# LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

#### PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXIX.—No. 6.]

JUNE, 1921.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

## EMPLOYMENT, DISPUTES, WAGES, AND PRICES IN MAY.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during May was further affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the general stoppage of work at the coal mines, and at the end of the month it was bad in nearly all the principal industries. In some cases, including pig-iron, iron and steel, tinplate, and pottery manufacture, work was almost

completely suspended.

The percentage unemployed (excluding coal miners) among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received rose from 17.6 at the end of April to 22.2 at the end of May, and the percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unions of the U employment Insurance Act rose from 15.0 at 29th April to 17.6 at 27th May. The coal mining industry is excluded in calculating the Trade Union percentages; the Unemployment Insurance percentage includes those coal miners who were entitled to claim unemployment benefit under the Act, but not those who ceased work owing to the trade dispute. The total work owing to the trade dispute. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 27th May was approximately 2,122,000, of whom 1,469,000 were men, 497,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. At 29th April the corresponding number was 1,854,000, of whom 1,261,000 were men

and 448,000 were women.

In addition to those unemployed, 607,000 males and 580,000 females were registered as working systematic short time at 27th May in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme At 29th April the corresponding numbers were 524,000

males and 553,000 females.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Exchanges and unfilled at the end of May was 30,000, of which 7,000 were for men and 20,000 for At the end of April the total was 34,000, of which 10,000 were for men and 21,000 for women.

#### WAGES.

Changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in May, in those industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department, affected about 1,570,000 workpeople, of whom about 1,335,000 sustained decreases amounting to over £400,000 for a full ordinary week, and 235,000 received increases,

amounting to about £55,000 a week.

The principal groups of workpeople affected were workmen in the building trades, in nearly all the principal centres, whose rates of wages were reduced by 2d. an hour; men employed in the shipbuilding and repairing industry, who sustained reductions of 3s. a week on time rates, and 7½ per cent. on piece rates: men in the merchant shipping service, whose rates of pay were reduced by 50s. a month, or 8s. 6d. a week; hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose "bonus" of 1s. 2d. on each shilling of earnings was reduced to 1s. 1d.; and men and women in the brickmaking industry, whose rates were reduced by 6s. and 3s. a

week respectively. Among other large bodies of workers who sustained decreases were men employed by electrical contractors, steel smelters, tinplate workers, hollow-ware makers and brass workers in the Midlands, carpet makers, dyers and dry cleaners. and workpeople engaged in cocoa and chocolate manu-

The workpeople whose rates of wages were increased during the month included those engaged in readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring, and in the wholesale mantle and costume making trade, and women and girls in laundries, whose minimum rates of wages were raised by Orders made under the Trade

Boards Acts.

Since the beginning of 1921, changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a reduction of over £1,300,000 in the full time weekly wages of over 3,600,000 workpeople, and an increase of about £80,000 in the full time weekly wages of nearly 340,000 workpeople.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 65. In addition, 60 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in May (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 1,152,000, as compared with 1,176,000 in the previous month, and 138,000 in May, 1920. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 23,200,000 working days, as compared with 23,390,000 days in April, 1921, and

1,170,000 days in May, 1920.

The exceptional magnitude of the figures for April and May, 1921, is due, of course, to the dispute involving coal miners throughout the country, which began on 1st April and was still in progress at the

beginning of June.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st June 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 and light, and miscellaneous items) was 119 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 128 per cent. at 30th April. The decrease was mainly due to reductions in the prices of food, especially of butter and milk.

The statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working 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 workingclass expenditure, no allowance being made for any

changes in the standard of living.

For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 287.

THE Labour Gazette for May dealt with the progress of the dispute up to the rejection of the proposals put before the miners by the Government on the 28th April. It contained a statement as to the nature of these proposals, and as to the nature of those put forward previously by the Mining Association, which were also rejected by the miners, who maintained their original demands for a national wages settlement and a national profits pool.

#### PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

During the period immediately following the breaking off of official negotiations on the 28th April, all parties continued their efforts to find a possible basis for a settlecontinued their efforts to find a possible basis for a settlement which should justify the summoning of a further joint conference. The outcome of the informal conversations which took place during this period between the miners' officials was a tendency to concentrate on the wages aspect of the question, and to abandon the demand for a national profits pool in the specific form hitherto proposed by the Federation, in favour of some form of amalgamation for financial purposes of the various districts. Soon after the breakdown of negotiations between the two parties and the Government at the end of April the two parties and the Government at the end of April the Mining Association of Great Britain issued a statement in regard to the proposal for a national profits pool. This statement was to the effect that the coalowners would not in any circumstances take part in an impartial inquiry into the merits of a national pool, nor, were such an inquiry instituted, would they accept its finding. They accordingly desired to place once more before the public the grounds for the coalowners' opposition to any system of pooling profits in the industry. Their opposition, the statement proceeds, is founded on their belief that pooling of profits would involve disaster to the industry. Pooling could not be effected without pretional experience. of pooling profits in the industry. Their opposition, the statement proceeds, is founded on their belief that pooling of profits would involve disaster to the industry. Pooling could not be effected without national organisation and national control, and the owners' experience of these has led them to the conclusion that such a system has demoralising results in the industry and causes the evils of high prices, low output and inefficient working.\* On the 20th May, Mr. Hodges stated on behalf of the executive of the Miners' Federation that he and Mr. Herbert Smith had now had the opportunity of considering recent unofficial proposals for a settlement of the dispute. So far, however, no proposal for a further meeting by the parties had emanated from the Government. The Executive Committee would be called together whenever an invitation to a conference was received from the Prime Minister, but he did not consider that any useful purpose would be served unless the Government themselves laid down proposals providing a basis for a settlement. On the same day, the Mining Association announced that their Central Committee had met to discuss the situation, and, after receiving a report from the president, had decided that in the event of the proposal for a national pool being withdrawn they would be fully prepared to resume discussions with the miners on the subject of the terms on which work should be resumed.

On the 25th May, invitations to a conference at the Board of Trade on the 27th May were sent by the Prime

cussions with the miners on the subject of the terms on which work should be resumed.

On the 25th May, invitations to a conference at the Board of Trade on the 27th May were sent by the Prime Minister to the executives of both bodies and were accepted. At this meeting there were present, representing the Government:—The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, the Secretary and Under-Secretary for Mines, Mr. Wm. Brace and Sir David Shackleton; representing the mineowners:—the Central Committee of the Mining Association; and, representing the miners:—The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation. The Prime Minister addressed the meeting, and urged upon the parties the closest consideration of every possible means of settlement. He stated that the Government's suggestion was that there should be a temporary settlement by which wages should be scaled down gradually to the economic level, the deficiency during this period to be made good out of a composite fund, which would consist of the £10,000,000 granted by the Government, and the unascertained amount which would accrue from the owners' offer to waive their profits during the temporary period in those districts which were found to require assistance. This temporary provision would be dependent, so far as the Government were concerned, upon an agreement having been arrived at, either as to the actual terms of a permanent settlement, or as to the machinery which should determine those terms.

These proposals were not of a final character, and, later in the day, the Prime Minister and members of the

These proposals were not of a final character, and, later in the day, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet met the two parties separately to discuss various points of detail. The Conferences were then adjourned until the following day.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

On the 28th May the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Labour, met the two parties separately and handed to them the following proposals

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1921, pp. 122 and 123 for owners' previous views on this matter.

formulated by the Government:—
"It is proposed that there should be a temporary arrangement leading up to a permanent scheme.

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Temporary arrangement.
"During this period it is proposed that there should be a gradual scaling down of the wages until they reach the economic level which the industry is capable of sustaining.

