ } \times . .$. | ${ }_{0}^{0} 11 \frac{4}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & \\ 1 & 51 \\ 1 & 91\end{array}$ | 1 5 <br> 1 51 <br> 1  | +011t | $-\overline{0}^{01}$ |
| Flour .. per 7 lb b |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bread Tea .. - | 0  <br> 0 5 <br> 1 61 <br> 1  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & \\ 0 & 91 \\ 2 & 31\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 4 \\ 0 & 9 . \\ 2 & 4\end{array}$ | +031 | +0 1 |
| Sugar ${ }^{\text {granülated̈ }}$ ) $\quad$ - | ${ }_{0}^{1}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{0}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0\end{array}$ | +010 +0.3 | $+{ }^{1 \frac{11}{6}}$ |
| Mill .. .. per quart | 0 31 | 062 |  | +0 31 | + 0 0t |
| Furesh |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balt = - ... | 12 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 1$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ | +10 +0102 |  |
| Cheeset -. .. .. | ${ }^{1} 88$ | 1 1b | 1 3t | + ${ }^{+} 681$ | - ${ }^{-1} 18$ |
| Margarine .. .. | $0{ }^{0} 7$ |  | 06 | +001 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Eggs (fresh) }}{\text { Etatos }}$ - er 7 each | 011 | 0 31 |  | +0 21 |  |
| Potatoes .. per 7 lb . | 042 | 05 | 05 | +0 +0 | $+{ }^{+}$ |

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


## RENT, CLOTHING, IUEL AND LIGHT

As regards rents, special inquiries have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920 and the result of these inquiries is to indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1922, was about 50 per cent. Of the total increase somewhat less than one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and about one-third is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the remainder.
As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase of prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st December the level of retail prices of articles in this group, quality for quality, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, was slightly lower than a month earlier, and about 125 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the average increase in the retail prices of coal at 1st December, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent., or about the same as a month earlier. For gas the average percentage increase remained between 75 and 80 per cent., and for lamp oil at about 75 per cent, above the pre-war level. The price of candles declined from about 50 to about 45 per cent, above the pre-war leve during the month, while the price of matches showed no appreciable change. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent., or about the same as a month earlier.

## ALL ITEMS

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 90 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1 st December, 1922, is approximately 80 per cent.* over the pre-war level, or about the same as for 1st November.
The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1922 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchangled 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 T0 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.).

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mouth } \\ & \text { (beginning } \\ & \text { of). } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1915. | 1816. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1820. | 1921. | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nuary .. | 10-15 | 35 |  | 85 | 120 |  |  |  |
| Mebruary | ${ }_{15-20}^{15}$ | 35-40 | $\underset{70}{65-70}$ |  | 115 | 130 | 11 | 88 |
| April | 15-20 | 35-40 | 70-75 | 90-95 | 110 | ${ }_{132}$ | 13 | \% |
| May | 20 | 40-45 | 75 | 95-100 | 105 | 141 | 128 | 81 |
| June | 25 | 45 | 75-80 | 100 | 105 | 150 | 119 |  |
| July | 25 | 46-50 |  | 100-105 | 105-1 | 158 |  |  |
| August | 25 | 45-50 | 80 | 110 | 115 | 155 | 122 |  |
| September | 35 | 50 $50-55$ | 80-85 | ${ }_{110}^{110}$ | 115 | 161 | 120 | 79 |
| November | 30-35 |  |  | 120-120 | 125 | 176 | 103 | 88 |
| December | 35 | 65 | 85 | 120 | 125 | 169 | 99 | 80 |

## NOTE.

The Labour Gazette for February, 1921, contained a full account of the scope and method of compilation of the above statistics.

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


## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.*

Among 1,279,000 members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 14.2 at the end of November, as compared with $14.0+$ at the end of October. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, numbering approximately $11,750,000$, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic
service, the percentage unemployed at 20th November was 12.4 , as compared with 12.0 at 2 3土rd $^{\text {rd }}$ October. For males alone the percentage was 14.4 at 20th November, as compared with 14.2 at 23 rd October; for females the corresponding figures were $6 \cdot 9$ and $6 \cdot 3$. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 27 th November was approximately $1,437,000$ of whom men numbered $1,156,000$ and women 201,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 30 th October was $1,385,000$, of whom $1,130,000$ were men and 176,000 were women. It should also be noted that some unemployed personse.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 27 th November was 13,500 , of which 3,900 were for men and 7,600 for women; the corresponding number at 30th October was 13,700 ( 3,800 for men and 8,100 for women).

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.-Employment at coal mines showed a further improvement, and was good on the whole; it was only fair, however, in the Lancashire and Cheshire and Bristol districts, and slack in the Forest of Dean coalfield. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25 th November was $1,121,614$, an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of $5 \cdot 5$ per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the
fortnight ended 25 th November was $5 \cdot 50$, as compared with 5.44 fortnight ended 25 th November was 5.50 ,
in October and 4.97 in November, 1921.
At iron mines employment continued slack. In the Cleveland district, though there was some improvement, it was still bad on the whole. At the mines covered by the returns received the numbers employed during the fortnight ended 25 th November showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month; the average number of days worked per week by these mines was $5 \cdot 58$, as compared with $5 \cdot 46$ in October. With lead miners in the Weardale district employment was fair. With limestone quarrymen employment was fairly good in the
Clitheroe and Buxton districts and moderate in the Weardale area, where, however, an improvement was reported. At slate quarries employment continued fairly good, and at quarries producing china clay it was fair.
Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.-In the pig iron industry employment showed a further slight
improvement, but was still bad. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the improvement, but was still bad. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the
number in blast at the with 151 at the end of October, and 85 at the end of November, 1921. In the iron and steel trades employment continued slack generally, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement, however, in the Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, and South Wales and Monmouth districts, and a further improvement in the Cleveland district. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. At the end of November, 493 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to bo in operation as compared with 466 at the end of October. and 443 at the end of November, 1921.
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trader....Employ ment in the engineering trades was again bad during November, but there was a slight improvement with skilled workpeople in many towns; in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades it also continued very bad. In the other metal trades employment continued bad generally, but most sections showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; it was good in the Birmingham hollow-ware trade; fairly good with wireworkers; and fair with needie makers and fish hook makers at Redditch.
T'extile Trades.-In the cotton trade employment was bad, and showed a further decline. Organised short time of 13 hours a

[^6]Week continued in the American spimning section; in the weaving section there was much slackness in all the principal districts, the plain goods trade being particularly depressed. In and showed liade employment continued fair on the whole, month; in the worsted as compared with the previous improvement; with wool trade it showed a further slight was good, and worsted spinners on wool combers employment was good, and worsted spinners on the whole were also well employed. In the hosiery trade employment continued fairly gcod; in the silk trade it was slack in the Macclesfield distryut remained bad, and unemployment in the lace trade employment throughout the industry. In the jute and carpet was prevalent ment was fair, and showed some jute and carpet trades employthe previous month; in the linen improvement as compared with the textile bleachin; in the linen trade it continued slack. In continued slack; with printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued slack; with hosiery dyers, however, it was very good with silk and cotton dyers at Leek and Macclesfield it was good.
Clothing Trades.-Employment in the bespoke branch of the talloring trade, though reported as fair in several districts, De mained slack on the whole; in the ready-made branch it was quiet. In the felt-hat trade employment showed a decline and was bad. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued slack and short time was very prevalent at all the principal employment on the whole showed a slight improvement, but employment on the whole showed a slight decline as compared
with the previous month. In the leather with the previous month. In the leather trades employment also fair in the currying section; it was section. With ine portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather decline with sadde, harness, etc., makers it showed a further Building, Woodworkings and short time working.
ment showed aodworking, etc.-In the building trades employmploymed a decline and was slack on the whole. With painters very bad in mowed a further marked seasonal decline, and was most districts; it was also very bad with builders' brick tra and workpeople on construction of works. In the brick trades employment was moderate, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month.
In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued moderate and much short time was worked; it was fair generally, however, in the furnishing trades, and with brush makers and basket makers; in the mill-sawing and machining trades it was slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.-Employment in the paper trade showed an improvement on the whole compared with the previous month; in some districts, however, the mills were still working intermittently. In the printing trade employment remained slack on the whole; there was a slight improvement in some of the provincial towns, and electrotypers and stereotypers in London reported employment as good. Employment generally continued bad in the bookbinding trade, with a large amount of short time; there was, however, a slight improvement in London.
Pottery and Glass.-Employment in the pottery trade continued bad on the whole, and much short time was worked. In the glass trades employment also remained bad.
Agriculture and Fishing. - The supply of agriculture in England and Wales was adequate for all requirements, and rather more casual labourers were out of employment than was the case during the previous month. In the fishing industry employment continued fairly good on the whole.

Dock Tabour and Seamen.-Employment with dock labourers was moderate, but an improvement was reported at several ports. With seamen it continued slack; it declined generally until after the middle of the month, when some improvement was reported. At the majority of the ports considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.
The following Table shows the percentages unemployed (a) among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained and (b) among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, month by month during the present year :-


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

## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with net membership of $1,305,750$ (see Note at foot of next column) reported 185,044 (or $14 \cdot 2$ per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1922, compared with 14.0 per cent, at the end of October, 1922 , and $15 \cdot 9$ per cent. at the end of November, 1921.

| Trade. | Membership of Unions reporting at end of November, 1922. | Unemployed at end of November, 1922. |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Per-centage. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Building ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 135,437 | 10,210 | 7.5 | $+0.2$ | $+3.3$ |
| Coal Mining .. ${ }^{\text {che }}$ Ship- | 167,490 | 14,722 | 8.8 | .. $\ddagger$ | -8.1 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding | 454,376 | 123,894 | $27 \cdot 3$ | $-0.3$ | $+0.2$ |
| Miscellaneous Metal | 58,752 | 6,709 | 11.4 | $-0.6$ | $-4.3$ |
| Textiles :- | 70,025 | 4,282 | $6 \cdot 15$ | $+0.3$ | $-20$ |
| Woollen and Worsted | 12,327 | 126 | 1.0 | +0.1 | - 4.4 |
| Other $\quad \ddot{\square}$ | 62,441 | 2,514 | $4 \cdot 0$ | .. | -1.9 |
| Printing, Bookbiuding and Paper .. | 95,743 | 5,046 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $-0.5$ | $-3.1$ |
| Furnishing .. | 34,000 | 1,971 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $-0.1$ | + $0 \cdot 1$ |
| Woodworking | 50,588 | 3,593 | $7 \cdot 1$ | -0.8 | -3.1 |
| Clothing:- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Clothing | 45,468 | 3,207 1,322 | $4 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 9$ | + 0.3 <br> +0.3 | -0.1 -3.3 |
| Leather | 6,933 | 546 | 7.9 | -0.5 | -3.8 |
| Glass. | 1,221 | 37 | $3 \cdot 0$ | - 1.0 | - 1.6 |
| Pottery | 31,000 | 5,500 | $17 \cdot 7$ | + 0.4 | +67 |
| Tobaccoll | 4,459 | 1,365 | $30 \cdot 6$ | $-1.0$ | + 8.4 |
| Total | 1,305,750 | 185,044 | 14.2 | $+0.2 t$ | $-1 \cdot 7$ |

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

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

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYER;' RETURNS.

Information as to the state of employment in certain industries in November, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below. Further details are given on pages 483-487.
(a) Certain Mining and Metal Trades.


| Trade. |  | Number of Workpeople Employed. |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Week ended 25th Nov. 1922. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (一) on a |  | Week ended 25th Nov.,1922 1922. | $\text { Inc. }(+) \text { or }$$\text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a }$ |  |
|  |  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | Year $\text { ago. } 7$ |
| Textiles :- Cotton |  |  | Per cent. $+0.2$ | Per cent. | ${ }^{\boldsymbol{E}}$ | Per cent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Woollen | $\because$ | 99,991 16,369 | + 0.2 -0.4 | + 37 +9.6 | 171,080 | - 7.0 | -15.5 |
| Worsted | ". | 30,155 | +0.6 +0.6 | + 9.6 +12.2 | 34,994 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +17.0 +4.9 |
| Boot and Shoe | .. | 51,351 | + 0.2 | +3.3 | 111,758 | +1.5 | $+2 \cdot 1$ $+2 \cdot 1$ |
| Pottery.. | $\cdots$ | 11,834 | +0.7 +0. | -3.5 | 22,122 | +0.8 + | -23.6 |
| Brick .. | .. | 6,114 | +02 +02 | -16.3 | 14,127 | +0.9 | -32.6 |
| Total | .. | 215,814 | $+0.1$ | $+4.0$ | 415,295 | -3.3 | $-8.7$ |

[^7]
## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Thick Curve - } & =1922 . \\
\text { Thin Curve - } & =1921 . \\
\text { Thin Dotted Curve .............. } & =\text { Mean of 1912-21. }
\end{array}
$$

$x$ The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Unfen members unemployed, in the months named, during the years $1892-1921$.
(2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORK. PEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT :-

Thick Dotted Curve -=------. 1922.


## NOTE.

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

The figures for insured workpeople relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Free State. Detailed figures are given on page 488.
 numbers empiloyed and wages pald at alinerent datese rolate to the mployed in the various induatrios. The comparisons of


 Iroland.

## COAL MINiNG.

Saploranest during November was good on the whole, and howed a further improvement; ;it was only fair, however, in the tancashire and Cheshire and Bristol districts, and slack in in the Forest of Dean coalfield. As compared with, a yearlack in the
vas a marked improvement. there vas a marked improvement. The average weekly number of
lays $(5.50)$ worked by the pits in there lays (5.50) worked by the pits in tha fortnight ended 25th November showed an increase of 0.06 a day, as compared with he fortnight ended 28 th October, and of $0.5 \overline{5}$ of a day on a year go. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 5 th November showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. on the number $t 2$ sth October, and of 5.5 per cent. on a year ago. The proporion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemploynent books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $4 \cdot 9$ per cent. t 20 th November, as compared with $5 \%$ per cent. at 23 rd. ctober.
The following Table shows, for the principal districts, the otal number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the verage number of days worked by the collieries, as indicatec y the returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling ninerals other than coal are included in the totals.

| Districts. | Total Number ofWage Earners on CollieryBooks at |  |  | Average Number ofDays worked per Weel by the Mines.* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 25 t h \\ y_{1} 192 z_{2}^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or Dec. } \\ (-) \text { as compared } \\ \text { with a } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { ago. }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {agar }}^{\text {Yasar }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Month }}^{\text {ago. }}$ | $\underset{\text { Year }}{\text { ago. }}$ |
| demberla |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60, | $\pm 0.1$ | +113 | ${ }_{5}^{5 \cdot 34}$ |  |  |
|  | 111 | + 0.3 | + 4 | ${ }_{5 \cdot 54}^{55}$ | (01 |  |
| West Yorkshire | 1004.233 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { +1.4 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $5 \cdot 07$ | .11 |  |
| Derbysuire |  | +0.7 | + | ${ }_{5}^{5} 5$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{21,537}^{21,599}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +0.7 \\ & +0.8 \end{aligned}$ | + 1.0 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | +0.40 |  |
| -und sala |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glouct and Kent and Kent |  |  |  | 5660 |  |  |
| Noth Waies Noü | $\begin{aligned} & 11822 \\ & 2324292923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.1 \\ & +0.8 \\ & +0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5: 565 \\ 5: 68 \\ 5 \cdot 8) \end{gathered}$ | +0.0 | +0.33 |
| England and Wal | 98, | + 0 | + 5 | 5.50 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rest of scoclund | ${ }_{2}^{289799}$ |  | + 4.8 | 5:5 |  |  |
| eotland | 131,879 | +0.7 | +50 | 5.54 | +0.03 | $+0 \cdot$ |
| at Britain | $\stackrel{\text { 1,121,614 }}{ }$ | $+0.6$ | + 5 | 5.50 | +0.06 | +0 |

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the its in the fortnight ended 25 th November was 026 of a day, of hich 0.23 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of rade. In the fortnight ended 28 th October the average time ost was 0.32 of a day, of which 0.27 of a day was due to trans ort difficulties and want of trade. In the fortnight ended 26th Tovember, 1921 , the average time lost was 0.79 of a day, nearly he whole of which was due to the same causes. The yon-windng time was about one-quarter of a day in each period.
The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 25 th November, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at $81,711,700$ tons, compared with $21,207,600$ tons in the four weeks nded 28 th 0 ctober, and with $17,874,800$ tons in the four weeks Ended 26 th November, 1921.
The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of teamers in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke ind manufactured fuel, amounted in November, 1922, to $8,778,503$ ons, or 430,188 tons more than in October.

[^8]
## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

Employment in this industry, though still bad during November,
showed a further impren showed a further improvement.
Out of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end Federation of , as shown by returns collected by the National with 151 of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 162, compared with 151 at the end of October. Of the eleven additional furnaces in blast, six were in the North of England, three in the Midlands and two in South Wales and Monmouth.
18,739 workpeople at the end of November shorms employing of 6.1 per cent. compared end of November showed an increase of October. The follo
The following Table shows the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of November, 1922, October, 1922, and November,
1921, according to returns collected by the Federation :-

| District, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Furnaces } \end{aligned}$ | Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of |  |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) in Nov., on a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nov., 1922. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ | Nov., 1921. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and | 115 | 34 | 31 | 19 |  |  |
| Lancs. | 46 | 16 | 13 | 7 | +3 | $+\quad 9$ |
| Other parts of Lancs, and Yorks., including Sheffield. | 38 | 13 | 13 | 7 | - | + 6 |
| Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants. | 73 | 31 | 29 | 18 | $+2$ | $+13$ |
| Lincolnshire $\quad$ St aff ${ }^{\text {ard }}$ | 22 | 11 | 11 | 2 | - | + 9 |
| a wick. | 58 | 17 | 16 | 9 | +1 | +8 |
| South Wales and Monmouth. | 33 | 8 | 6 | 5 | $+2$ | $+3$ |
| Total (England ) and Wales) | 385 | 130 | 119 | 67 | +11 | $+63$ |
| Scotland | 102 | 32 | 32 | 18 | - | $+14$ |
| Total | 487 | 162 | 151 | 85 | +11 | $+77$ |

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

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

Employment was fairly good in these trades during November and showed an improvement on the previous month. As compared with a year ago it showed a marked improvement. At the end of November 493 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 466 at the end of October and with 443 in November, 1921.
The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at the Employment Exchanges, was 2,697 at 20 th November, as compared with 3,224 at 23 rd October.

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

| Works. | Number of Works Open |  |  | Number of Mills in Operation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | At end of 1922. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | Year ago. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | Year ago. |
| Tinplate .. Steel Sheet . | 74 15 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\quad 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\quad 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 375 118 | +15 <br> +12 | $\begin{array}{r}+34 \\ +16 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 89 | $+5$ | $+7$ | 493 | $+27$ | $+50$ |

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

## IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

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

According to Returns received from firms employing 67,728 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 25 th November (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case), showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. on the previous month, and of 11.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open in the week was $5 \cdot 1$, the same as a month ago ; a year ago it was 4.8\%.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates under comparison :-

|  | No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns. |  |  | Aggregate number of Shifts.* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week 25th Nov.,1922. | Inc. ( + ) or <br> Dec. ( - ) as compared with a |  | Week 25th Nov.,1922. | Inc. $(+)$ or <br> Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Daparmen |  | Per cent. | Per cent. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Open Hearth Melting Furnaces | 6,458 | -17 | + 1.6 | 36,627 | + 0.3 | + 2.7 |
| Crucible Furnaces .. | 290 | +24.5 | +51.8 | 1,276 | a +50.3 +8.2 | + 70.6 |
| Bessemer Converters ... | 500 3,780 | + 59 <br> $+\quad 4$ | + | 15,592 | + 8.2 <br> $+\quad 3$ | + |
| Rolling Mills ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 23,726 | + 0.5 | +12.2 | 112396 | + 1.6 | +20.3 |
| Forging and Pressing .. | 2,718 | +0.1 | - 4.6 -10.3 | 12.067 | - 8.2 | $\begin{array}{r}7.1 \\ \hline \quad 2.4\end{array}$ |
| Founding . ${ }_{\text {Otments }}$. | 7,693 | -2.3 +6.4 | - 10.3 $-\quad 2.2$ | 39,679 30,562 | + <br> $+\quad 26$ <br> $+\quad 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ( } \\ +\quad 2.4 \\ +\quad 1.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mechanics, Labourers... | 17,132 | + 0.0 | + 3.4 | 97,585 | + 0.0 | +10.9 |
| Total | 67,728 | +02 | + 4.8 | 347,833 | +111 | + 11.2 |
| Districts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northumberland and Durham .. |  |  | -11.9 |  |  | $-11.4$ |
| Cleveland .. $\quad .$. | 6,902 | +13.3 | -10.9 | 38,500 | +13.2 | 6.5 |
| Sheffield and Rotherham | 17,348 | +111 | + $5 \cdot 5$ | 87,783 | + 6.2 | + 21.6 |
| Leede, Bradford, etc. .. | 2,409 | -14.9 | -228 | 11,289 | -18.5 | - 25.6 |
| Cumberland, Lancs. and | 6,107 | - 38 | -17.7 | 30,368 | - 4.4 | - 15.2 |
| Staffordshire $\quad \because \quad .$. | 6,342 | - 10.0 | + $23 \cdot 1$ | 32,407 | -12.2 | + 22.7 |
| Other Midland Counties | 3,798 7,652 |  | +30.9 +50.7 |  |  |  |
| Total, England and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 56,663 \\ & 11,075 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.2 \\ +\quad 4.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +\quad 3 \cdot 4 \\ & +126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293,344 \\ 54,489 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +9.6 \\ & +207 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 67,728 | + 02 | $+4.8$ | 347,833 | $+1.1$ | +112 |

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

## FNGINEERING.

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

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

[^9]The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed, according to the Unem ployment Insurance records, at 20 th November as compared with 23rd October :-

| Divisions. | Number of Unemployment Buoks remaining 20th November, 1922. | Percentage of Unemploy. ment at 201 h November, 1822. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(t) \text { or } \\ \text { Dec. ( }) \text { In } \\ \text { percentagean } \\ \text { compared } \\ \text { witin 2rd } \\ \text { October, 19ge } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales <br> Northern Ireland | 23,672 13,476 9,633 45,83 61,83 4,34 46,126 46,62 2,621 3,251 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 177 \\ & 157 \\ & 20 \cdot 9 \\ & 26 \cdot 8 \\ & 21-9 \\ & 26 \cdot 4 \\ & 19 \cdot 5 \\ & 27 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =0.1 \\ & =0.1 \\ & +0 . \\ & +0.1 \\ & +=11 \\ & =1.5 \\ & -0.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Great Britain and } \\ \text { Northern Ireland } \end{array}\right\}$ | 254,925 | $22 \cdot 1$ | + 02 |
| $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Males } & . . & . . \\ \text { Females } & . . & . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 248,522 \\ 6,103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \cdot 1 \\ 8.5 \end{array}$ | $\pm 0.8$ |

## SHIPBUILDING.

Employment in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades was very bad during November and rather worse than in the previons month. Some prospects of improvement were reported, however, orders for new vessels having been placed at a number of ports.
The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose Unemployment Insurance Books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 20th November :-

| Divisions. | Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 20th November, 1922. | Percentage of Unemployment at 20th November, 1922. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ in percentages as compare , with 23 rd October, 182. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London .. |  | $23-2$ |  |
| South-Eastern . | 2,308 | 20.8 | +1.5 |
| South-Western .. | 9,393 | $21 \cdot 1$ | + 05 |
| Midlands .. .. | 251 | 26.7 | +2.2 |
| North-Eastern . | 40,815 | 43-9 | + 14 |
| North-Western .. | 19,463 | $42 \cdot 3$ | $-0.1$ |
| Wales | 42,786 6,078 | 35.9 | +3.1 |
| Northern Ireland | 9,550 | 28.7 | - 07 |
| Great Britain and |  |  |  |
| Northern Ireland $f$ | 134,706 | $37 \cdot 6$ | $+1.3$ |
| Males | 134,127 | 88.0 | $+1.2$ |
| Females | 579 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $+1 \cdot 1$ |

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

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

## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

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

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.9 on the 20th November, as compared with $3 \cdot 3$ per cent, on the 23 rd Outober.

## WOOLLEN TRADE.

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

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

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

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week onded Nov.,1922. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec, $(-)$ on a |  | Week ended 25thNov.,1922. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | Month ago. | Year ago.* |
| Departments. <br> Wool Sorting Spinning Wearing Other Departments Not Specified | 367 <br> 3,877 <br> 6,351 <br> 4,888 <br> 886 | Per <br> cent. <br> +0.3 <br> $\pm 0.2$ <br> $\pm$ <br> 1.0 <br>  <br>  0.1 | Per <br> cent. <br> $+5 \cdot 2$ <br> $+17 \cdot 2$ <br> +7.1 <br> $+6 \cdot 5$ <br> $+15 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{L}_{89} \\ 8,164 \\ 12,53 \\ 11,411 \\ 2,177 \end{array}$ | Per cent. $\pm 3.7$ $\pm 1.2$ $=1.2$ $=1.7$ -3.2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +8.8 \\ +2.8 \\ +19.9 \\ +12.7 \\ +10.3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 16,369 | - 0.4 | + 9.6 | 34,994 | - 1.4 | +17.0 |
| Districts. <br> Huddersfield District .. <br> Leeds District <br> Dewsbury and Batley | 969 1,457 | $=199$ -5.3 | $\begin{aligned} & +8 \cdot 9 \\ & +18 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,531 \\ & 3,276 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 -7.2 | $\begin{aligned} & +18.7 \\ & +14 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| District <br> Other Parts of ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Wesit | 1,486 | $+10$ | + 199 | 3,329 | + $2 \cdot 6$ | +14.0 |
| Riding .. .. .. | 1,918 | +0.4 <br> + | +1.8 | 4,573 | - 0.2 | +13.2 |
| Total, West Riding Scotland <br> Other Districts | $\begin{aligned} & 5,830 \\ & 5,297 \\ & 5,242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} =1.3 \\ = & 1.1 \\ + & 1.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline+6.6 \\ & +17.6 \\ & +\quad 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,709 \\ & 11,054 \\ & 10,231 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =1.6 \\ & =0.8 \\ & =1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +14.8 \\ +43.1 \\ -0.1 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 16,369 | - 0.4 | + 96 | 34,994 | - 1.4 | +17.0 |

In the week ended the 25th November about 17 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time to the extent of $8 \frac{1}{2}$ hours a week on the average,

> WORSTED TRADE.

There was a further slight improvement in this trade during the month. Employment continued good with wool sorters and wool combers. Worsted spinners were very well employed on the whole, although there was still room for improvement in the section spinning crossbred wool. In the weaving section an improvement was reported in the Bradford coating trade, but there was little change in the dress goöds trade. Employment in the men's wear trade in Leeds, Halifax and Huddersfield also showed some improvement. On the whole, however, employment in worsted weaving, though showing a marked improvement over last year, remained less busy than in worsted pinning.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates under comparison :-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weok } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 25th } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 25th 1922. | Inc. $(+)$ or <br> Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manth } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Departments. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Wool sortily and |  |  | + 10.5 | 12,620 |  |  |
| Spinning .. .. .. | 15,147 | + 1.0 | +10.3 | 25,021 | + 0.5 | + 0.9 |
| Weaving .̈. | 5,454 | + 06 | +179. | 11,685 |  | + $24 \cdot 4$ |
| Other Departments Not specified | 2,860 | $\begin{array}{r}+2.1 \\ \hline+\quad 1.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +13.5 | 7,361 4,527 | + 1.0 | + 3.3 <br> 1.4 |
| Not speeified .. | 2,243 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 30,155 | + 06 | +12.2 | 61,214 | + 0.9 | $+4 \cdot 9$ |
| Districts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Keighley District.. .. | 15,579 | + | + +6.2 | 10,831 | + <br> +0.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 8.2 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Halifax District .. ... | 2,815 | + 0.1 | + 3.8 | 5,457 | + 0.1 | - 8.4 |
| Huddersfield District .: | 3,110 | + 0.5 | + 36.0 | 6,248 | + $4 \cdot 4$ | + 29.4 |
| Riding .. .. | 2,107 | 0.8 | + 6.5 | 3,698 | - 4.0 | - 78 |
| Total, West Riding .. Other Districts | 28,683 | $\overline{+0.6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +12 \cdot 3 \\ & +10 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,590 \\ 2,624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm \quad 1.0 \\ & \pm \quad 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 析 } \\ +3.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 30,155 | +06 | +12.2 | 61,214 | + 0.9 | + 4 |

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

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were $22,877,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. in November, 1922, compared with $28,835,500 \mathrm{lbs}$. in October, 1922 , and $37,721,400 \mathrm{lbs}$. in November, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were $4,938,300 \mathrm{lbs}$, compared with $4,862,100 \mathrm{lbs}$. in October, 1922, and $4,338,300 \mathrm{lbs}$. in November, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were $16,372,900$ square yards, compared with $12,775,400$ in October, 1922, and 10,978,400 square yards in November, 1921.
The exports of blankets were 59,971 pairs, 84,775 pairs and 37,907 pairs in November, 1922, October, 1922, and November, 1921, respectively.

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


## DURING November COTTON TRADE

ning and in the weaving continued bad both in the spin October. In the section of sections, and was worse than in ning American cotton organised spinning trade engaged in spinhours' stoppage a week, continued time, to the extent of 13 the weaving section there continued throughout the month. In districts, the plain goods trade much slackness in all the principal
The percentage of workpeople being particularly depressed the unemployment books lodged unemployed, as indicated by 8.4 on the 20th October.
In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts emthan a year nued bad in the spinning section, and was worse in addition to the there was much short and irregular time, In the weaving organised short time in the American section. in the velyet $g$ section also employment continued bad, except
At Bolton employment where was a slight improvement. and weavers, and worse was reported as bad with both spinners in the spinning section than in October; at Leigh it was fair In the Burnley district employment good as in October. as bad, and worse than in October ; with weavers was reported looms was estimated at about 65 per; the total production of the Blackburn, Preston at about 65 per cent. of the normal. In the Blackburn, Preston and Darwen districts employment with weavers was slack, and worse than in October; at Blackburn nearly 18,000 looms, or over 19 per cent, of the total number in he district, were stopped during November.
those employers who furnished res the information received from comparison :-
cho furnished returns for the three dates under
thom

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 25th Nov., 1922. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a |  | Week ended 25th Nov., 1922. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ago. | Year ago. |  | Month ago.* | Year ago. ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| DEPARTMENTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparing.. .. | 13,280 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cent. } \\ & +1 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cent. } \\ & +\quad 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 20,740 }}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cent. } \\ -3.7 \end{gathered}$ | cent. |
| Spinning .. | 24,283 | + 0.7 | + <br> $+\quad 12$ | 39,915 | - 4.7 | -22.0 -18.4 |
| Weaving | 42,281 | + 0.2 | + 6.2 | 68,467 | - 9.6 -9.6 | -18.4 -12.4 |
| Other | 9,709 | + 0.3 | $+\quad 0.7$ $+\quad$ | 22,553 | - 4.1 | $-12 \cdot 4$ -15.9 |
| Not specified | 10,438 | -2.5 | + $4 \cdot 3$ | 19,405 | -9.1 | - 11.5 |
| Total | 99,991 | + 0.2 | $+37$ | 171,080 | $-7.0$ | $-15 \cdot 5$ |
| DISTRICTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ashton $\quad \ddot{\mathrm{G}}$. $\quad .$. | 4,465 | + 1.8 | + 8.9 | 7,591 | $+0.1$ | $-10.6$ |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde |  | - $1 \cdot 1$ | $+1.0$ |  |  |  |
| Oldham. | 10,165 | + $4 \cdot 1$ | + 10 $+\quad 0$ | 17,156 | - 3.6 | -19.9 -30.7 |
| Bolton and Leigh ... | 16,958 | + 1.5 | + 6.4 | 28,744 | -6.5 | - 10.9 |
| Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Todmorden .. .. | 9,131 | $-0.4$ | $-2.4$ | 14,799 | - 3.5 | $-15.2$ |
| Manchester ... .. | 6,841 | $-0.4$ | + 0.9 | 10,672 | -7.5 | -17.9 |
| Preston and Chorley.. | 7,425 | + 0.1 | + 9.7 | 12,350 | $-10.4$ | - 6.5 |
| Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen | 10,680 | - 26 | $-5.0$ | 19,464 | $-10 \cdot 7$ | $-21 \cdot 3$ |
| Burnley,Padiham,Colne and Nelson | 13,603 | $-0.4$ | $+7 \cdot 1$ | 27,254 | $-6.5$ | $-13.2$ |
| Other Lancashire |  |  | $+71$ | 27,254 | $-65$ | $-13.2$ |
| Towns .. - | 4,537 | - $2 \cdot 4$ | $+27 \cdot 6$ | 7,700 | $-7 \cdot 7$ | + 9.4 |
| Yorkshire Towns | 4,627 | -0.9 | + 1.0 | 7,888 | -8.1 | - 10.9 |
| Other Districts .. | 5,164 | $+0.8$ | $+1.7$ | 7,706 | $-9.2$ | $-14.4$ |
| Total | 99,991 | $+0.2$ | $+37$ | 171,080 | $-7.0$ | $-15 \cdot 5$ |

In the week ended the 25 th November about 31 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of about 15 hours a week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were $178,486,500 \mathrm{lbs}$. in November, 1922, compared with $119,382,300 \mathrm{lbs}$. in the previous month, and with $183,805,200 \mathrm{lbs}$. in November, 1921.
The exports of cotton yarn were $15,113,600 \mathrm{lbs}$. in November, 1922, compared with $16,031,700$ lbs. in October, 1922, and $20,619,400 \mathrm{lbs}$. in November, 1921.
The exports of cotton piece goods were $398,726,300$ square yards, as compared with $353,654,000$ square yards in the previous month, and with $363,633,000$ square yards in November, 1921.

## BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

During November employment in this trade continued slack and short time was prevalent at all the principal centres. A few districts showed a slight improvement, but in the majority of districts there was little change, or employment showed a slight decline, as compared with October. The improvement reported last month in Scotland was not maintained, employment being slack at all the principal centres except Kilmarnock, where it was fair.
The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $7 \cdot 0$ or the 20th November, as compared with 6.6 on the 23 rd October.

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

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

|  | Number of Work people. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & 25 . \mathrm{h} \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1922. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. ( }+ \text { ) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 25th } \\ & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { 1922. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { agog. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | Year. ago.* |
| England and Wales :- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\boldsymbol{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { rer } \\ \text { ceut. } \end{gathered}$ | Per ceut. |
| London | $\begin{aligned} & 1,956 \\ & \hline, 0 \end{aligned}$ | + 2.2 | 1.0 $+\quad 3.8$ | 4,577 | $\begin{array}{\|} \hline 2.5 \\ +\quad 57 \end{array}$ | $\mp \begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 8 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leicester Country Dis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,748 6,654 | = 0.6 | ( ${ }^{10.0}$ | 6,044 14,122 | - 1.2 | -17.3 -7.3 |
| Northampton  <br> District Country <br> Dis .. | 7,767 | - 1.6 | + 3.6 | 16,774 | - $5 \cdot 5$ | - 7.4 |
|  |  | 1 <br> $=$ <br> $=$ | + 1.1 $+\quad 4.1$ | 7,579 4.745 | - 3.6 | - 6.4 |
| Stafford and District .. | 4,453 | - 0.4 | $+\quad 4.1$ +157 $+\quad .7$ | 4,745 8,262 | + 2.7 +6.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Bristol and Kingswood | 2,929 | + 12 | + 9.7 $+\quad 5.1$ | 5,088 | + 4.8 | + 19 +19 |
|  | 1,787 |  | + $5 \cdot 1$ | 3,955 | - 1.8 | + 6.1 |
| Rossendare Valley) | 3,829 | $+1.4$ | +18.0 | 8,876 | $-3.6$ | +12.3 |
| $\underset{\text { Birmict }}{\text { trict }}$.. and Dis- | 1,030 | $+0.1$ | + $4 \cdot 4$ | 1,948 | - 3.4 | - 1.6 |
| Other parts of England and Wales | 1,471 | 0.1 | + $2 \cdot 1$ | 2,845 | + 2.3 | 0. |
| England and Wales .- | 48,763 | -0.1 | +377 | 106,278 | 1.3 | 2 |
| Scotland | 2,588 | - 1.8 | 4.0 | 5,480 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 2.8 |
| Total | 51,351 | - 0.2 | $+3 \cdot 3$ | 111,758 | - 1.5 | $-2.1$ |

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

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

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

Employment in these trades showed a general decline during November, and was very slack on the whole, although it was reported as fairly good with certain occupations in some districts. Short-time working was reported from several centres. The percentage unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books remaining lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 184 for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 20th November, as compared with $16 \cdot 6$ at 23 rd October; an increase in the percentage was also recorded in each of the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below, the increase again being most marked in the London division.