'The length of this period depends upon:—

(a) The amount available from external sources for making up the difference between the economic capacity of the mines and the actual payment of

(b) The amount of reduction immediately made in the

(b) The amount of reduction immediately made in the wages. If the reduction is a slight one it is obvious that the sum available will soon be exhausted. If, on the contrary, it is substantial then the sum available for covering the deficiency will last much longer."
"The sums available for covering the deficiency:—
(1) A grant of £10,000,000 from the Exchequer.
(2) The surrender by the owners of the right to take out of the Industry those sums which in the scheme adopted by the miners and mine owners would be attributed to the owners as standard profits for a period of three months in the districts in which Government assistance is being required.
"The Government grant will not be given until arrange-

"The Government grant will not be given until arrangements for a continuing agreement have been arrived at between the parties."

Permanent Scheme

"As it is plain that the parties are unable to agree upon the terms of the arrangement for a continued period, the matter in controversy must be decided by one of the three following methods .

owing methods:—

(1) That a National Wages Board should be set up composed of equal numbers of representatives of the coalowners and miners, over which a neutral Chairman with a casting vote should preside.

(2) That a Tribunal of three persons should be established to decide the matters at issue.

(3) That the question in dispute should be referred to a single arbitrator.

"The decision of the body or person selected should be binding upon both parties for a period of twelve months, and thereafter subject to three months' notice upon either

The determining body shall decide:—

(a) The wage to be paid at the end of the temporary period.

period.

In arriving at a decision upon this question, regard should be had to:—

(1) The capacity of the industry in each district to pay.

(2) The provision of a subsistence wage to the lowest paid worker.

(3) The possibilities of increasing output.

(b) The amount of the minimum standard wage in each district.

(c) The proportion of profits to wages in the distribution.

(c) The proportion of profits to wages in the distribution of the proceeds of the industry.
"The determining body must report within two months."

REPLY OF THE COALOWNERS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S

Proposals.

It was agreed that the parties should take some days to consult their constituents in the districts on these proposals, and should then report upon them to the Government.

Accordingly; on the 3rd June, the Central Committee of

ment.

Accordingly; on the 3rd June, the Central Committee of the Mining Association informed the Prime Minister, by letter, that the owners in the various districts had fully considered the proposals submitted to them by the Government, and had arrived at the following conclusions:

"(1) The coalowners understand that the proposals rest upon, and are intended to carry out, by district application the principles already agreed upon between the Miners' Federation and the Mining Association.\*

"(2) Temporary Arrangement.—The owners understand that the 'gradual scaling down of wages until they reach the economic level which the industry is capable of sustaining' means the economic level which the industry in each district is capable of sustaining.

"With reference to the paragraph 'the sums available to cover the deficiency' the owners understand this to mean that in any district in which Government assistance is being required the owners will for a period of three months from the commencement of the temporary arrangement, surrender in the district ascertainments any profits which may have been actually realised in the aggregate for such district, provided, however, that in any district in which it is found that it is not necessary to surrender the whole of the aggregate profits, the surrender shall be only to the extent required to wipe out the Government assistance in such district.

"For this purpose it is essential that periodical ascertainments shall be made to determine the amount, if any, of the assistance required in each district from the Government to maintain wages at the levels decided upon.

\* See Labour Gazette, April, 1921, p. 176.

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1921, p. 176.

In order to increase further the fund available for the provision of assistance the owners are prepared to take an average of the costs, other than wages, for the three months January, February, March, instead of the figures for March alone, in the ascertainment to be made for application to the first two months of the temporary period.

"(3) Permanent Scheme.—The owners recognise that within the general principles referred to above machinery must be set up to determine the following points:—

(1) The standard wage below which there shall be no reduction by the automatic operation of the scheme in each district during the period of the agreement.

(2) The ratio of profits to wages, both at the standard and in respect of the surplus.

"When these two points have been decided there will be available in each district upon the data ascertained by joint audit of the owners' books as to selling prices and costs all the material necessary to determine for the district the rate of wages payable at the end of the temporary period for successive periods of one, two or three months as may be decided.

"The owners are still prepared to forgo any claim to share in surplus profits in districts in which reductions in wages continue to be made after the first ascertainment, if and in so far as a claim to a share would have the effect of reducing the wages payable by the owners in any month below the level of the wages payable by them in the preceding month.

"Upon the lines indicated above the owners' liability for ages in each district during the temporary period will also have to be determined.

"For the determination of the wages payable in the several districts after the end of the temporary period, in accordance with the principles laid down for national application, the owners propose that Conciliation Boards with neutral chairmen be re-established.

"The owners agree that if for any period the rates of wages thus determined in any district do not provide a subsistence wage to low-paid day-wage workers, addition must be made to the daily wages of such workers as in the opinion of the district Conciliation Board, or, in the event of failure to agree by the parties, in the opinion of their neutral chairmen, may be necessary for the purpose.

"With regard to the proposals in reference to the possi-"With regard to the proposals in reference to the possibilities of increasing output, the owners cannot agree that this can be taken as a factor in determining in the districts upon the periodical ascertainment a wage beyond the capacity of the industry to pay, but, fully realising the vital importance which output per person employed has upon the wages fund and upon the price at which coal can be sold, they are prepared and anxious to consider with the men every means by which this object can be attack."

"With regard to the machinery which has to be set up to determine the points (1) and (2) referred to above, the owners are of opinion that these questions can be best decided by a National Wages Board, composed of equal numbers of representatives of coalowners and miners respectively; and in the event of the parties failing to agree, provision should be made for the appointment of a neutral chairman, whose decision shall be final and shall be accepted by both parties, such final decision to be made within the period stipulated by the Government.

"The owners agree that the scheme so determined shall

"The owners agree that the scheme so determined shall apply for a period of twelve months from the end of the temporary period, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

"The owners are satisfied that no progress can be made towards a settlement so long as the workmen's representa-tives persist in their demands for a national pool and a national settlement of wages. To these demands the owners are unalterably opposed."

REPLY OF THE MINERS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

Reply of the Miners to the Government's Proposals.

On the same day, the 3rd June, Mr. Hodges, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, informed the Prime Minister that they had now received replies from all the districts upon the Government's proposals, that the terms had been fully considered on their merits, and, in every instance, rejected. He was informed, in reply, on the following day, that the Government regretted to learn this decision of the miners, and that they were unable to make any further proposals. Also it was intimated that the offer to grant £10,000,000 to the coal mining industry could not remain open indefinitely. This would, therefore, be withdrawn within 14 days unless a settlement had been reached. It was further pointed out that the period of 14 days would allow sufficient time to take a ballot on the Government's proposals should the Federation decide upon this course, or to reach a settlement by some other means.

In view of this announcement by the Government, the

In view of this announcement by the Government, the coalowners invited the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation to meet them in joint conference on the 6th June, in order that an endeavour might be made to

reach a settlement within the period specified by the Government, during which the offer of £10,000,000 would

SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE MINERS' FEDERATION AND THE MINING ASSOCIATION

Joint meetings were held on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th June, when a full and detailed discussion of the points in dispute took place. The terms with regard to wages which the owners were prepared to offer were put before the miners, and it was agreed that when these proposals had been finally elucidated, they, together with the proposals of the Government, should be submitted to a National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation, and a ballot vote upon them recommended by the Executive Committee. The National Delegate Conference was summoned to meet in London on the 10th June.

At this meeting the Executive Committee presented a detailed report of the negotiations with the owners, and recommended that a ballot be taken on the acceptance of the combined terms of the Government and the owners. A motion that the Conference should advise members to vote for the rejection of the terms was defeated by a large majority, and it was decided to make no recommendation of any kind on the ballot papers. Explanations of the proposals will be given, however, in the various districts by the delegates.

The questions upon which the men will ballot are as follows:

"(1) Are you in favour of fighting on for the principles of the National Wages Board and National Pool, with loss of Government subsidy of £10,000,000 for wages if no settlement by the 18th June, 1921.

"(2) Are you in favour of accepting the Government's and owners' terms as set forth on the back of this ballot

At the back of the ballot paper there appears the follow-

"The Government and owners, having definitely rejected the principles of the National Wages Board and National Pool, now offer the terms fully set out below. You are now asked to say whether you will continue the fight for the National Wages Board and the National Pool, or accept the terms offered by the Government and owners. The Government offer of £10,000,000 grant in aid of wages referred to below is to be withdrawn on June 18 unless an agreement is arrived at by that date."