Employment with painters showed a further and marked seasonal decline, and was very bad in most districts. A decline was also noticeable with each of the other occupations concerned, and employment was generally slack with skilled building trade operatives and very bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works.
The following. Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 20th November, and the increases in the percentages as compared with 23 rd October:-

| Occupation. | Number of Unemplovment Books Remaining Lodged at 20th Nov., 1922. | Percentage of Unemployment at 20th Nov., 1922. 1922. | Inc. (+) or Dec. ( - ) in percentage as compared with 23 rd Oct., 1922. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building Trade. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Carpenters } \\ \text { Bricklayers } & \text {.. }\end{array}$ | 13,382 6111 | 9.9 | $+0.9$ |
| Masons .. . .. .. | 2,051 | $8 \cdot 6$ | + |
| Slaters .. .. .. .. | 561 | 10.0 | + 0.7 |
| Plasterers .. .. | 1,875 | $10 \cdot 9$ | +17 |
| Painters .. .. .. .. | 25,045 | 21.8 | +5.3 |
| Plumbers . .. .. | 3,880 | $10 \cdot 4$ | + 0.5 |
| Labou ers of above .. | 63.513 | 23.2 | +1.6 |
| All other occupations | 19,952 | 20.0 | + 0.8 |
| Total | 136,370 | 177 | +18 |
| Construction of Works. |  |  |  |
| Navvies .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | 9,477 | $26 \cdot 9$ | $+2.0$ |
| All other occupations | 16,086 | 20.8 | +10 |
| Total | 25,563 | $22 \cdot 7$ | $+1 \cdot 3$ |
| Grand Total | 161,933 | 18.4 | +18 |
| London Divisions. |  |  |  |
| South-Eastern... ... .. | 17,564 | 13.9 | +2.3 +1.9 |
| South Western ... .. | 16,263 | 15.0 | +1.4 |
| ${ }_{\text {Norilh-Eastern }}{ }^{\text {Midlands }} \quad \stackrel{-}{*}$ | 19,040 21,828 | 19.5 19.7 | + 1.2 +1.9 |
| North-Western ... $\quad$. | 22,380 | 19.4 | +1.8 |
| $\underset{\text { Sales }}{\text { Scolland }}$. ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 16,710 6645 | 19.3 | +199 |
| Wales $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern }{ }^{\text {İreland }} \text { a .. }\end{aligned}$ | 6,645 4,180 | 17.6 31.7 | + 0.3 +1.4 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ireland .. .. .. | 161,933 | $18 \cdot 4$ | +18 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mates }}^{\text {Mates }}$.. .. .. |  |  |  |
| Females .. .. .. | ${ }_{312}$ | 4.7 | + 0.5 |

[^10]Employment in the brick trade continued moderate, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. It was slack generally in the Yorkahire and Peterborough dis. tricts. In the pressed brick section of the trade employment wae reported to be good in the Bedford district. As compared with a year ago employment generally showed a marked decline.
The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged ai Employment Exchanges at 20th November, 1922, was 14.6 per cent., as compared with 13.8 per cent. at 23 rd October.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates under comparison :-

| Districts. | Number of Workpeople |  |  | Tolal Wages Paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & \text { 25ih } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & \text { 1922. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Weekende.$25 t h$Nov.,1922. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(t) \text { or } \\ \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago } \end{aligned}$ | Year ago.* |
| Northern Countigs, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire | 1,586 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & +0.9 \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. cent. -16.8 | $\frac{\boldsymbol{x}}{\mathbf{x}, 781}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +5^{\circ} .5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ -33.1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties | 3,430 | $+0.8$ | $-17 \cdot 5$ | 7,873 | $+07$ | $-385$ |
| South and South-West Counties and Wales | 1,010 | -2.5 | -10.6 | 2.276 | -42 | $-27 \cdot 3$ |
| Scotland .. .. | 88 | - $5 \cdot 4$ | $-18.2$ | 197 | -12.8 | -379 |
| Total | 6,114 | + 02 | -16.3 | 14,127 | + 0-9 | $-32 \cdot 5$ |

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

## POTTERY TRADES.

Employment in the pottery trades during November continued bad on the whole, and much short time was worked.
The percentage of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.2 at 20 th November, as compared with 10.7 at 23 rd October.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three dates under comparison :-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ented 25 th Nov., 1922. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week <br> -nded <br> 25th <br> Nov., <br> 1922. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { ago. } \end{gathered}$ | Year ago. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ | Year <br> ngo.* |
|  |  | Per ceut. | Per cent. | $\pm$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yer } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. |
| Branches. | 1,481 | $-2.1$ | - 117 | 2,437 | - 0.8 |  |
| Earthenware Manufacture | 8.698 | + 07 | - 1.1 | 16,536 | + 05 | -20-4 |
| un:pecified) | 1.661 | + 3.5 | - 78 | 3,149 | + 322 | -178 |
| Total | 11,834 | + 07 | -3.5 | 22,122 | + 0.8 | $-236$ |
| Distriots. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Districts .. | 2,956 | + 1.8 | - 3.5 | 6,292 | + $3 \cdot 4$ | -152 |
| Total | 11,834 | $+07$ | $-3.5$ | 22,122 | + 0.8 | $-236$ |

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

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

Employment among dock labourers during November was moderate; it showed an improvement at several ports as commoderate; 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 Doeks and at Principal Wharves in London. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In Docks. |  |  | At Wharves making Returus | Total <br> Docks and Principal Wharves. |
|  | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { By } \\ & \text { Shyp- } \\ & \text { owners, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Week euded- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4th Nov., 1922 | 5,355 | 2,137 | 7,492 | 7,799 | 15,591 |
| 11th $\quad$ | 5,278 | 1,870 | 7,148 | 7,806 | 15,979 |
| 18th $\quad$ " | 5,641 5,863 | 2,532 2,886 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,173 \\ & 8,749 \end{aligned}$ | 7,806 8,054 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,979 \\ & 16,803 \end{aligned}$ |
| Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Nov.. 1922 | 5,534 | 2,356 | 7,890 | 7,864 | 15,754 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average for Oct 1922.. | 5,360 | 2,306 | 7,666 | 7,705 | 15,371 |
| Average for Nov., 1921 | 5,994 | 2,655 | 8,649 | 8,505 | 17,158 |

## THE MINISTRY OF

Tilbury.-The mean daily number of dock labourers employed month, and with 1,444 in November, with 958 in the previous Rat 1921.
Fast Coast.-On the Tyne employment was fairly good and better than a month ago, but at Blyth it had declined and was was good on coal shipments, but slack on At Hull employment was good on coal shıpments, but slack on other work. It was fair at Middlesbrough, and moderate to slack at Grimsby and
other East Coast ports.
Southern and Western Ports.-Employment continued fair at Plymouth, and was fairly good at Swansea and Bristol, where it had improved. At other South Wales ports it varied from good to slack, but showed a tendency to improve.
At Liverpool employment was moderate. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed there during the four weeks ended 27 th November, 1922, was 15,140 , compared with 14,558 in the five weeks ended 30th October, 1922, and 15,037 in the corresponding period of last year.

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

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 20th November, 1922, was $18 \cdot 9$, as compared with $19 \cdot 7$ at 23rd October, 1922.

## SEAMEN.

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

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as inducated by the unemployment wooks lodged at Employment Exchanjus was 20.8 at 20th November, as compared with 19.9 at 23 rd October. On the Thames employment was moderate during November, and showed a slight decline as compared with the preceding month. The demand for men was moderate on the Tyne and very dull on the Wear at the beginning of the month, but showed an improvement in the latter part of the month in each case. Employment was very quiet on the Tees and moderate, but somewhat better at the end of the month, at Hull. The demand for men at Southampton improved during November, and was reported as fair at the close of the month. Employment at Bristol was quiet, and the demand at Avonmouth was fair at the end of November. At Cardiff and Swansea employment showed a decline on the whole, and was reported as moderate and quiet respectively at the end of the month. The demand at Newport fluctuated and was reported to be fair at the end of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey employment declined somewhat until about the end of the month, when it improved and was described as moderate.

On the Clyde employment fluctuated and showed a decline on the whole, being quiet at the close of the month; at Leith it was reported as slack. The demand at Belfast was poor.
The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during November.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Principal Ports.} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Number of Seamen ${ }^{\text {e }}$ shipped in} <br>
\hline \& \multirow{2}{*}{Nov.,} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(-)$ one} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Eleven months ended} <br>
\hline \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Month } \\
\text { ago. }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Year } \\
& \text { ago. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Nov., 1922. \& Nov., 1921. <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{ENGLAND \& WALES:}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Tyne Ports
Sunderland

a \& \& - 244 \& - 118 \& 18,673
1,849 \& 15,265
1,818 <br>
\hline Sunderland Middlesbrough .. $\quad .$. \& 104
291
1 \& = 284 \& - 123 \& 1,8207 \& 3,399 <br>
\hline Hull... .. .. \& 1,451 \& - 71 \& + 352 \& 14,959 \& 12,334 <br>
\hline Grimsby ... \& \& - 2 \& - 1 \& 210 \& 88 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Bristol ChannelBristol $\dagger$ Newport, Mon. Cardifft Swansea ..} \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 789 \& ₹ 270 \& - 9 \& 9,391 \& 6,258 <br>
\hline \& 3,129 \& + 308 \& + 292 \& 34,469 \& 22,190 <br>
\hline \& -702 \& $+\quad 76$ \& + 251 \& 6,987 \& 4,662 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Other Ports- |
| :--- |
| Liverpool.. |
| London |
| Southampton |
| $\because$ |
| $\because$ |} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
12,043 \\
6,633 \\
9,513
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ = \\ \hline 100 \\ -1,077 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
+2,032 \\
+1,641 \\
+2,641
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 130,841 \\
& 78,734 \\
& 101,246
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
120,963 \\
75,197 \\
71,683
\end{array}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{| SCOTLAND: |
| :--- |
| Leith |
| Kirkcaldy, Methil an $\ddot{d}$ Grangemouth.. |
| Glasgow |} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{514} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{+ 112} \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& + 53 \& 4,009 \& 3,885 <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{177

2,528} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 133 \\
& =\quad 247
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& 2,740 \& 1,167 <br>

\hline \& \& \& + 258 \& 26,782 \& 22,612 <br>
\hline NORTHERN IRELAND: \& 170 \& + 2 \& + 91 \& 2,590 \& 2,324 <br>
\hline Total .. \& 40,281 \& -4,426 \& + 3,910 \& 448,843 \& 373,610 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- It will be understood that the numbers given are
separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
parate engagements, and not of separate
$\dagger$ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
I Including Barry ard Penarth.

LABOUR GAZETTE.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

The number of persons remaining on the " live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland of i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from workwere men, 45,844 boys, 201,418 was $1,437,351$, of whom $1,155,530$ were men, 45,844 boys, 201,418 women, and 34,559 girls. Com-
pared with 30 th October, ther pared with 30th October, there was an increase of 52,042 , which
was distributed as follows:-Men, juveniles, 701.

During the four weeks end vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges war, the number of 33,880 were for men, 14,655 for Exchanges was 58,488 , of which The following Table summarises the and 9,953 for juveniles. during the four weeks ended 27th November, 1922: Exchanges

| Week ended |  | Applications by Employers. | Vacancles Filled. | Applications outstand ing at end of week. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | From Workpeople (Live Register.) | From Employers |
| 30th October, 1922 | . | 16,700 | 13,534 | 1,385,309 | 13,668 |
| 6th November, 1922 | $\cdots$ | 16.737 | 14,343 | 1,415,233 |  |
| 20th " | $\cdots$ | 17,284 | 13,927 | 1,426,041 | 12,875 |
| 27th " | $\cdots$ | 17,606 | 15,110 | 1,428,385 | 13,788 |
|  |  |  | 15,108 | 1,437,351 | 13,985 |
| Total (4 weeks) | . | 69,059 | 58,488 | - | - |

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but statistics for the four weeks ended 6th
November are dealt with ber November are dealt with below :-
Applications from Workpeople.-The total number of applica6th November showed workpeople during the four weeks ended oth November showed a daily average of 23,315 -an increase
of 1,640 , or $7 \cdot 6$ per cent., compred of 1,640 , or $7 \cdot 6$ per cent., compared with the daily average of the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 16,398, women for 4,724 , and juveniles for 2,193 -increases of 7.4 per cent., 11.4 per cent., and 1.4 per cent., respectively, in the case of men, women, and juveniles.
Vacancies Notified.-During the four weeks ended 6th November there were 62,701 vacancies notified, representing a daily
average of 2,612 , as compared with 2,289 during average of 2,612 , as compared with 2,289 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 1,282 were for men, 839 for women, and 491 for juveniles.

Vacancies Filled. -The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 50,881 -a daily average of 2,120 , as compared with 1,826 during the previous statistical month. The average daily number of vacancies filled by men and juveniles increased by 32.2 per cent. and 11.4 per cent., respectively, compared with the month ended 9th October; while there was a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the case of women.
Juveniles.-During the period, 27,164 applications were received from boys, and 25,487 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 5,207 , and 4,536 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls 6,571 vacancies were notified, and 5,536 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles $19 \cdot 1$ per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.
Statistics relating to Building Trades (men) and to Domestic Service occupations (women) for the four weeks ended 6th November, have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below:-
In the building trades 5,645 vacancies were notified for men and 4,943 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were: Carpenters, 1,465 vacancies notified, and 1,298 filled; bricklayers, 1,027 vacancies notified, and 825 filled; painters, 973 vacancies notified, and 890 filled; and builders' labourers, 947 vacancies, and 905 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was $118,737 \dagger$ at 6 th November, compared with 108,493 $\dagger$ at 9th October.
The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the four weeks ended 6th November, was $11,533-$ vice during the 57 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for women. Of this number, 5,359 were for resident domestic servants, 2,257 for non-resident domestic servants, 2,818 for charvants, 2,257 for non-resident 51 for waitresses; other domestic occupations
women, and 591 for accounting for 508.
Of the 7,345 vacancies filled (about 54 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by women), 2,282 were placings in resident vacancies service, 1,745 as non-resident, 2,456 as charwomen, and 473 as waitresses.
The total number of women remaining registered on 6th November for work in the domestic services was 34,373 , compared with 31,986 on 9th October.
The figures above, except those in the first three paragraphs, are exclusive of casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations dur
6 th November was

- The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 27 th Great Britain alone, as aireth Nive Registers $1,122.000$ men, 186,000 women,
November there were on the November there were on the with $1,40 t, 200$ men, 311,400 women, and 108,200
and 79,000 juveniles, compared juveniles at loth January, 1922
$\dagger$ Workmen on short time are not included.


# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. 

Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, substantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in 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 emuneration 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 unem ployment, 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 continuons unemployment for this purpose. Persons employed in establish. ments 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


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


## TRADE DISPUTES.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of trade disputes involving a stoppago of work, ereported to to the of trade
mepart. ment as beginning in November in Great Britain to the Depart.
Ireland, was 34 , as compared with 39 Northern Ireland, was 34 , as compared with 32 in the previous month, and
71 in November, 1921. In these noer 71 in November, 1921. In these new disputes about 6,000 workinvolved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishle indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where
the disputes occurred, though not themsel the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the dis-
putes). In addition, about 2,000 worls putes). In addition, about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that
month. The number of new and old disputes in November was thus 55 , involving obout 9000 in progress in November was thus 55 , involving about 9,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during November of 68,000 working days.
The number of disputes in progress in November, the number of workpeople involved in such disputes, and the time lost part of 1917 . The followi
The following Table classifies the disputes in progress in November, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all the disputes

| Groups of Industries. | Number of Disputes in progress in November. |  |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Dis. putes in progress in Nov. | Aggregate <br> Duration <br> inWorking <br> Days <br> of all Dis. <br> putes in <br> progress in <br> Nov. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Started before 1st Nov. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Nov. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Mining \& Quarrying | 3 | 9 | 12 | 3,800 | 19,000 |
| and shipbuilding | 1 | 5 | 13 | 2,200 |  |
| Transport ${ }_{\text {Other Trades... }}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | 5 13 | ${ }^{6}$ | , 800 | 8,000 |
| $\underset{\text { Employees of Public }}{\text { Authorities }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Authorities .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1,100 | 16,000 |
| Total, Nor., 1922 .. | 21 | 34 | 55 | 9,100 | 68,000 |
| Total, Oct., 1992 | 25 | 32 | 57 | 13,500 | 186,000 |
| Total, Nov., 1921 - | 45 | 71 | 116 | 34,500 | 298,000 |

Causes.- Of the 34 disputes beginning in November, 17, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6 , directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN
persons; 4, directly the employment of particular classes or working arrangemy involving 200 workpeople, on details of oin questions of Trade Union principle. Results.-Settlements Union principle.
putes, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, and of 17 new dispurectly involving 700 workpeople. Of these and 8 old disputes, involving 600 workpeople, were settled in disputes, 5 , directly people; 12, directly involving 2700 settled in favour of the workemployers; and 8, directly ing 2,700 workpeople, in favour of the promised. In the case of one small 1,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one small dispute work was resumed
pending negotiations.