Temporary Period.

"The Government offer £10,000,000 to prevent large reductions in wages where reductions are necessary. First reduction not to exceed 2s, per shift for all workers of 16 years and upwards, and 1s. per shift for workers below 16 years. No further reductions until August 1.

"Further reduction after August 1 to be agreed mutually until Government grant is exhausted. The temporary agreement will come to an end as soon as Government grant is used up."

Permanent Scheme-Owners' Proposals.

"National Board to fix principles for guidance of districts. Board to be comprised of equal number of representatives of both sides, with independent chairman. The parties have already agreed the principle that profits shall only be a fixed percentage of wages paid.

"The Board to fix the amount of the percentage of profits to wages. The Board to fix the amount of new standard.

"In this connection the owners have offered as a standard wage the total wages paid in July, 1914, plus district additions to standards, plus the percentage for pieceworkers caused by the reduction of hours from eight to seven, and a minimum percentage of 20 per cent. added thereto. The minimum percentage to continue until June, 1922.

"The Board will also fix the items of cost which must be taken into account by the district auditors when ascertaining the district revenue. Wages during permanent scheme to be based upon the capacity of each district to pay.

"In the event of a low-paid day worker receiving a wage which does not provide him with a subsistence wage, the district board will fix a wage which will secure it for that workman. The decisions of the National Board as to the permanent scheme to be binding upon both parties for a period of 12 months, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side."

The ballot will be taken on the 15th June, and the result announced on the 17th June.

### THE STATE OF EMERGENCY.

A further "proclamation of emergency" under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920,\* was made on the 27th May

For an account of the provisions of this Act, see LABOUR GAZETTE 1920, November, at page 597; and for the operation of the Act in connection with the present emergency, see also LABOUR GAZETTE, 1921, April, at pages 176 and 177 and May at page 230.

in view of the "continued cessation of work in coal mines"; and the "Emergency Regulations (No. 3), 1921," which are identical with the previous edition of the Regulations, were put into force by Order in Council on the same day. Resolutions in the usual form were passed by the House of Lords on the 1st June, and by the House of Commons on the following day, approving the Regulations and continuing them in force for the remainder of the time during which the Proclamation of the 27th May is effective.

It was announced on the 2nd June that the Army reservists who had been called up on the 8th April\* in view of the then state of public affairs were to be disembodied forthwith.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1921.

This Bill which provides for a reduction in the rate of Unemployment Insurance Benefit and an increase in the contributions was introduced into the House of Commons and read for the first time on the 8th June. The Minister of Labour, in introducing the Bill, explained that the Act of March last† had been based on the assumption that the rate of unemployment would not assumption that the rate of themphyment would not exceed an average of 9½ per cent. for the period ending July, 1922. It was calculated, taking in account the increased contributions imposed by the March Act as from July next, and with benefit at the rate of 20s. for men and 16s. for women (half-rates for boys and girls), that, on this basis, the Unemployment Fund would have been able to discharge all liabilities, and have been free of debt at July, 1922. This calculation has been falsified owing to the fact 1922. This calculation has been falsified owing to the fact that unemployment has very greatly exceeded the estimate. The present rate of unemployment amongst insured persons is 23 per cent.‡ and benefit is being paid out at the rate of £2,000,000 per week against an income from contributions of less than £350,000. The Unemployment Fund, which amounted in March last to 22½ millions, now stands at 8½ millions, and will have been practically exhausted at the end of the amounted month. of the present month.

of the present month.