Totals for First
The following Table gives comparas of 1921 and $1922 . \dagger$ occurring in Great Britain and Northative statistics of disputes eleven months of 1921 and 1922 :-

| Groups of Industries. | Jan. to Nov., 1921. |  |  | Jan. to Nov., 1922. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\|$Number <br> of Work. <br> people <br> involved <br> in all <br> Disputes <br> in <br> progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes progress. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Number } \\ \text { of Work- } \\ \text { people } \\ \text { involved } \\ \text { in all } \\ \text { Disputes } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { progress. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |
| Building . Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying | $\begin{gathered} 123 \\ 99 \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,000 \\ 1,226,000 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 525,000 \\ 72,584,000 \\ 254,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 142 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 114,000 \\ 8,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,000 \\ 1,290,000 \\ 137,000 \end{array}$ |
| Engineering <br> Shipbuilding <br> Other Metal <br> Textile <br> Clothing <br> Transport.. <br> Agriculture and <br> Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 33 \\ & 58 \\ & 23 \\ & 28 \\ & 39 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,000 \\ 37,00 \\ 12,000 \\ 379,000 \\ 55,000 \\ 25,000 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 270,000 \\ 3,8828,000 \\ 28,000 \\ 6,927,000 \\ 80,000 \\ 27,000 \\ 118,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 55 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 48 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 262,000 \\ 9,0,00 \\ 13,00 \\ 5,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 8,000 \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,672,000 \\ 3,474,000 \\ 316,000 \\ 66,000 \\ 45,000 \\ 75,000 \\ 54,000 \end{array}$ |
| Printing, Trades | 7 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 12 | 19,000 | 325,000 |
| Woodworking and Furnishing | 34 | 6,000 | 121,000 | 24 | 2,000 | 38.000 |
| Food, etc., Trades <br> Other Trades <br> Employees of Pub <br> lic Authorities | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 86 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 20,000 \\ 7,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000 \\ 279,000 \\ 53,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 36 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \\ & 4,000 \\ & 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,000 \\ 62,000 \\ 105,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 663 | 1,795,000 | 85,606,000 | 535 | 552,000 | 19,893,000 |

Including disputes reported in the area of the Irish Free State, the totals for January to November, 1921, were : disputes, 737; workpeople involved, $1,813,000$; a ggregate duration, $85,857,000$ days. Comparative figures for 1922 are not available.
PROGRESS DURING NOVEMIER, 1922.

| Occupations and Locality. $\ddagger$ | Approximate Number of Work people Involved. |  | Date when Dispute |  | Cause or Object. $\ddagger$ | Result. $\ddagger$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indi-- } \\ & \text { rectly. } \end{aligned}$ | Began. | Ended. |  |  |
| Mining and Quarrying:Coal miners, etc.-Swansea (near). | 761 |  | 6 Nov. | 6 Nov. | For the reinstatement of three surface workers who had been transferred to ot left their work on account of rain | Employers' action in transferring the men in question upheld by Joint Disputes Board. |
| Metal, Enginkering and Shipbuilding Trades:Spring knife grinders, cutlers and finishers-Sheffield. | 500 | .. | 17 July | 3 Nov. | Against proposed reduction in piece-work prices. | New prices and reduced bonus to apply immediately to one section of the work; further reduction in bonus to apply to other sec tions pendiug settlement of prices for those sections, (See also page 493.) |
| Workpeople engaged in the manufacture of nuts and boltsAherton, Lancs. | 450 | - | 4 Nov. | 11 Nov. | Against reduction in wages. | Reduction modified as regards certain classes of workpeople; as regards others, question of wages to be reconsidered, rewithdrawn meantime. (See also page 493.) |
| Moulders (iron pipe manufacture) -Glacgow, Falkirk and Middlesbrough districts. | 235 | 211 | 27 Nov. | .. | Against proposed reduction in wages. | No settlement reported. |
| Transport Trades:Omnibus divers, conductors. cleaners, fitters, etc.-North Durham. | 203 | 103 | 4 Nov. | 10 Nov. | Against reduction in wages without acceptance by employers of a sliding scale arıangement a sliding seale ari ange governing wages for 1923. | Reduction accepted; wages, etc., for 1923 to be subject of negotiations. |
| Eyployess of Public autho- Rrimes:- Tachers (elementary schools)- Gateshead. | 534 | 19 | 1 Nov. | .. | Dispute arising out of proposed reduction of salaries 1 rom Burnham Scale No. III. to scale No. II. | No settlement reported. |
| Employees of Public Health De-partment-City of London. | 557 | .. | 8 Nov. | 9 Nov. | Against proposed reduction in wages and for the increase and stabilisation of the existing minimum wage. | Proposed reduction withdrawn; existing minimum wage to remain unchanged until ist Feb. of the general question of stabilisation. |

[^11]
## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

## Rates of Wages.

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

The groups of trades principally affected are shown below :-

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Group of Trades.} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.} <br>
\hline \& \& Increases. \& Decreases. \& Increases. \& Decreases. <br>
\hline Mining and Quarrying \& .. \& 523,000 \& 1,000 \&  \& <br>
\hline Metal \& .. \& 11,000 \& 277,000 \& 1,200 \& 39,400 <br>
\hline Transport
Other

. \& $\cdots$ \& 150 \& 101,000
191,000 \& \& 7,400 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total \& . \& 534,150 \& 570,000 \& 31,720 \& 69,650 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the mining group the principal increases in wages affected coal miners in Durham and in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, where rates of wages were increased by about 3 per cent. on current rates, and in Northumberland, where there was an increase of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Iron ore miners received increases of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or 1 d , per shift in Cumberland, and of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or 2d. per shift in the Furness district.
In the metal group workmen in federated shipbuilding yards sustained two reductions during November, amounting in all to 5 s . per week in the case of all piece-workers and of timeworkers whose wages were 52 s . 6d. per week or over, with smaller amounts in the case of time-workers whose wages were less than 52s. 6d. but more than 37s. 6d. Those time-workers whose wages were 37 s . 6 d . or less sustained no reduction. Steel smelters had their wages reduced by $6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates (equivalent to about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ or $5 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on current rates for different classes of men). Steel mill men in Scotland and a large number of semi-skilled and unskilled men in iron and steel works in various districts also sustained reductions. The wages of iron puddlers and millmen were reduced by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates (about $1 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates) in the North of Engand. The adoption of standardised rates for railway shopmen in Scotland resulted in increases in the wages of some men and decreases in those of others.
Reductions in the transport group included one of 1 s . per week in the wages of men employed in furniture warehousing and removing, and another of 10 per cent. on the pre-war tariff rates of coal tippers employed at the principal coal-exporting centres.
In trades other than the above the principal reductions affected men employed in flour milling, compositors in jobbing offices in all the principal towns in England and Wales except London,
building and furniture trade operatives at Liverpool, and furniture trade operatives in London and Manchester.
As the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts reduc tions were made in the minimum rates fixed for workpeople in the tin box ; pin, hook and eye, and snap fastener ; hand ham mered chain; corset; hat, cap and millinery; and cotton waste reclamation trades.

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

## Summary of Changes in January-November, 1922.

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

| Group of Trades. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net |  | Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. |
| Building ... .. | 100 | 509,000 | ${ }_{15}$ | ${ }_{391}{ }^{\mathbf{2}} 800$ |
| Mining and Quarrying - | 72,500 | 1,037,000 | 11,140 | 391,800 |
| Engineering and " Ship- | 100 | 240,000 | 100 | 243,000 |
| $\underset{\text { building }}{\text { Other Metal }}$ - $\quad$. $\quad$. |  | 1,305,000 | - | 1,178,200 |
| Textile $\quad$.. $\quad$. | 300 500 | 374,000 | 30 | 209,100 |
| Clothing .. | 500 | 1,001,000 | 100 | 404,600 |
| Transport $\quad .$. | 100 | 715,000 993,000 |  | 161,600 |
| Paper, Printing, \&c. $\quad \ddot{ }$ | 100 | 190,000 | 15 | 490,200 59,400 |
| Furniture and Woodworking .. .. .. | - | 92,000 | - | 8,400 |
| Chemical, Glass, "Brick, | - | 92,000 | - | 48,100 |
| Pottery, \&c. | - | 276,000 | - | 134,700 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco |  | 283,000 | - | 74,200 |
| Other .. .. .. .. | - | 364,000 167,000 | - | 188,900 49,600 |
| Total | 73,600 | 7,546,000 | 11,400 | 4,170,100 |

In the corresponding eleven months of 1921 there was a net reduction of $25,560,000$ in the weekly wages of nearly $7,000,000$ workpeople, and a net increase of $£ 20,000$ in the wages of nearly 120,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in November.

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

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

*The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers,
omestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sumpient to provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the list of principa $\therefore .=.+$ Viz.:-Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.

In the case of West Yorkshire, the surface workers percentage addition on standard wase


Particulars of change.
(Decreases in italics.)
bargain under sliding scale,* of 1 d . per shift in the bargain price ( $9 \mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{~d}$, to $9 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~d}$.), and of shift in the
in the minimum wage $(6 \mathrm{~s}, 5 \mathrm{~d}$. 6 d . 6 d , shift Increase, under sliding soale, of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per shift ( $8 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to 8s. $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.).
norease under sliding soale, of of per shift for men underground per shift.
Inorease, under sliding soale, of 2 d , per shift ( $8 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to 8 s . 4 d .) in the bargain price for miners; of ${ }_{1} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per shift (7s. 9d. to 7s. 10, d.) in the minimum wage for boys under for surfacemen, and of $\frac{1}{4} d$. per shift Decrease under 16.
standard rates of 1909, leaving of 3 per cent. on above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift per cent. Increase in basis rates of 1s. per shift for blacksmiths
and joiners, and of 6 d , per shift and joiners, and of 6 d . per shift for haulage enginemen, and an increase under the sliding scale of $\frac{3}{4} d$. per shift for men and of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per shift for boys under borers (1st class) 7 s . 6 knobblers, 8 s . per shift; day borers (1st class), 7s. 6d.; day labourers (1st class), Decrease of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. $\dagger$.
men, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. per change : quarry-

## manufacture.

Decrease, under sliding scale,
standard rates of 3 per cent. on standard rates of 1909, leaving wages 41 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Minimum rate for labourers after change: 3s. 8d. per shift,
plus 41 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift. plus 41 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
Decrease, under sliding scale, * of 3 per cent. on standard. Rates after change: patternmakers, $44 \mathrm{s}$. .; boilersmiths, 438 .; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians and armature winders, 42s., plus in each case $31 \frac{4}{4}$ per cent. and a tonnage bonus.
Decrease, under sliding scale,* of 0.60 d . per hour $\ddagger$
$(10 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~d}$. to $10 \cdot 10 \mathrm{~d}$. Increase, under sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the standard of 1919 , leaving wages $30 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard, plus, in some cases, an output bonus.§

Decrease, under sliding scale, of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the
standard of 1905 leaving melters wages 363 per cent standard of 1905 , leaving melters' wages $36 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (basic process) and $11 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (acid process) above
the standard.

Decrease, under sliding scale, of $6 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the standard rates of 1921, leaving wages $36 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above the standard. $\ddagger$
Decrease, under sliding scale, of ris of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and $80 t h$ April, 1921, making a total decrease of $1921 \pm 81$ per cent. of that advance since 1 st May,
Decrease, under sliding scale,* of $1^{\frac{5}{6 T}}$ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of about 81 per cent. of that advance since 1 st May, Decreas
Decrease, under sliding scale,* of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages $37 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the Decrease, under sliding scale,* of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Decrease, under sliding scale,* of $6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wgges $36 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above the standard. $\ddagger$
Decrease, under sliding scale,* of $r^{\frac{\beta}{2}}$ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th A pril, 1921, making a total decrease of about 81 per cent. of that advance since 1 st May, 1921.7 Decrease, under sliding scale, ${ }^{*}$ of ${ }^{6}{ }^{6} \%$ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and per cent. of that advance since 1 st May, $1921 . \ddagger$

Decrease, under sliding scale,* of $0.5 d$. per hour $\ddagger$ (10.55d. to $10.05 d$.$) sliding scale, of 6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on
Decrease, under ser Decrease, under sliding scale, of $6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ont above the standard.

Decrease, under sliding scale, of $6 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages $36 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above the standard.
Decrease, under sliding scale, * of $1^{5} 52$ of the total amount of advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total decrease of a
per cent. of that advance since 1st May, $1921 . \ddagger$ pecrease, under sliding scale,* of 0.47 . per hour $\ddagger$ ( $9 \cdot 77$. to $9.30 \dot{d}$.).

有 referred to in this case is based on selling prices.
$\dagger$ The sliding scale referred ter an arrangement, whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence or less and 7 .66d. per hour or less, the reduction was to take effiectin
$\ddagger$ In the case of semi-skilled men and lal reduction on Sth November, Iths on 10 th Desember,
three instalments, viz. :- - t th of the totale North of England the reduction tone earnings paid to keepers, slaggers, nilers, enginen percentage on bonus Furness area.
extra payments mentioned.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVElVIBER, 1922 -(continued).

 Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union. (See also entry under "Miscellaneous Metal Trades" on page 492.)
The Railway Companies concerned were the Caledonian Railway, Glasgow and South Western Railway, Great North of Scotland Railway, Highland Railway and North British Railway
involved, the change in wages in November should we limited to cases and decreases in others: it was provided that where a change of more than 2 s . per week was IV In the case of one Company which had previously reduced the war wage during the pance added or deducted by monthly instalments similarly limited in amount, other Railway Companies, the war wage was increased to 16 s . 6 d , at the time of the ado the present year by 16 s . 6 d . as compared with a reduction of 10 s . made by IT The above reductions took effect under an arrangement made by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation:
take effect from 13th December and 3rd January, 1923, making a total reduction, after 3rd Jannary, of 10s. per week in the case of workers whose wages are 59s, 6d.
per week or more.

* At certain firms the men engaged on higher classes of work receive an additional 10 per cent.

Gt Group 1.-London, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Warrington, Bolton, St. Helens, Swansea and Edinburgh. f! The change took effect from the beginning of the first working week falling wholly in November.

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from <br> which <br> change <br> took <br> effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Decreases in italics.) |  |  |  |  |


| Reed- <br> making | Lancashire... | ... | Pay day <br> in week <br> ending |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 Nov. |  |  |  |

Cutlery
and
Edge Too

Manufol
Nut and Bolt
Manufacture

Chain-
making
Pin, Hook
and Eye,
etc.,
Trade

Miscellaneou
Metal
Trades

Cotton
Industry
Woollen,
Worsted, etc
Worsted, etc
Industry

Textile
Bleaching,
Printing,
Dyeing, inishing
in week 4 Nov.

Sheffield
6 Nov.

18 Sept.
1st pay
day in
Birmingham, WolVerhampton, bury, Stourbridge and Cannook Districts
$\underset{\substack{\text { Lancashire } \\ \text { Yorkshire }}}{ }$ and Yorkshire

13 Nov.

Great Britain
1 Nov.

1st full

Lheashire, Pav preceding 1st in Dec.

1st pay Adult male pieceworkers
Female timeworkers
Workpeople in the handhammered chain trade, making chains from iron supplied in the employer up to and

Timeworkers

Learners under 17 years of age

Men

Women 18 years of age and over
Women 18 vears of age and over emploved in the tin box and canister trade

Workpeople employed in the nin. hook and eye and snap fastener trade:-
Male timeworkers, 21 years and over $f$
Male timeworkers under 21
Female timeworkers

Female pieceworkers $\ddagger$ day in
Nov.

Workpeople employed in the
Two ended making trade :-
section
Other sections
Datal workers

Soythe grinders
Men employed in the edge tool trade (18 years and over)

Adult male timeworkers
Adult male timeworkers
-

Addition of 5 s . per week.
Addition of $72 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on base piece rate earnings, vew scale of paid, reduced to $62 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
age, from 11 s . at 14 years to 25 s , at 20 ing according to and resulting in reductions up to 38 , per wears and over, Decreases in the general minimp to 3s, per week. work basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards. Acts (see also p. 502) as follows:- the Trade Boards

Decreases of 18 d. per hour ( 73 d. to 65 d.) in cases where the employer provides (in addition to the iron) the workshop, tools and fuel, and of $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per hour (10d. to 812.) $f$
sories.

Decreases of 1s. 8d. per week (11s. to 9s. 4d.) during first 6 months' employment; and of 2s. 3d. per week (15s. to 12s. 9d.) during second 6 months.
Decreases averaging approximately 15 per cent.
"standard rate" (1s. 71 d . to men in receipt of the tionate reductions for lower paid men. $\left.6 \frac{1}{2} d.\right)$ and proporwork prices being reduced by 5 men; current piece. Decrease of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour ( $8 \frac{1}{2} d$. to $8 d$.) for those who have been employed in the trade for 6 months or longer.
Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1 s . per week, leaving the general and the piecework basis time rate $34 s$. per week.

Decreases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates, fixed under Trade Boards Acts $\ddagger$ as follows :-
Decrease in minimum time rate of $\frac{3}{4} d$. per hour ( 18 , to $11 \frac{1}{4}$ d.).

號 in minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{4} d$. or $\frac{1}{2} d$. or $\frac{3}{4} d$. per hour.
Decreases in minimum time rates of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour Rates after change: $7 \frac{1}{2} d$. for those 18 years and over employed as charge hands, and 6ad. for others 18 years and over.
Decreases in piecework basis time rates of $\frac{1}{4} d$. per hour ( $7 \frac{3}{4}$ d. to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d.) for workers 18 years and over employed teners, and for all workers not employed in carding Revised scale of wages adopted varying according to age, from 10s. per week at 14-years to 31s. per week at 20 years, and resulting in reductions of from $1 s$. to 4s. per week. Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard list of May, 1916,
leaving wages 75 per cent. and 50 per cent. above standard for pieceworkers and timeworkers, respectively.
Decrease*t of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in minimum time, pierc and piecework basis time ratcs.
Decrease** of 1 s . 6 d. for those $22 \frac{1}{2}$ years of age and over and of from 6 $\dot{d}$. to 1s. for those under $22 \frac{1}{2}$ years. Rate after change for permanent men 221 51s. 10 d .
Cost of living" wage reduced** from 69 per cent. to 68 Cost of cent. on basic wages, and flat rate bonus of 10 s . per week, previously paid, reduced to 9s. per week for apprentices, while remaining unchanged for
others.
Decreases Decreases of change include :-tablehands, stock keepers, carmen, front packers, and foremen examiners, 64s. 8d,; xaminers, rollers and measurers, 62 s, pressmen's mates, back packers, and assistant examiners, 56 s .

21 years exceed that paid to those 21 years and over, the reduction for certain

* As it was arranged that in no case should the soated above.
$\dagger$ The reductions took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Interim Industrial reconairpin machinists, hook and eye makers, blackers,
$\ddagger$ The decreases do not apply to homeworkers, nor, in the case ofs. omatic machinists, electro-platers, whiteners, and wire straightener,
${ }^{\delta}$ The change was the result of and and Including axle, spring, bolt and nut, brass, bridge building, drop-forging, grate add wire rope.
wagon, weighing machine, steel casement, tube and wire rope.
Including Stroud, Trowbridge, Frome, Westury, Chippenham, wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index $n$
* The change took effect under an arrangement m

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


[^12]$\frac{\text { PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1922-(contimued). }}{\square}$

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from <br> which <br> change <br> took <br> effect. | Classes of workpeople. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | Particulars of change. $\quad$ (Decreases in italics).


|  |  | effect. | ( | (Decreases in italics). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agrioul- } \\ & \text { ture } \\ & \text { (contd.) } \end{aligned}$ | Denbighshire and Flintshire <br> Glamorganshire ... | 1 Nor. <br> 1 Nov. | AGRICULTURE <br> ural labourers... | (continued). |
|  |  |  |  | Rates adopted up to 30 April, 1923, for adults of 33 . |
|  |  |  | Adult male agrioultural labourers | for juniors starting of 50 hours for other workers, and creasing to 5d. at 18 and to per hour at 14 years, inRate of 33 s . adopted for to 6 d . at 20 years. ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  |  |  | $\because$ PRINTING AND ALI |  |



- Including Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby.
† The change took effect under an agreement made between the Chemical Employers' Federation and Trades affliated to the National Federation of Building rade Operatives.

8 In cases where adjustment gives odd pence, the rate of wages to be fixed at the 6 d . or 1s. above the calculated figure and nearest thereto
The rate quoted refers to tablehands.
T Macclesfleld, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton, and Tunstall).
$\dagger \dagger$ The change took effect under an agreement made between the Roller Leather Manufacturers ${ }^{\prime}$ Association and the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers.

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

| Trade | Locality. | 1ate from <br> which <br> ohange <br> took <br> eftect. | Classes of Workpeople. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of change. <br> (Decreases in italics.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Port, River and Harbour Authorities |  |  | PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES- $c o$ | ntinued). |
|  | Tyne ... ... ... | 27 Nov. | Labourers, lamplighters, and platolayers employed by I'yne Improvement Uommis sioners | Decreaso of 1 s .6 d . per week. Rate after change for labourers and ordinary platelayers, 468. |
|  | Port of Bristol ... | 4 Oct. | Maintenance staff employed at Bristol, Avonmouth and Portishead Docks | Decrease of 48. 6d. per week for crane drivers, etc., of 28. per week for boys and of 58, per week for othern Rates after change: crane drivers, 598. 6d. to 68s. 6 d .; platelayers and general labourers, 538 |
|  | London (certain Authorities) ${ }^{\circ}$; also Bexley U.D.C. | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \text { Oct. to } \\ & 4 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | Manual workers employed in non-trading departments | Decreaset of bth of "cost of living'" bonus as revised in July, 1922 (sce p. 347 of August Gazerte). Minimum rates aiter change include: general labourers, 62s. to 628. $2 d$.; ${ }^{8}$ cavengerg, 58 s . 10 d . to 599. 3 d.; female lava- |
|  | London (certain other Authorities) !; also Leyton U.D.O. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 27 Oct. to } \\ & 3 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | Manual workers employed in non-trading departments | Decreaset of Nth of original bonus, as agreed in June, 1920, malsing a total reduction of 重hs. Minimum rates after change include: general labourers, 60s. 3 d . or 60s. 5d. (Lewisham, 578.6 d.; Leyton, 57s. 5d.); scavengers, 57 s . to 57 s . 6d.; female lavatory and bath attendants, 43s. to 45 s. |
|  | Northumberlaind and Durham§ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st pay } \\ & \text { day iu. } \\ & \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | Able-bodied male manual workers employed in nontrading departments of Looal Authorities | Decrease $\dagger$ of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: Grade $A$ areas-road repairers and day carters, 18. 3 d.; ; road sweepers, and general labourers, 18. 13d.; paviors' and flaggers' labourers, concretors and men laying tramways, 18. 43,d.; sewer cleaners and drainers, 18. 33. d. and 18. 43d.; men tarring and asphalting roads, $18.4 \frac{13}{} d$. dustmen, day scavengers <br>  quoted for Grade $A$ areas. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Looal } \\ & \text { Authority } \\ & \text { Services } \end{aligned}$ | West Riding of Yorkshıre\\| | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st full } \\ & \text { pay week } \\ & \text { in Nov. } \end{aligned}$ | Able-bodied male manual workers employed in nontrading departments of Local Authorities | Decrease $\dagger$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: Grade A areas-destructor stokers, 18. 31d.; steam roller and wagon drivers, 18 . उd.; flushers. petrol roller and wagon drivers, motor drivers and pumpmen, press housemen, foremen scavengers, sewer works foremen, throwers-out, scarifiers, working gangers, tar mixers, grave diggers and fumigators, 18. $2 \frac{1}{2 d . ; ~ c a r t e r s, ~ h o r s e ~ d r i v e r s ~ a n d ~ d r y ~ a s h m e n, ~ 1 s . ~} 2 d$. ; oulley cleaners, sweepers, drivers, helpers, dustmen, 1d. per hour less; Grade $\ddot{C}$ areas, $2 d$. per hour less, and Grade $D$ areas, $3 d$. per hour less than rates quoted for Grade $A$ areas. |
|  | Sheffield |  | Workpeople employed in City Engineer's Department <br> Corporation employees (ex- | Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for general yard labourers, 53s. 3d. per week. |
|  |  |  | Corporation employees (exare governed by Trade Union Rates) | ecrease in war bonus or allowances of 58 . per week or 1 id . per hour for men who received the special ad vances in May, 1920; of 4s. per week or $1 d$. par hour for other able-bodied men; of 2s. per week or $\frac{3}{2}$ d. per hour for women and old men, and of 48 . or such less sum as will reduce special allowances to ances higher than scale. Total rate after change for general labourers, 18, 2d. per hour. |
|  | Lancashire Chesnireq | 1 Nov. | Manual workers employed in non-trading departmente of Local Authorities | "Cost of living" bonus reduced from 95 to 90 per cent. on basic rates, as fixed in November, 1921. |
|  | Lancaster ... | 1 Oct. | Corporation employees | Decreases of 68. 6 d. per week for refuse collectors ( 52 s . to 45 s .6 d .), of 4 s . 3 d . for road sweepers ( 48 s, to $43 \mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{~d}$.), and of $48,6 d$. for general labourers (52s. to $478.6 d$. .). |
|  | $\underset{\text { County Council }}{\text { H }{ }^{\text {a }} \text { ( }}$ | 23 Oct. | Roadmen | Decrease of 8 d , per day (5s. to 4s, 4d.). |
|  | Buckinghamshire County Council | 6 Nov. | Labourers employed on repair and maintenance of roads | Decrease of 28.6 d . per week (35s, to 32s. 6 d .) |
|  | East Ham, Acton, Hanwell, Ilford, Tottenham and Middlesex C.C. | 1 Nov. | Manual workers employed in non-trading departments | Decreaset of $\frac{1}{5}$ th of original bonus, as agreed in 1920. |
|  | Holborn ... ... | 1 Nov. | Manual workers employed by Borough Council | Decreaset of rinth of original bonus. Rate after change for male bath and lavatory attendants, road sweepers, scavengers and general labourers, 53s. 5 d . |
|  | Aberdare ... | 1 Nov. | Council employees ... ... | Decrease of 1 . per hour. Rate after change for labourers and scavengers, 1s. 3 d . |
|  | Ebbw Vale ... ... | 30 Oct. | General labourers, sweepers, scavengers, hauliers and cemetery labourers | Decrease of 2 dd . per hour tor scavengers and hauliers and of 2 . per hour for others. Rate after change for labourers, scavengers and sweepers, 18. 2 d . |
|  | Rhondda ... ... | 18 Sept. | Unskilled workpeople employed by Council | Decrease of 10 per cent. Rate after change for labourers. scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 21d. per hour. |

- Including the London County Council, Battersea, Deptford, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Islington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, and Southwark. $\dagger$ This change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Mifistry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
$\ddagger$ Including Finsbury, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewifham, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth and Westminster. 1 he reduction also applied to Chelsea, where, however, the total reduction in bonus is only ${ }^{2}$ deducted in August having been paid back to the workpeople. No reduction was made
in November by the Borough Councils of Bethnal Green, Camberwell. Poplar and Stepney, which pay a minimum of 80 s. per week to all adult male labour, nor by the Bermondsey Councll, which pays labourers 71 s .6 d ., and scavengers, 67 s . 6 d ., nor the Woolwich Council which pays labourers 78 s . 4 d. , and scavengers 70 s . 6 d .

The Authorities reported as affected are as follows :-Grade A. Darlington, Middlesbrough, Wallsend, Ashington, Blaydon, Blvth, Chester-le-street, Conset Earsdon, Felling, Leadgate, Longbenton, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Newburn-on-Tyne, Prudhoe, Ryton, Seaton Delaval, stanley, Whitley and Monkseaton, and Rural District Councils of Darlington, Durham, Easington. Grade B: Benfleldside, Shildon, Stanhope, Willington and Rural District Council of Weardale. Grade C: Seghill, and R.D.C. of Bellingham.
II The Authorities reported as affected are as follows :- Grade A: Bradford, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Rotherham, Wakefleld, Golcar, Marsden. Grade B: Doncaster, Pontefract, Todmorden, Ardwick-le-Street, Bingley, Featherstone, Normantcn, Rothwell, Stanley, Skipton, Wath-upon-Dearne Doncaster, Halifax, Kiveton Park, Todmorden, Pontefract (partly).

- This decrease is the second instalment of a decrease of 15 per cent.. taking effect in three equal parts in July, November, and March, which was agreed upon by the Lancashire and Cheshire Provincial Council. The Authorities affected are as follows: Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-in-Makerfied, Ashton-on Mersey Ashton-under-Lyne, Aspull, Atherton, Audenshaw, Bacup, Barrow, Barrowford, Billinge, Blackpool, Bollington, Bolton, Bowden, Brierteld, Bury, Chadderton Chester, Chorley, Clayton-le-Moor, Crewe, Crompton, Dalton-in Furness, Darwen, Droylesden, Failsworth, Glossop, Golborne, Great Harwood. Haslingden, Haydock Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Hindley, Hoylake and West Kirby, Hurst, Hyde, Kirkham. Lees, Leigh, Littleborough, Little Hulton, Little Lever, Liverpool, Radeliffe, Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, Rishton, Rochdale, Rovton, Sale, Skelmersdale, Southport, Standish-with-Lanatree, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Trawden, Turton, Tyldesley, Upholland, Urmston, Wallasey, Warrington, Whitefleld, Widnes, Wilmslow, Withnell, Worsley and R.D.C.'s of Blackbarn, Burnley, Fylde, Leigh, Limehurst.


## CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN DECEMBER, 1922

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions:-Coal miners in Durham ; ship builders; lead workers; woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire; compositors and certain other classes of printing trade operatives in London (except in newspaper offices) and in Scotland. In the case of coal miners in Northumberland, the Yorkshire and East Midland area, and Scotland; blastfurnacemen in Cumberland; and iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands wages bave been increased. Particulars of these and other changes will be given in the January Gazette.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

## P00R LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and the Board of Health in Scotland).
The number of persons relieved on one day in November, 1922, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 572 per 10,000 of population, showing a decrease of 32 per 10,000 on the previous month, but an increase of 50 per
10,000 on a year ago.
As compared with October, 1922, the total number relieved showed a decrease of 56,802 (or $5: 4$ per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief was higher by 1,986 (or number 1.6 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients decreased by 58,788 (or 6.3 per cent.). One district showed no change, thiree
districts showed increases, and every other district districts showed increases, and every other district showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Sheffield district ( 136 per 10,000 ), in the Wolverhampton district ( 113 per 10,000 ), and in the Birmingham district ( 111 per 10,000 ).
As compared with November, 1921, the total number relieved showed an increase of 85,484 (or 9.4 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients was higher by 1,826 (or 1.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increassed by 83,658
(or 10.7 per cent.). Fifteen districts showed decreases; (or 10.7 per cent.). Fifteen districts showed decreases; every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Stockton and Tees district ( 398 per 10,000 ) and in the Glasgow district ( 375 per 10,000) .
Four districts showed increases ranging from 236 to 286, and ten districts showed increases ranging from 2 to 135 .

| Selected Urban Areas* | Number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief on one day in November, 1922. |  |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Indoor | Out. door. | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate } \\ & \text { per } \\ & 10,000 \\ & \text { of Esti. } \\ & \text { mated } \\ & \text { Popu- } \\ & \text { lation. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| ENGLAND \& WALES. $\dagger$ Metropolis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West District .. | 9,395 | 13,639 | 23,034 | 283 |  |  |
| North District .. | 10,235 | 27,452 | 37,687 | 375 | + 4 | + 2 |
| Central District.. <br> East District | 2,664 9,919 | 3,116 52,334 | 5,780 62,253 | 435 | + 2 | + 30 |
| South District | 9,919 19,743 | 52,334 <br> 93,308 | 62,253 113,051 | 982 596 | 1 $+\quad 23$ $-\quad 1$ | +135 <br> $+\quad 50$ |
| Total, Metropolis | 51,956 | 189,849 | 241,805 | 539 | + 3 | + 31 |
| West Ham .. .. .. | 4,135 | 68,856 | 72,991 | 991 | - 14 | + 286 |
|  | 2,623 | 34,743 | 37,366 | 769 |  |  |
| Stockton and Tees District! | 1,176 | 34,743 33,497 | 37,366 | 769 1319 | -36 -99 | $+239$ |
| Bolton, Oldham, etc. .. | 1,176 | 33,497 6,983 | 34,673 10,857 | 1,319 139 | a $-\quad 9$ $-\quad 4$ | +398 $+\quad 29$ |
| Wigan District ... ... | 1,768 | 12,963 | 14,731 | 339 | - 66 | + 29 $+\quad 150$ |
| Manchester District | 8,620 | 33,219 | 41,839 | 414 | - 31 | - 56 |
| Liverpool District .. | 10,218 | 62,918 | 73,136 | 618 | -91 | - 35 |
| Bradford District | 1,798 | 5,255 | 7,053 | 152 | - 6 | - 84 |
| field ax .. .. .. | 1,190 | 3,626 | 4,816 | 128 |  |  |
| Leeds District . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 2,523 | 10,845 | 13,368 | 278 | - 25 | $-\quad 65$ $+\quad 74$ |
| Barnsley District | 937 | 10,435 | 10,372 | 332 | - 40 | + |
| Sheffield District | 2,657 | 57,663 | 60,320 | 1,198 | -136 | + 240 |
| Hull District ... .. | 1,853 | 13,875 | 15,728 | 508 | -47 | + + + |
| North Staffordshire .. | 2,021 | 6,851 | 8,872 | 219 | -23 | + 24 |
| Nottingham District .. | 2,121 | 10,631 | 12,752 | 279 | - 27 | + 47 |
| Wolverhampton Dis- | 1,126 | 4,048 | 5,174 | 221 | - 6 | - 53 |
| trict .. .. | 3,220 | 33,019 | 36,239 | 516 | -113 | - 125 |
| Birmingham District... | 7,065 | 66,626 | 73,691 | 801 | -111 | - 37 |
| Bristol District .... .. | 2,598 | 12,553 | 15,151 | 374 | - 5 | - 30 |
| Cardiff and Swansea .. | 2,336 | 15,858 | 18,194 | 394 | - 7 |  |
| Total "Other Districts" | 59,724 | 434,608 | 494,332 | 490 | $-53$ | + 8 |
| SCOTLAND. $\dagger$ <br> Glasgow District | 4,727 | 119,952 | 124,679 | 1,288 | - 7 | + 375 |
| Paisley \& Greenock Dist. | 769 | 18,355 | 19,124 | 1,298 | - 57 | + 236 |
| Edinburgh \& Leith Dist. | 1,583 | 16,202 | 17,785 | 423 | - 10 | + 115 |
| Dundee and Dunfermline | 670 | 3,704 | 4,374 | 212 | - 41 | - 119 |
| Aberdeen .. .. .. | 484 | 5,864 | 6,348 | 399 | - 28 | + 30 |
| Coatbridge and Airdrie .. | 425 | 10,239 | 10,664 | 1,050 | - 35 | - 126 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { TOTAL for the above } \\ \text { Scottish Districts }\end{array}\right\}$ | 8,658 | 174,316 | 182,974 | 894 | - 19 | $+207$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Total for above } 31 \text { Dis- } \\ \text { tricts in Nov., } 1922\end{array}\right\}$ | 124,473 | 867,629 | 992,102 | 572 | - 32 | + 50 |

[^13]
## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.*

Tre total number of casest of poisoning and of anthrax in Great
Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and
Workshop Act during November reported during the month in the pottery and paint industries) and poisoning (two each wool industry. Two cases o
came to the knowledge of the among house painters and plumbers notification of these cases is not obligatory. (a) Cases of Lead Poisonivg obligatory.

Among Operatives engaged in-
Smelting of Metals ... 2
Plumbing ond Metals
Plumbing
Printing
File Cutting and Hardening
Tinning of Metals
Other Contact with
Molten Lead
White and Red Lead Works
$\ddagger$ Pottery
Vitreous Enamelling ..
$\underset{\text { Works }}{\text { Electric }}$ Accumulator Works
Paint and Colour Works
Indiarubber Works
Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding
Paint used in other Industries
Other Industries
TOTAL OF ABOVE...
house painting and plumbing
(b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.
Mercury Poisoning
Phosphorus Poisoning
Arsenic Poisoning
Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas
Other
Epitheliomatous Ülcera-
Para
Pitch
Tar
Chrome Ulceratioc $…$
Manufacture of Bichromates
Dyeing and Finishing Chrome Tanning

TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF poisonivg ... ..
(c) Cases of Anthrax Wool
Handling of Hörsehaï Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners,Fellmongers, \&c.)
Other Industries

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.§

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during November, 1922, was 182, as compared with 178 in the previous month and 218 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as
follows:-

## RALLwAY sERvice.

Brakeemen and Goods Guards
Engine Drivers
Firemen
Guards (Passenger)
Permanent Way Men
Porters
Shunters
Mechanics
Labourers
Miscellaneous
Contractors' Servants
total, RAILWAY SERVICE 14
mines
Underground
Surface
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued)
Engineering and Machine
Making ..
...
Moiler Making $\dddot{\text { \& }}$ Con-
structional Engineering
Locomotives, Railway \&
Tramway Carriages,
Motors, Aircraft
Other Metal Trades
Shipbuilding
Gas
Electric Generating Stations
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...
Chemicals, etc.
Food and Drink
Paper, Printing, etc.
Tanning, Currying, etc.
Rubber Trades
Other Non-Textile Industries
total for factories AND WORKSHOPS ..
Docks, Wharves, Ware-
houses, etc., s. 104
Buildings, s. 105
Total
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894

## Total (excluding Sea-

men)
TOTAL, MINES
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep $-\overline{6}$
factories and workshops. Cotton
Wool, Worsted, \& Shoddy
Other Textiles ...
Textile Printing, Bleach-
ing and Dyeing
Metal Extracting and
Refining.
Metal Conversion, inclu-
ding Rolling Mills and
Tube Making
Metal Founding

- Based on Returns Irom the Home 0ftice and from the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.
$\dagger$ 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
Based on Returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland


## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

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


Stated to the nearest farthing.
$\dagger$ No ascertainment was made for this period.