The March Act provided for the payment of not more than 16 weeks' benefit in each of two "special periods" ending respectively 2nd November, 1921, and 2nd July, 1922. Owing to the severe depression, a considerable number of unemployed persons will shortly have exhausted the full 16 weeks' benefit payable in the first special period. In order to meet the financial difficulty and to make benefit available for more than 16 weeks the Bill proposes—

(i) to reduce the rate of benefit from 20s. a week to 15s. in the case of men, and from 16s. a week to 12s. in the case of women, with corresponding reductions in the case of juveniles who are entitled to benefits at half the adult rates;

(ii) to increase the joint contributions of employers and employed as from 4th July from the rates 11d. (men) and 9d. (women), as provided by the Act of 1921, to 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1d. respectively; with corresponding increases in the case of inventions. iuveniles:

juveniles;

(iii) to increase the "waiting days" from three to six;

(iv) to give power to the Minister to provide, in case
of necessity, for two periods of benefit of not
more than six weeks each, additional to the two
benefit periods of 16 weeks each provided, up to
2nd July, 1922, by the Act of 1921;

(v) to suspend the provisions of the Act of 1920 with
reference to special schemes for particular industries:

dustries;

(vi) to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund from £10,000,000, as at present provided, to £20,000,000.

A report with regard to the financial effect of these proposals has been prepared by the Government Actuary and published as a White Paper. During the first part of the period ending July, 1922, it is anticipated that the power of borrowing from the Treasury under (iv) above will have to be exercised up to a maximum of 16 millions. As emto be exercised up to a maximum of 16 millions. As employment returns to normal the deficiency will be made good, and the Unemployment Fund should have repaid the whole sum advanced by the Treasury by July, 1923.

#### TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

MANY Trade Union Conferences were held during the month of May; the most important being the annual conferences of the Railway Clerks' Association, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Union of Post Office Workers.

The annual conference of the Railway Clerks' Association was held at Bournemouth from the 23rd to the 26th May. The first session was devoted to a discussion of the efforts which was to be made by the Association to secure under the

which are to be made by the Association to secure, under the new Railways Bill, protective clauses regarding all existing superannuation rights, and the provision of a new superannuation fund for new entrants; the granting of a locus standi for trade unions before the amalgamation tribunal under the grouping scheme; the appointment of labour

representative tribunals; and adequate compensation for dismissal or detrimental changes in the position of existing servants of the companies. The question of amalgamation with other railway trade unions was also discussed, and the decision was against fusion, but a recommendation was made in favour of the establishment of an entente between unions concerned, with full autonomy for each

organisation.

The Annual Assembly of Delegates of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen opened at Leeds on 25th May. The most important item on the agenda was the question of the action to be taken on behalf of those members of the Society who had been suspended as a result of their refusal to handle "black-leg" coal. After some discussion it was agreed that a deputation should immediately visit the Minister of Transport and the Railway Managers' Committee. The Deputation were informed that all coal arriving at the ports was taken over by the Government, and used only for services essential to life, and not for any industrial profit-making concerns; moreover, all suspended industrial profit-making concerns; moreover, all suspended members would be allowed to return to work without further penalty or record against them. The conference, on being advised of these facts, passed a resolution instructing their members "to resume duty at once with a view to removing any railway difficulty from standing in the way of the miners making a settlement." The conference also decided to instruct the Executive Committee to make arrangements for the removal of the society's general office from Leeds to

The annual conference of the *Union of Post Office Workers* was held at Edinburgh from the 10th to the 14th May, and was attended by 750 delegates. The position of postal workers in Ireland was fully discussed; and a resolution in support of the claim of Irish members for an Irish National

support of the claim of Irish members for an Irish National Council, subordinate to the Executive Council, was opposed by the Executive, and rejected by the conference.

The strike policy, which was adopted by a majority in a ballot vote in November, 1920, and which has since been rather severely criticised by various members and branches of the union, was again discussed and re-affirmed. It was stated that a number of withdrawals had taken place in consequence of the adoption of the strike policy; but the stated that a number of withdrawals had taken place in consequence of the adoption of the strike policy; but the Executive were prepared to continue its operation in spite of such secessions, on the ground that diminished numbers would not weaken the union as much as giving up the right to strike. It was eventually decided that a strike should only take place by the authority of two-thirds of the whole membership of the union, the vote to be by ballot. A further resolution, put forward by the Executive, to add to the objects of the union "the organisation of