Pig Iron.-The fall in the ascertained price of Cumberland pig iron for September resulted in a decrease of 2 d . per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron-ore miners. The wages of limestone quarrymen were also reduced by $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, per shift, while blast furnacemen had their wages reduced by $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates. Particulars of these decreases are shown on page 453 of the November Gazette. The ascertainment for October resulted in an increase of 1 d . per shift in the bargain price and minimum wage of iron-ore miners, of $\frac{3}{4} d$. per shift for limestone quarrymen, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates for blastfurnacemen. The Northamptonshire ascertainment resulted in a decrease, from 18th October, of 4 per cent. for blastfurnacemen and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in that county. In Nottinghamshire the wages of blastfurnacemen and in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire the wages of ironstone miners were increased, from 25 th October, by $1 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates, as a result of the Nottinghamshire ascertainment. The West of Scotland ascertainment for the same quarter resulted in an increase, generally from 29th October, of 1 per cent. on standard rates.
Manufactured Iron.-In consequence of the fall in the selling price of manufactured iron for September and October in the North of England, the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates from 27 th November, while in the West of Scotland the ascertainment for the same two months left wages unchanged.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[Note.-The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the Aluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are. however, not the same as those of the United Kingdom statistics, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 481-482 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various ountries, see pp. xxiv-xxvi and $8-20$ of the Furth Abstract of Foreign Labour S'tatistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," passim, and Studies and Reports, 1922, Unemployment Series, No. 1, issued by the International Labour Office.]

## FRANCE.*

Unemployment ('Trade Unions) in September*.-The percenremaining on the "live register" at the Employment Exchanges in the week ended 25 th November was 11,856 ( 8,037 men and 3,819 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 8,216 ( 4,537 for men and 3,679 for women). During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 26,249 persons ( 21,111 men and 5,138 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 1,658 foreign immigrants.
Out-of-work Benefit in November.-According to the latest returns 3 departmental and 32 municipal unemployment fund were in operation throughout France on 30th November, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 2,628 ( 2,460 men and 168 women). This total shows an increase of 551 when compared with the corresponding figure $(2,077)$ for the preceding week. It is to be noted that fhese figures do not fully indicate the number of persons out of employment, since some localities are withou unemployment funds, and where they do exist their record of unemployed persons is not complete.

The total number of unemployment funds established is 264 31 being departmental and $2 \dot{3} 3$ municipal. The maximum number of persons in receipt of donations $(91,225)$ was reached in March, 1921.

## BELGIUM. $\dagger$

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

The foregoing figures are to be regarded as provisional. Revised and final figures are given for September, when 1,735 funds, with an aggregate membership of 690,024 , reported 9,397 (or 1.4 per cent.) wholly unemployed and 17,034 partially so on the last working day of the month.
During October 15,336 applications were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 14,016 in September. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 11,399 (11,779 in September). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 135 applications, as compared with 119 in September.

## SWITZERLAND. $\ddagger$

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

[^14]in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 21,585 were reported as only partially employed, including 7,723 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, 7,295 in the textile trades, and 2,247 in the watch, clock and jewellery trades. The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled on the same date numbered $1,593$.
During the month of October, on an average 443 applications were made for each 100 vacancies for men, and 231 for each 100 for women. In September the figures were 453 and 232 respectively.

## SWEDEN.

Unemployment (Trade Unions) in September*.-The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions on 30th September was $15 \cdot 2$, as compared with 17.4 at the end of the preceding month, and $27 \cdot 3$ on 30 th September, 1921. The following Table gives particulars for the principal unions :-

| Unions. | Membership reporting on 30th Sept., 1922. | Perceatage Unemployed. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 30th } \\ & \text { Sept., } \\ & \text { 1922. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 \mathrm{st}, \\ \text { Ang, } \\ 1922 . \end{gathered}$ | 30th Sept., <br> 1921. |
| All Unions making Returns | 132,390 | $15 \cdot 2$ | 17.4 | $27 \cdot 3$ |
| Principal Unions:- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 9 \\ 30.8 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 7.8 \\ 6.4 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 56 \\ 2.1 \\ 13.1 \\ 20.5 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 8 \\ 31.5 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 8.3 \\ 5.6 \\ 2-9 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 91 \cdot 3 \\ 6-2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 1 \\ & 42 \cdot 7 \\ & 34-9 \\ & 15 \cdot 4 \\ & 9 \cdot 4 \\ & 10-2 \\ & \hline 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 6 \cdot 7 \\ & 47 \cdot 4 \\ & 306 \\ & 46 \cdot 4 \\ & 3-4 \\ & 34 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Iron and steel workers .. |  |  |  |  |
| Eng.neering workers |  |  |  |  |
| Textile workers .. .. |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing workers Boot, shoo and leatier workers |  |  |  |  |
| Food trade workers .. |  |  |  |  |
| Brewery workers .. |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco workers .. |  |  |  |  |
| Sawmill workers .. .. Wood workers |  |  |  |  |
| Wood workers Paper workers |  |  |  |  |
| Municipal workers .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| General and factory workers .. (trades not specified) |  |  |  |  |

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

> HOLLAND.

Unemployment in November.-The Commercial Secretary at The Hague reports that, according to figures supplied by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance, in the week ended 11th November, out of 310,531 members of unemploy ment funds making returns 8.5 per cent. were totally unemploved and $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. partially so.
Unemployment in Amsterdam in October.-According to a statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau, the percentage of members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Fund in that city who were out of work in October was $13 \cdot 2$, as compared with $15 \cdot 4$ in September and 16.2 in October, 1921. The figures include diamond workers, f whom 33.1 per cent, were unemployed in October, 41.2 per cent, in September, and 60.6 per cent, in October, 1921.

* Sociala Meddelanden No. 12. 1922. Stookholm


## December, 1922. THE MINISTRY OF

## GERMANY,

Employment in October. - The issue of the official journal Reichs-Arbeitsblatt for 30th November, in its report on employdecline which sets in regularly towards the end states that the decline which sets in regularly towards the end of the year was however, it has set in earlier than usual. On the other hand, in certain industries and certain areas employment improved, or in least showed no decline, so that on the whole it could not be stated with certainty whether the decline was simply seasonal or whether it was to be regarded as the herald of a more serious
depression in the labour market depression in the labour market,
The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-ofwork donation showed a further rise-viz., from 16,306 cent. Male recipients increased by 57.1 an increase of 46.7 per cent. Male recipients increased by $57 \cdot 1$ per cent, and female
by 19.4 per cent. The per cent.
The returns from trade unions also indicate increased unemployment. Out of a total membership of $6,455,078$ in the organisations reporting, 89,309 were totally without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 1.4 , as compared with 0.8 per cent. in the preceding month and 1.2 per cent. in October, 1921.

| Unions. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Member- } \\ & \text { ship } \\ & \text { reported } \\ & \text { at end } \\ & \text { of Oct., } \\ & \text { O23. } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage of Membership Unemployed. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct, } \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ | Sept., 1922. | Oct., 1921. |
| All Unions making Returns .. | 6,455,078 | $1 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 8$ | $1-2$ |
| Priscipal Unions :- |  |  |  |  |
| Buining (Shoc. Bem.) ${ }^{\text {(Christian) }}$ | 547,284 58,63 54,54 | ${ }_{0}^{1.3}$ | 0.7 0.4 | 1.15 |
|  | 54,574 $1,449,090$ | 4.7 0.5 | 3.0 | 0.9 |
|  | - 266,882 | 0.3 | 0.2 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Textile (Soc. Dem.) ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 120,816 | 0.1 1.2 | 0.1 0.7 | 06 |
| Clothing (Shristian) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 141,226 | 1.3 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.5 0.3 |
| Boot and shoe $\quad$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 71,490 106,83 | 0.5 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Transport (Soc. Dem.) .. | 566,813 | 0.9 | ${ }_{0} \cdot 6$ | $\stackrel{1.0}{2.0}$ |
| Brookbinding $\quad . \quad .$. | 71,510 97,149 | 5.8 1.8 | 4.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Woodworking (Sö. Dem.) $\quad$ : | 424,144 | 0.9 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 1.4 1.0 |
| Glass (Soc. Dem.) Proelain .. ar | 70,798 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 0.9 | 1.8 0.6 |
| Baking and̈ cönfectionery (Soc. Dem.) |  |  | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Brewing and corn-milling .. | 85,142 82,127 | 7.0 1.3 | 4.2 0.7 | 3.4 0.6 |
| Tobacco (Soc. Dem.) | 100,174 | $10 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
|  | 658,905 | 16 | 0.7 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| ers (Christian). ${ }^{\text {municipal and State workers }} \times$ | 126,454 | $0 \cdot 9$ | 0.2 | 1.4 |

In addition to the above statistics of persons wholly unemployed, returns have been received showing that out of $5,643,436$ trade unionists covered by returns, $4 \cdot 7$ per cent. were working short time at the end of October, as against 26 per cent. in the preceding month.
Employment Exchanges have furnished returns showing that during the month of October 785,794 applications for employment were received; in September the corresponding total was 741,506 . For each 100 situations registered as vacant there were 138 applications on an average in October, as compared with 122 in September.
Statistics of Sickness Insurance Societies show that in the 5,257 societies making returns the number of persons under obligation insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) fell from $12,297,075$ on 1st October to $12,202,240$ on 1st November, or by 0.8 per cent.

## NORWAY.

Unemployment in October.-According to information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, the percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of October in certain trade unions making returns to that Bureau was $10 \cdot 5$, as compared with $11 \cdot 1$ at the end of the receding month and 15.1 in October, 1921.

| Unions. | Membership. |  |  | Percentage Unemployed. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 31, \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ & \text { 1922. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 31, \\ & 1921 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. 31, } \\ & 19222 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 3 \text {, } \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Oct. 31, } \\ 1921 . \end{array}$ |
| ricklayers and masons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| arpenters . ${ }^{\text {aristiania) }}$.. | 852 658 | 850 688 | ${ }_{927}^{942}$ | 102 58 8 | 88 48 | 4.5 17.4 |
| ainters (Christiania) .. | 600 | 600 | 584 | $2 \cdot 5$ |  | $3 \cdot 4$ |
| (etal workers .. .. | 6.505 | 6,598 | 7,375 | 14.4 | $14 \cdot 9$ | $20 \cdot 4$ |
| oot and shoe makers .. | 702 | 696 | 770 | 60 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 9$ |
| rinters ${ }_{\text {rer }}$ | 2,378 | 2,376 | 2,560 | 6.4 | ${ }^{6.1}$ | ${ }^{11} \cdot 6$ |
| ookbinders (Chri tiania) abinetmakers | 718 527 | 710 534 5 | 790 549 | 7.0 8.9 | $14 \cdot 1$ $16 \cdot 1$ | 135 11.8 |
| akers (Christiania) | 627 | 567 | $\begin{array}{r}549 \\ 550 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{9} 9$ | 9.1 |
| Total .. | 13,552 | 13,619 | 15,077 | 105 | $11 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 1$ |

## LABOUR GAZETTE.

According to figures supplied by the Inspector of Labour Christiania there were anicated by H.M. Commercial Secrefary at way on 25th October about 23,700 unemployed persons in Nar ing date last year). In additiod with 30,000 on the correspondwere employed on relief works (the same 13,000 to 14,000 persons

## AUSTRALIA.*

Unemployment in 3 rd Quarter.-The percentage of members of trade unions unemployed in the third percentage of members
as compared with the same figure in ther of 1922 was $9 \cdot 6$, with 11.4 in the third quarter of 1921 .

## UNITED STATES.

Employment in October.-The Federal Department of Labour
Statistics at Washington Statistics at Washington presents reports concerning the volume
of employment in October lishments, covering $1,525,785$ workers in 43 representative volume tries. A comparison of the figures for in 43 manufacturing indusfor identical establishments for September October, 1922, with those were increases in the number of September, 1922, shows that there and decreases in 14. The largest increloyed in 29 industries appears in the car-building and restease ( 13.7 per cent.) foundry and machine shops, cotton fepairing industry. Glass, turing, iron and steel, and chemicals fhishing, woollen manufac 5.9 per cent, to 4.6 per cent. Strikes in theases ranging from caused a decrease in that industry of in the pottery industry of 6.8 and 5.9 per cent. are shown of 30.9 per cent. Decreases respectively. In cent. are shown in fertilizers and automobiles tries show increases in October ager wages, 34 of the 43 indus9 decreases.
The following Table affords a comparison between returns
rom identical establishments in October, 1922, and October, 1921:- October,

| Industry. | Number of Estabments reporting. | Number of workpeople. |  |  | Earnings. $\ddagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct, } \\ & \text { 192i. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1922, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. ( }(+) \\ & \text { or. } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \end{aligned}$ | Oct, 1921, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1922. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Inc. } \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { or } \\ \text { or. ( } \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Per }}^{\text {Pent. }}$ | Dollars | Dollars | Per cent |
| Iron and steel <br> Car building and̈ | 112 | 114,267 | 141,645 | +24.0 | 4,714,563 | 7,789,661 | +65.2 |
| repairing Automobiles | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40,050 \\ 100,974 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,184 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | +27.8 +22.9 | 2,423,397 | 2,903,998 |  |
| Cotton manufae- |  |  |  |  |  | 4,194,786 | +41.0 |
| Cottong finishing.. | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,188 \\ & 13,545 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,978 \\ & 13,446 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 4 \\ =0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 956,597 \\ & 28,611 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 824,591 \\ & 282,004 \end{aligned}$ | -13.8 -0.9 |
| Hosiery and knit goods |  |  |  |  |  | 282,004 |  |
| Woollen ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 62 23 | 31,553 24.937 | 31,912 2289 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 11 \\ \hline 8.3\end{array}$ | 536,406 | 529,739 | - 1.2 |
| Silk ${ }^{\text {Men's }}$ clothing . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 45 | 18,884 | 16,789 | - 11.1 | 802365 | 695,467 | + ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Moots and shoes.. | 44 81 | 30,743 60,272 | 26,006 | -15.4 | 828,287 | 679,995 | -17.9 |
| Tobacco, etc. ${ }^{\text {Bres }}$ | 81 55 | 60,272 | 61,920 17,071 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ +1.7 \\ \hline 1.5\end{array}$ | 1,336,656 | 1,391,414 | + 4.1 |
| Leather .. | 41 | 11,980 | 13,896 | + 16.0 | 255,427 | 311,228 |  |
| Paper | 73 | 22,643 | 26.493 | + +17.0 | 537,754 | 648,686 | +20.6 +20 |

The figures show that in seven of the 13 industries there were increases and in six decreases in the number of persons on the pay-roll, in October, 1922, as compared with October, 1921. Car building and repairing, iron and steel and automobiles show the largest increases ( 27.8 per cent., 24.0 per cent. and 22.9 per cent. respectively). Decreases of $16 \cdot 4$ and $15 \cdot 4$ per cent, appear in cotton manufacturing and men's clothing respectively.

As regards aggregate earnings, seven industries show increases and six decreases. An increase of $65 \cdot 2$ per cent. in the iron and steel industry is the largest reported. Men's clothing shows a decrease of 17.9 per cent., cotton manufacturing one of 13.8 per cent., and silk a decrease of $13 \cdot 3$ per cent.

## CANADA.§

Employment in September.-For the month ending 30th September returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 6,250 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 780,477 , of whom 766,635 were actually working on the last day of the of whom 766,635 were actually working on the last day of the
month. In August the same firms reported 761,153 persons employed. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ending 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 30th September is $94 \cdot 6$, as compared with $93 \cdot 7$ for 31 st August, and $90 \cdot 2$ for 30 th September, 1921.

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

[^15]
# RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS. 

[N.B.-While the percentages given in the tollowing summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistient and scope of the date used, in the methods of combining such data and in est the reed for caution in drawing conchisions 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 Inorease in Retall Food Prices in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.*


- 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, Jonuary, 1914 ; Amsterdam, average, 1913 ; South Africa, average, 1914 . Figure for June. \$The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in November the increaso for ail work also included in ranged from 325 to 332 per cent.
these figures.
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 Requirgr ments, as compared with July, 1914. $\dagger$

| Country. |  | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914. $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1919 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1820 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1921. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Joly, } \\ & 1822 . \end{aligned}$ | Latest figures available. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rise. | Date. |
|  | A, B, C, D, E | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yer } \\ \text { cent } \\ 106 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ye1 } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 152 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Yer } \\ \text { cent } \\ 119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cent. } \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | Dec. 1922 |
| Eorition countries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | A, B, C, $\mathrm{D}_{1} \mathrm{E}$ | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austi ia (Vienna) . | A, B, C, D, E | .. | 353 | 9,7005 | 264400 266 | 1036700 284 | October Nov. |
| $\underset{\text { Bulgaria }}{\text { Belgium }}$ - | , C, D, E |  | 303 | 1,512 |  | 2,279 | June |
| Denmark | A, B, C, D, E | 111 | 162 | 1137 | 1018 | 99 | July |
| Fiuland |  | . |  |  |  | 1,037 | ${ }_{\text {Sept }}$ |
| France (Paris) | A, B, C, D, E |  | 2637 | 1,024 | 4,890 ${ }^{1}$ | 39,947 | Nov. |
| Germany - | A, B, D ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | 5,282 | 44,510 | Nov. |
| Italy ' (Rome) ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | A, B, C, D, E | $10 \ddot{5}$ | 213 | 287 |  |  | Nov. |
| (M) (Milan) | A, B, C, D, E | 180 | 341 | 394 284 | 388 269 | 405 | Nov. Nov. |
| Luxemburg.. | ${ }_{\text {A }}{ }_{\text {A B, }}^{\text {A, C, D, }}$, | 180 | 2025 |  | 155 | 149 | Sept. |
| Poland | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ A, B, C, ${ }^{\text {d, }}$ D, E |  |  | 25,609 | 78,698 | 128,308 | Octobe |
| Spain (Madrid) | A, A, D | 77474 | ${ }_{911}^{901}$ | 84 78 | 79 | 79 |  |
| Swedeu | A, B, C, D, E | 157 | $170^{\circ}$ | 136 |  | 90 | October |
| Switzerland.. Uniled States | $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}$ | 775 | 1173 | $80 \\|$ |  | 66 |  |
| Overgeas dominions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia - | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{C}$ E | $33 \ddagger$ | 67 | 46 |  | 42 | May |
| Canäda | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | ¢06 | 90 | 52 |  | 47 |  |
| Egypt (Cairo) | A, A, D, D | . | 89 | 77 | ${ }_{65}$ | 60 | Sept. Nov. |
| New Zealand |  | 32 | 49 | 57 | 44 | 44 | ${ }^{\text {August }}$ |
| south Africa | A, B, D | 25 | 62 | $30 \pm$ |  | 21 | October |

- $\mathbf{A}=$ Food; $\mathrm{B}=$ House-Rent : $\mathrm{C}=$ Clothing; $\mathrm{D}=$ Fuel and Light : $\mathrm{E}=$ Other or Miscellaneous Items. + Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914: Beigium, april, 1914; Rome, Milan and New Zealand, January 1914 ; Switzerland, June, 1914: Germany, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January; 190. $\ddagger$ Flgure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June i| Figure for May.


## OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

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

## THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Boiler and Pipe Coverers-London.-Master Boiler Coverers' Federation (1915) v. National Amalgamated Union of Decision-Reduction in wages of 1 d , an hour from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision and a further reduction of 1d, an hour from the first pay period in January, 1923. The rate of wages payable after these reductions is 1 s .5 d . an hour. The Court were also asked to decide as to the period over which their decision should perate, but upon this point make no order. Issued 13th November, 1922. (742.)
ablishayent-Shipbuilding Trades.-Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council v. Trade Union Side of the Council. Decision-Claim by the Trade Union Side for an advance in wages of 12s. a week to workmen in Admiralty shipbuilding establishments, not established. Issued 13th November, 1922. (743.)

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

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

Coal Teemers and Trimmers : North-East Coast.-National Union of Railwaymen, National Transport Workers Federation, Transport and General Workers Uniond Public Staitheowners and Dackowne More North East Coast. Difference : Application by the employers for the establishment of a three-shifts system. Agreement: The agreement of the 19th August, 1922 vide Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, page 392), having expired, it was agreed that a third shift should be worked at the Derwenthaugh Staithes of the Consett Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., and the Dunston Staithes of the North Eastern Railway Co., and
 uch third shift should be the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the coal and coke shipped on the third shift. It was also agreed that this arrangement should be operative for a period of not less than six months. At Staithes not working the third hift the arrangements embodied in the agreement of August 19th, 1922, should continue, and should any matter arise under his agreement or that of the 19th August, 1922, a conference of he parties to the agreement should be convened to deal with it. Agreed 22nd November, 1922. (I.R. 568/1922.)

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

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

## Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (C. 15), dated 14th November, 1922, confirming genera minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates (for making from iron supplied by the employer hand-hammered chain up the and including $\frac{1}{5} \frac{\text { inch) }}{2}$ as varied for periods dependent upon the Cost of Living Index Figure, as published each month in from Gazeite, and specifying 20th November, 1922, as the date from which the variations are effective.

The general minimum time-rates operative from 20th November, 1922 , and for the period during which the Cost of Living Index Figure is less than 90 but more than 72 are as follows for workers other than learners :-
(a) Where the employer provides (in addition to the iron) the workshop where the work is oarried on and the tools and the fuel
(b) Where the worker provides (in respect of iron provided by the employer) any or all of these three heads of outlay
$6 \frac{8}{3} d$. per hour
$8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour The corresponding rates for learners (under 17 years of age) are $9 \mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{~d}$. per week of 48 hours during first six months of smployment and 12 s . 9 d . per week of 48 hours during second six
months of employment.

## Hollow-Ware Trade Board (Great Britain)

Order (H, 14), dated 12th December, 1922, confirming general ninimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for male emale workers and a piece-work basis time-rate as varied for lemale workers of 18 years of age and over, and specifying ist January, 1923, as the date from which the variations shall seoome effective.
The general minimum time-rates as varied are $11 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ior male workers other than learners and $6 \frac{3}{4} d$. per hour for female vorkers other than learners, with correspondingly lower rates for nale and female learners.

The piece-work basis time-rate as varied for female workers of 18 years of age and over is $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour.

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

Order (O.F. 4), dated 8th December, 1922, confirming general ninimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime ates for female workers, and specifying 1st January, 1923, as he date from which the variations shall become effective.
The general minimum time-rate as varied is 7 d . per hour fo emale workers other than learners, with lower rates for female earners.
The piece-work basis time-rate as varied is 8d. per hour for all emale workers.

## NOTICES OF PROPOSAL

Jotices of Proposal to fix and/or vary minimum rates of vages have been issued by the following Trade Boards :-

## Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

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

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).
Proposals (R. 29, 30 and 31), dated 27th November, 1922 issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reductions R. 29: General minis follows:-
R. 29 : General minimum time-rates, piece-work basis timerates and overtime rates for female and male workers and general minimum piece-rates for male workers employed in hand-hackling.
[Reductions to operate in two stages: (i) From date of variation to 28th February, 1923; (ii) as from 1st March, 1923.]
R. 30 : General minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers employed in hand machine braiding.
R. 31 : General minimum piece-rates for female home workers.

## Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland),

Proposal N.I.B.S. (N. 9), dated 15th November, 1922, to vary a general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, eneral minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and amale workers, and to vary the general minimum time-rates for tale indentured apprentices.
inen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and
Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).
Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 18), dated 29th November, 1922, to $x$ general minimum piece-rates for female workers engaged in hire hemstitching.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).
Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 16), dated 22 nd November, 1922, to ary and to fix certain general minimum time-rates, piece-work asis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, id to vary general minimum time-rates for male apprentices and ale and female learners.

Particulars of the minimum rates of wages referred to above, 1 regards Great Britain, may be obtained by reference to the ondon and Edinburgh Gazetites.
Particulars regarding minimum rates of wages proposed, fixed - varied by Trade Boards established in Northern Ireland may 3 obtained from the Secretary, Office of Trade Boards (Northern -eland), 14, Bridge Street, Belfast.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire ap pointed under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, respecting disputed claims to benefit, are published by
H.M. Stationery Office. T. Stanionery Office.
summaries of the decisions not published in volume form, but approximately, fortnightly ine printed in a pamphlet issued at, approximately, fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be supplied post free as and when issued for an annual subscription
of 7 s . 6 d ., payable in advance, All to H.M. Stationery Office or at All applications should be made the front cover of this Gazette, any of the addresses shown on

The following are recent deci
Cise No, 3,784 Swer :-
Relief-Recipient Sent by (i)-Not Unemployed-Outdoor Borough Engineer-No Wage Sole bilans to Work for Reloution to Amount of Wage Scale Bearing Definite Relation to Amount of Work to be Done.
The applicant was in receipt of unemployment benefit and was the Guerving outdoor relief to the amount of 14 s . per week from the 28th and 29th June, on which dit was suspended in respect of the 28th and 29th June, on which days the applicant was ordered by the Guardians to perform work provided by the Corporation as a condition of receiving outdoor reliéf.
The applicant was employed as a navvy under the Borough
Engineer on road work under the same conditions as to hours Engineer on road work under the same conditions as to hours
and discipline as ordinary employees. Under the arrangement and discipline as ordinary employees. Under the arrangement between the Guardians and the Corporation men sent for test work by the Guardians were put to employment on widening certain existing roads and in putting in foundations for tramway tracks on certain new roads which were under construction. The work would not in either case have been put in hand at the present time except for the purpose of the arrangement.
Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed in respect of the two days in question. The Court were of the opinion that the Umpire's decision on Case No. 210 governed the present case. They thought that the applicant was unemployed within the meaning of the Act when he was engaged on test work for the Guardians.
In view of the importance of the case, the Insurance Officer formally disagreed with the recommendation of the Court of Referees, and the case was therefore referred to the Umpire.

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

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

This case raises a difficult question as to whether men employed upon ' test work' for the purposes of out relief are to Ue considered as being unemployed within the meand Insurance Acts. In Case No. 210 I decided that men set to work and kept employed by Poor Law Guardians in their institution did not cease to be unemployed within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts; but that decision does not necessarily imply that wherever men are engaged upon work which is regarded by the Guardians as a test of their suitability for the receipt of out relief those men are in all circumstances to be regarded as unemployed. In some of the other cases of this character which are before me I feel bound to take the view that the arrangement made between the Guardians and the local authority, looked at with reference to Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, must be regarded as intended to cause the men to be in employment.
"The following are some of the conditions which, in my judgment, ought, in general, to be fulfilled if men are to receive unemployment benefit when engaged upon test work by arrangement between the Guardians and a local authority whereby results of substantial use to the inhabitants of the district are obtained.
" 1. The arrangement must have been approved by the Ministry of Health as a bona-fide scheme for applying the labour test.
' 2. The man must have been selected by the Guardians for the purpose of testing the genuineness of the application for relief and not for the purpose of supplying the Authority with labour specially suitable for the class of work to be undertaken.
' 3 . The work must have been put in hand for the express purpose of the arrangement with the Guardians.
4. The payment of money and the issue of relief in kind must be made to the men by the Guardians alone
' 5 . The amount of relief given by the Guardians must be neither less nor more than that given to men not undergoing the labour test.
6. The Guardians alone must have the right to say for how many days or hours at a time any of the men are to work.
' In the present case there appears to be no relation between the amount of work demanded and the amount of relief paid, so that it is not necessary to deal with that question in this decision.

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

Case No. 3,790-Section 7 (1) (ii.) Not Unemployed-Outdoor Relief-Recipient Sent by Guardians to Work for Distress Committee-Amount of Relief Paid by City Treasurer, Bore Definite Relation to Amount of Work to be Done.
The applicant's claim for unemployment benefit was suspended on the ground that he was not unemployed. He was in receipt of outdoor relief, and was set to work under an arrangement made between the Guardians and the Local Authority. The nature of the arrangement was explained in a printed document issued by the Guardians as follows :-

## Revised Unemployment Regulations and Scale of Relief.

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

1. That such payments shall be expended by the Distress Committee in wages for work done by men sent by the Guardians
2. That the selection of the men to be paid out of this fund and the decision as to the number of days the men shall work shall rest with the Guardians.
3. That the rate of pay shall be at a figure to be fixed by the Guardians, but shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the Local Authority's rate for unskilled labour as laid down in conditions set forth in the circular letter from the Ministry of Health No. 251, dated 12th October, 1921.

## Resolved-

(a) That the rate of pay to able-bodied men employed directly by the Guardians or referred to the Distress Committee shall be $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour, or $£ 26 \mathrm{~s}$. for a 48-hour week.
(b) That in computing the number of days a man shall be set to work, each cace shall be dealt with on its merits, but the following scale, or as near as possible, shall form a basis for arriving at a decision.

1. Man and wife, no children, 28 hours, $£ 16 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$.
2. Man and wife, five (or more) children, 48 hours, $£ 268$.

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

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

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

Decision.- "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.
" This case, in my judgment, differs in material respects from Nos, 210 and 3,784 . The facts here appear to me to point to an intention other than the mere testing of the genuineness of destitution. The printed document setting out the resolution the Guardians makes it clear that the Guardians are to make grant to the local Distress Committee, who are to expend th money ' in wages for work done by men sent by the Guardian and it is stated that ' the rate of pay to able-bodied men employen directly by the Guardians or referred to the Distress Committe shall be $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour, or $£ 268$. for a 48 -hour week. payments are made by the City Treasurer. There appears ar intention that the men are to be in employment at the state rate of wages per hour, and they are to work under the impre sion that the money paid them is wages for the work done.

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

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

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED RELATING TO LABOUR.

Census.-Census of Scotland, 1921. Report of the Thirteenth Decennial Census of Scotland. Vol. 1, Part 13; County of Dum. barton. Part 14; County of Dumfries. Part 16; County of l'ife. [S.O. publications : price 7s., 7s., 14s.]
Uonomiation and Arbitration.-Railways Aet, 1921. Number takers: Railway Clearing House. (Claims referred on 20 th July, 1922.) National Wages Board. [S.O. publication : price 3d.]

Friendly Societies.-Co-operative Societies (Distributive Trad$i n g$ ). Statistical Summary, 1913-1921. [S.O. publication : price 6d.]
Housing.-Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act. 1920. Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication : price 2d.]

1ndustrial Health and Safety.- (1) Departmental Committee on the Causes and Prevention of Blindness.
Ministry of Health. [S.O. publication : price 4s.]
(2) Miners' Lamps Committoe. Report of the Sub-Commitles on the Glasses Used in Flame Safety Lamps. Bo
Mines Department. [S.O. publication; price 2d.]
Mist of Parliamentary and other official publicetions relating to the mining industry. Uctober, 1922. Board Trade, Mines Department. [S.O. publication: price 2d.] Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines for the year 1921. 1. Sco land Division. Report by Mr. J. Masterton. 4. Lancashire, North Wales and Ireland Division. Report by Mr. A. D. Nichol son. Boa"d of Trade, Mines Department. [S.O. publications: price 3s, and 2s. 6d.]

Rallways.-Railway Companies (Staffs) Great Britain. IT turn showing (1) the number of persons employed, week ende 25 th March, 1922, and (2) a comparison of the rates of pay o certain grades at 1st January, 1921, and 1st July, 1922. Ministry of Transport. [S.O. publication: price 1s.]

Rural Industries.-W welfth Report of the Development Comr missioners for the year ended the 31st March, 1922. [S.0, publication: price 3 s . 6 d .]

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

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

Texts Adopted by the Conference
I. Treaty of Versailles: Amendment to Article 393.

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

* The International Labour Office shall be under the conGoverning Body consisting of thirty-two persons :Eight mopresenting Governments
Eight representing the employers, and
Eight representing the workers.
Of the sixteen persons representing Governments eight shall be appointed by the members of chief industrial importance, and eight shall be appointed by the members selected for that purpose by the Government delegates to the Conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members mentioned above. Of the sixteen members represented six shall be nonEuropean States

Any question as to which are the members of chief indus. trial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.
The persons representing the employers and the persons representing the workers shall be elected respectively by the employers' delegates and the workers' delegates to the Con ference. Two employers' representatives and two workers representatives shall belong to non-European States.
The period of office of the Governing Body shall be three years.

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

The Governing Body shall from time to time elect one of its number to act as its chairman, shall regulate its own pro cedure, and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least twelve of the representatives ort the Governing Body.'
II. Recommendution concerriny, communtication to the Inter national Labour Office of Statistical or other Information on Emigration. Immigration, and the Transit of Emigrants and Immigrants; adopted on 2nd November, 1922.
(i) The General Conference recommends that each mem ber of the International Labour Organisation should com municate to the International Labour Office all information available concerning emigration, immigration, repatriation, transit of emigrants on outward and return journeys, and the measures taken or contemplated in connection with these questions.

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

1. Sex.
2. Age.
3. Occupation.
4. Nationality
5. Country of last residence
6. Country of proposed residence
(iii, The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organisation should, if possible, make agreements with other members providing for
(a) "The adoption of a uniform definition of the term emigrant
(b) The determination of uniform particulars to be entered on the identity papers issued to emigrants and immigrants by the competent authorities of members who are parties to such agreements;
(c) The use of a uniform method of recording statistical information regarding emigration and immigration."
III. Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

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

## 1. Resolution concerning the work of the Sessions of the Con-

The Commission, while proposing that the present text of paragraph I. of Article 389 should remain unchanged, recom-
mends that the Conference should hold alternative sessions of preparation and of decision.

In the examination of items inscribed on the agenda, the first sessions should be devoted to the general discussion of drafts for conventions or drafts for recommendations, demanding a vote by a simple majcrity only. The final vote upon these decisions in the conditions provided for by paragraph 2 of Article 405; that is to say, by a two-thirds majority, should be held at the opening of the following session.
2. Resolutions concerning Emigration and Immigration Tesolution No. 1: The General Conference instructs the international co-ordice to make every effort to facilitate the international co-ordination of migration statistics. It
draws particularly the Office to the importance of adopting the International Labour fication:- (1) under 15 years ; (2) the following age classifrom 25 to 55 years; (4) above 55 from 15 to 25 years; (3) Resolution No. 2. The
a contmuation of the collaboration of is of opinion that Labour Office with the League of of the International women and children is deague of Nations on the traffic in 3. Resolutions concerning Unemployment.

The International Labour Conference adopts the following

1. The Conference resolves that the work which ha been begun with a view to making unemployment statistics more comparable internationally, and to improve them from the national point of view, shall be continued;
Office shall actively continue that the International Labour tion of information continue its work as regards the collecmatter of unemployment in accordance withation in the decisions of the International Laboure with the previous particular the permanent by the International Labour Office shall enquiry carried out the respective movements of production and consumption on the various classes of goods; production and consumption of 3. The Conference resolve consider the periodical publication the Governing Body shall investigations in accorpublication of the results of the above the International Economic Conference of Gons adopted by 4. The Conference resolves Office shall specially investigate the eausernational Labous seasonal unemployment;
2. The Conference resolves, with a view to combating unemployment crises, that the International Labour Office shall be instructed to make, in collaboration with the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, a special study of the problem of the crises of unemployment, their recurrence and the fluctuations of economic activity, to collate and compare, in particular, the results of the investigations made in various countries, and to make known the measures taken with a view to sustaining economic activity, and thus stabilising the labour market."
3. As regards the present crisis, the Conference, having taken cognisance of the resolution of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, expressed in the following terms :-

The Assembly, having taken note of the decisions of the General Labour Conference of 1921, calling for an enquiry into the national and international aspects of the unemployment crisis and the means of combating it, and requesting the International Labour Office to call into co-operation the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations for the solution of the financial and economic questions by the enquiry,
Requests the Economic and Financial Organisation to arrange the scope and method of such collaboration at an early date, and to bring to the enquiry conducted by the International Labour Office any information which it has in its possession,'
Resolves that the International Labour Office, in conformity with the resolution already adopted by the Conference itself at its third session, whilst determining in agreement with the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League of Nations the course to be pursued for the compilation of the necessary statistical data, shall ask the said organisation immediately for all pertinent information concerning the influence on the demand for the labour of both sexes of monetary, financial and commercial policy in different counries.
4. Resolution instructing the International Labour. Office to indertake an enquiry into the standard of living in certain ountries.

The Conference, having regard to the very marked unrest among the workers, due to the recent fall in the standard of life in certain countries,
Having regard to the fact that such fall in the standard of life proceeds in conformity with the continual depreciation of the exchange in certain countries, as for instance in Germany,
Having regard to the fact that in such countries there is a danger that the deterioration of the conditions of life may bring the population, and hence the workers, into dire straits, and may even imperil the coming generation,

Having regard to the great number of workers affected by this state of affairs which is capable of spreading into other countries,
Having in mind part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles and in particular the words 'the provision of an adequate living wage,
Instructs the International Labour Office to make a documentary investigation into the standard of working-class life in relation to the pre-war standard in Germany and the other countries with a seriously depreciated exchange, in order to throw light upon the situation and to ascertain the means already adopted or contemplated in such countries for securing to the workers an adequate living wage.'

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1922.

## ADMIRALTY

## (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.)

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

## ADMIRALTY.

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

H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: Two Steel Oil Tanks One Steel Oil Tank: Westwood \& Wrights. Brierley Darlington. Two Steel Oil Tanks: The Motherwell Bridge Brierley Hill, Staffs well, near Glasgow. The Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell, near Glasgow. Steelwork: E. C. \& J. Keay, Ltd., Bir
mingham.-Clyde: Oil Fuel Depôt, Fencing. Wm Bremer mingham.-Clyde: Oil Fuel Depôt, Fencing: Wm. Bain \& Co. Ltd., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge.-Dainotter: Steel Oi gow. Foundations for Oil Tanks: Messrs. Wilson, Kinmond and Enclosures to Banks to gow.-Greenock: R.N. Torpedo Factory, Steelwork for Stare The Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Superstructure of Store: Sir Robt. McAlpine \& Sons, Glasgow.-Lock Long: R.N. Torpedo Range Extension to Jetty: Sir Robt. McAlpine \& Sons, Glasgow.-Portsmouth: Steelwork for Motor Garage Brown \& Tawse, Ltd., London, E.C. Steelwork : Dorman, Long \& Co., Middlesbrough.

## WAR OFFICE

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

## AIR MINISTRY

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

Metal Wings for Aircraft: Steel Wing Co., London, S.W.-
Automobiles citroen Kegresse: M. Andre Citroen, P. Automobiles Citroen Kegresse: M. Andre Citroen, Paris.-
Boat Floats: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Midd soat Floats: Packing, Messian: Piggott Bros, Cos, Middlesex. ement, Portland: The Cement Marketing Condon, London: The Ship Canal Portland Cemient Manufacturers, Ltd., Birkenhead.-Condensers: British Insulated \& Helsby Cables, Birkenhead. Condensers: 1 Ltd., London, W.C.-Dope Covering, Nitro Aluminium: Bris l.td., London, W.C.-Dope Covering, Nitro Aluminium: British Cellulose \& Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London ter. Eleotrical Conduit and Conduit Fittings (Term Contract): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Stella Conduit Co Ltd., Bilston.-Engines: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd. Coventry.-Engines, Overhaul of: D. Napier \& Sons, Ltd London, W.-Engines, Rectification of: Rolls-Royce, Ltd. Derby; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Engine Nose, Detachable: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware Middlesex.-Identification Colours: Messrs. Titanine, Lid. London, W.-Lancia Motor Spares: Curtis Automobile Co., Ltd., London, W.-Married Quarters, Erection of Hawkinge: T. W. Heath, Ltd., London, S.W.-Metal Wings for
Aircraft: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Steel Wing Co Aircraft: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Steel Wing Co.,
Ltd., London, S.W.; Boulton \& Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Ltd., London, S.W.; Boulton \& Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Armstrong, Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.-Motor Switchgear, \&c. (Milton): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Petrol Generators: Norman Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Pumps, Circulating: Vickers-Petters, Ltd., Ipswich. Radiators: Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds.Radiator Thermometers: Cambridge \& Paul Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Receivers T.F. Modified: Muirhead \& Co., Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.-Shock Absorber Cord: Luke Turne \& Co., Leicester; Tubbs, Lewis \& Co., London, E.C.-Solder, Tinman's: R. Jones \& Co., Ltd., Deritend, Birmingham.
Solvent: Jenson \& Nicholson, Ltd., London, W.-Steel Lockers: G. A. Harvey \& Co., Ltd., Greenwich.-Steel Sheets, Corrugated: Bowesfield Steel Co., Ltd., Leicester.-Thermo Ammeters: Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Timber: G. H. Renton \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.- Timber (Milton): Denny, Mott \& Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

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

Instruments: Messrs. Down Bros,, Ltd., London, S.E.-Tarco: Messrs. R. S. Clare \& Co., Ltd., Liverpool. - Telegraph Material Messirs. Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E Timber Messrs. C. Leary \& Co., London, E.C.-Tools, Carpenters', Timber Messrs. V. \& R. Blakemore, Len, - Tools, The Chesterfield Tube Core, London, E.C.-Tubes, Steel Boiler: nised Water: Messrs, J., Ltd., Chesterfield.-Tubing, GalvaLocomotive Sieel: Messrs. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.-Tyres, Wagons, Covered: Messrs. Taylor Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Leeds. Wagons, Covered Goods: The Birmingham Rly. Carr., Leeds.\& Wagon Co, Ltd., London, S.W.-Wireless Telegraph. Carr. lation, etc. : Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Tel. Co., Ltd., London,
W.C.

## POST OFFICE.

## Apparatus, Exchanging, Mail Bag (Leather Work): Barrow,

 tective, etc.: Evershed \& Vion, S.E.-Apparatus, Testing, ProBattery, Leclanchè: Siemes Cabinets, Telephone: Educational Cupply Ltd., London, S.E.Association, Ltd Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic: \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Ediswan Cas (Blackley), Ltd. Brimsdown, Middlesex; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge Surrey ; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Londou, Electric Co., Ltd., Lond., Dagenham Dock, Essex; Western Ltd., London, E.-Coils, Loading: W: Tyson \& Co. (Millwall) London, E.-Conduit, E.S., and Fittings: Electric Co., Ltd. Wednesbury.-Cotton, Italian: A \& S. J. McDougall, Ltd Manchester.-Fittings, E.L.: S. Heath \& Sonry \& Co., Ltd. ham.-Frames, Notice: S. H. Leveton, Birmingham; C. Webster \& Co., Ltd., London, E.-Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., Hanley Chimney Corner: \& Co., Ltd., Stone, Hanley or Longton.-Irons, Petroleum: Lancashire Tallow, Ltd., Cradley Heath.-Jelly, Petroleum: Lancashire Tallow \& Fat Co., Ltd., Prescot.-Oil, Kerosene: Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.-Paper, Baudot, Gummed: Waterlow \& Sons, Ltd., London, E. and S.E.-Pipes, W.I.: Stewarts \& Lloyds, Litd., Birmingham.-Plates, Earth: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.-Saddles, Bicycle: Gough \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Sleeves, Lead: Gleeves, Jointing: Dugard Bros., Ltd.,Spirit, Methylated: Jones \& Co., London, E.-Tents, Jointers', Collapsible: J. Sondon, E.), Ltd Godmays, Essex.-Wire, Copper, Hard Drawn: R. Johnson, Clapham \& Morris, Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester.-Cable-Manufacture,保 Pontypool-Aberga Lancaster: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Con, E.C. Preston E.C. Leeds-Catterick: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E. Catterick-Newcastle-on-Tyne : Johnson \& Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Neweastle-on-Tyne-Jedburgh: Callender's Cable \& Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Jedburgh-Edinburgh : Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Conduits, Laying: Westminster and Chelsea: A. Thomson \& Co., London, W.C. Willesden, etc. A. Thomson \& Co., London, W.C. Finsbury, Shoreditch and Holborn: A. Thomson \& Co., London, W.C. Fulham, BatterSea, Wandsworth and Merton: A. Thomson \& Co., London, W.C. Paddington-Park: Greig \& Matthews, London, E.C.
Deptford, Lewisham, etc. : T. W. Robinson, London S.E. Camberwell, Southwark, etc. : T. W. Robinson, London, S.E. Edin burgh-Kirkcaldy (Section I.) : W. Dobson, Edinburgh. BristolGloucester (Sections II., III. and IV.) : W. Dobson, Edinburgh. Worcester-Gloucester (Sections I., II. and III.) : W. Dobson Edinburgh. Saddleworth (Yorks): W. Dobson, Edinburgh Swadlincote (Derby) : J. F. Hodge \& Co., Rednal, near Bin mingham. Western New Exchange Area: J. Mowlem \& Co.
Ltd., London, S.W. Ealing (Castlebar Road) : J. Mowlem \& Co., Ltd., London, S. W. Edinburgh-Kirkealdy (Section II.) A. H. Robertson, Inverkeithing, Fife. Birmingham: Whittake Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Lytham: W. Pollitt \& Co., Ltd. Bolton. Stockport (Hazel Grove) : W. Pollitt \& Co., Ltd, Bolton. Hammersmith (The Grove) : Lovatt \& Rapson, London W. Birmingham (Aston Road and Lichfield Road) : E. E Jeavons \& Co., Ltd., Dudley Port, Staffs. Hornsey, etc.: O. C Summers, London, N. Great West Road: G. J. Anderson
London, E. Hammersmith, etc.: W. Jones \& Sons, London London, E. Hammersmith, etc.: W. Jones \& Sons, London,
S.W. Shalford (Surrey) : G. P. Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham Cross Gates (Leeds) : S. Oake \& Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne. Kilmarnock-Ayr-Troon (Sections I. and II.) : S. Oake \& Co. Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne. Bristol-Gloucester (Section I.) : A. R Cleghorn, Leicester. Hayling Island and Eastleigh: Hodge Bros (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Hythe: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Chorlton Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. (Anfield)
(South): Chandler Bros., Manchester. Liverpool (Ander J. E. Turner, Heywood, Lancs.-Lift: Monument Telephone
Exchange: W. Wadsworth \& Sons, Ltd., Bolton.-Manholes, Constructing: Edinburgh: The Brookfield Construction Co. Brookfield, near Johnstone, Renfrewshire.-Telephone Exchange Equipment: Dale \& Co. (Oxford Circus) : The Relay Automatic Telephone Co Lid, Londor, W.C. Ormeror \& Sons (Rochdale) : The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Pocock Bros.. S.E. 1: The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd. London, W.C. United Kingdom Provident Institution, Strand, W.C. 2.: The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London W.C. Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1: The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Adding Machine: Burroughs Adding Machine, Ltd., London, E.C.-Advertising in Newspapers and Periodioals, Contract for: Sells, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. F. White \& Son, London, E.C.;
Fredk. E. Potter, Ltd., London, W.C.-Boxes: A. E. Walker, Fredk. London, N.-Calico: J. Dugdale \& Bros., Burnley.Carbons: Kolok Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hounslow.-Cloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Cord: J. Cookson, Ltd., Man-chester.-Drawing Pins: Tucker Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Envelopes: J. Dickinson \& Co., Ltd., Hemel London, N.W-Envelopes: J. Dickinson \& Co., Lta., Herter Pirie, Hempstead; McCorquodale \& N.-, Ferro-Prussiate Paper, Contract for: Schedule A (London and Manchester) : A. West \& Partners, London, S.W. Schedule A (Edinburgh) : Allott, Jones \& Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Schedule B: J. Halden \& Co., Ltd., Reddish, near Stockport. Schedule C: A. G. Thornton, Ltd., Manchester.-Files: British East Light, Ltd., Barking.-Gum Arabic: B. Winstone \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.-India Tags: Spickett \& Downs, London, E.-Ink, Duplicator: Farquharson Bros, Ltd., Glasgow; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.Linen, Tracing: B. J. Hall \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Mock Vellums : H. Band \& Co., Brentford; H. Gibbs \& Son, London, S.W.-Motor Haulage-Northern Area-Contract for: Stott's Motors, Ltd., Manchester.-Pads for Rubber Stamps: H. Savage, London, E.C.-Paper Fasteners: Twigg \& Beeson, Birmingham; Proctor, Avery \& Wood, Birmingham.-Paper of Various Descriptions: Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Guthrie, Craig, Peter \& Co., Ltd., Brechin; J. Brown \& Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Packing Material Association, Ltd., Manchester; Thomas \& Green, Ltd.. Wooburn Green; J. Dickinson \& Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; J. Wild \& Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; Ramsbotton Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; W. Joynson \& Son, St. Mary Cray; R. Crang \& Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Darwen Paper Mills, Ltd., Darwen; Barclay \& Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Adocks, Ltd., London, N.; Tullis, Russell \& Co., Ltd., Markinch; Wiggins, Teape \& A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Devon Valley, Chorley, Dover, Stoneywood; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter; J. Dickinson \& Co., Ltd., Watford; Ulverston Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Hollingworth \& Co., Maidstone; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; Roughway Paper Mills, Tonbridge; Brown, Stewart \& Co., Ltd., Dalmarnock; Olives Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bury; The Hartlepools Pulp \& Paper Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; H. \& Leigh Slater, Ltd., Mac-
clesfield: E Collins \& Sons, clesfield; E. Collins \& ${ }^{\text {E }}$ Eons, Ltd., Glasgow.-
Paste, Adhesive: Leadenhall Press, Ltd., London, S.E.Pencils: G. Rowney \& Co., London, N. W.; F. Chambers \& Co., Ltd., Stapleford; British Pens, Ltd., Keswick; Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., Neasden.-Pens: British Pens, Ltd., Birming-t ham.-Pins: D. F. Taylor \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Portfolios: Waterlow \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.-Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Bookwork Printing-Group 41 (1923)-Non-recurring and Recurring Works; Group 32 (1923)-Ministry of Health-Miscellaneous; Group 34 (1923)-Miscellaneous Offices; Group 40 (1923)-Orders, Schemes, Judgments, etc.: Harrison \& Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Bookwork Printing-Group 30 (1922)-Law Printing : Diprose, Bateman \& Co., London, W.C. Jobwork Printing-Group 152 (1923)-War Office-Specified Items-Section A; 3,000 Engine Room Registers-S.467; 4,000 Books S.71a; 45,800 Registry Jackets; 3,000 Books, Mines and Quarries, Form No. 50; Various Books: Waterlow \& Sons, Ltd. (Incor. Waterlow Bros. \& Layton, Ltd.), London, E.C. Jobwork Printing-Group 152 (1923)-War Office-Specified Items-Section B: Sydenham \& Co., Bournemouth. Jobwork Printing-Group 153 (1923)-Miscellaneous Offices-Specified Items: J. Robertson \& Co., St. Annes-on-Sea. Jobwork Print-ing-Group 154 (1923)-Admiralty-Specified Items No. 2a: W. P. Griffith \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. \& S.E. Group 31 (1923)-Board of Education-Miscellaneous; 150,000 Registry Jackets-R.183: H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow. Group 33 (1923)Post Office-Miscellaneous; Group 35 (1923)-AdmiraltyMiscellaneous, No, 1; Group 36 (1923)-Admiralty-Miscel laneous, No.. 2: Eyre \& Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.; Group 38 (1923)-National Physical Laboratory: W. F. Parrott, Ltd.. Teddington; Group 44 (1923)-Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), etc.: H.M.S.O. Press, London, E. Binding 3,000 copies "Life of Nelson" : G. \& J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C. Binding 2,220 Books. "Technical Report of the Committee of Aeronautics "; Binding 2.500 Books, "Traffic Manual": J,
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[^0]:    - Ses Labour Gazette for March, 1922, page 106.

[^1]:    - See Ministry of labour gazette, august, 1922,

[^2]:    - The provisions of the French Code relating to minimum wages for
    female outworkers are given in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette for 1915 , female outworkers are given in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette for 1915,
    pp. 356 . 7 . ${ }^{+}$Reichsa
    $\ddagger$ Based (a) on a Report of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, entitled Undersökning rörande ittatimarrlagens Ekonom iska och Sociala Verkningar, (b)
    on Kommerriella Meddelanden (the jounal of the on Kmmersiella Meddelanden (the journal of the Swedish Board of Trade) of
    10th October, 1922: and (e) on despatches from H.M. Minister at Stockholm dated 11th and 20th October.
    ${ }^{8}$ The Provisional Act of 22nd June, 1921, which made the original Act of
    17th October, 1919, somewhat more elastic, expires in 1923 .

[^3]:    - Feuille Feddrale, Berne, 11 th October, 1922 ; Recueil des Lois Federales 1921, p. 629 , and November, 1922, p. 441, for an account of the relief measures adopted in connection with the watchmaking industry. $\dagger$ A similar society was set np a year ago for the hotel industry.

[^4]:    *The text is given in Staatsblad, No. 548.

    - Ministry of Labour Gazette, March, 1920, page 122.20 May, 1922, which $\ddagger$ The Labour Act of 1919 was amended by an Act of
    raised the ordinary maximum hours for fact ries and workshops to $8 \frac{1}{2}$ a day raised the ordinary maximum hours ficle 27 remains the same: but the hours ander (a) above are now $1 \frac{1}{2}$ a day or 7 a week (that is. a maximum of 55 hours a week in both cases) and (b) appears to drop out, a clause being added whour permits of additional night work in certain case
    GAZETTR, July, 1922, page 290.
    § Industrial and Labour Information, 10th November, 1922.

[^5]:    * Industrial and Labour Information, 10th November, 1922.

[^6]:    * The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
    $\dagger$ Revised figure.

[^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.
    $\dagger$ The percentage is based on returns relating to woodworkers and plumbers,
    and as regards woodworkers, who constitute the bulk of the membership reand as regards woodworkers, who constitute the bulk of the membership reported on, the returns relate to October.

    The figure relating to October has been revised
    of the unions reporting were "paid off part a large number of the members or fortnights" or on "t twere "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks || The returns for the tobacco trade are bupefit.
    mainly cigar makers.
    If Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

[^8]:    - The figures in this article show the number of days (allowance being nade in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was got and drawn rom the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all he persons employed worked every day the mines were open. Min + Including Cannock Chase.

[^9]:    * The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, allowance belng 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.

[^10]:    Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

[^11]:    Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which hasted less than one day, hare, asple replaced by others. etc.) exceeded 100 days.
    uration (i.e, number of workpeople multiplijed by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded rent infys. in making up the totals for the several months of the year he tals, the extent of such duplication is very slight except in the mining and quarrying group, where, in 1921, about 76,000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute.
    where, in 1921, about 76,000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute $\quad$. The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involve, 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.

[^12]:    - See also p. 354 of August Gazette.
    t Men with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 years of age.
    $\ddagger$ Men with not less than 2 years' experience.
    The reduction applied to the principal coal-exporting centres, including those in South Wales and on the North-East Coast and Hull and Immingham. At the two ports last named, however, the minimum rates are on a daily or half-daily basls as follows :-Hull (as previously) 12s. per day and 6 s . 6 d . on Naturday Immingham (as from 2nd October) 13 s . per day, 7 s . 6 d . per half-day, and 10s. 3 d . on Saturday. It was agreed, with recard to the 120 per cent. addition, that 30 per cent. should be regarded as fixed, and the remaining 90 per cent, subject to a rise or fall in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of ret rices, \&c. At certain ports where a higher percentage than 120 was paid the amount of reduction was to be settled independently,

    1 The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages nuctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of iabour index number of retail prices, \&c,
    ** The lower rates apply to one-horse drivers and the higher to two horse drivers.
    $\ddagger \ddagger$ The rates were agreed upon by the local Concilintion Committee set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921 .
    If The rate was not agreed to by the workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the subject of a recommendation by the Employers' Executive.
    These rates were embodied in recommendations issued by the local branches of the National Farmers' Union.

[^13]:    - These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham. Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district.
    $\dagger$ Exclusive of Casuals: of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums out-door medical reljef only. The figures for Scotland include destitute able-bodied unemployed in receipt of poor-law relief.
    $\ddagger$ The numbers included for the Middlesbrough Union do not cover changes which have taken place since 18th November, 1922.

[^14]:    - Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st December, 1922. Paris.
    $\dagger$ Revue du Travail, November, 1922. Brussels.
    $\pm$ Der Schwhizerische Arheitsmarkt, 15th November, 1922. Berne

[^15]:    * Information supplied by cablegram through the courtesy of the Common wealth High Commissioner in London.
    $t$ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.
    the figures represent the agglegate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the irou and steel, car building and repairing, and silk industries,
    \& Employment, 1st November, 192?. Ottawa.

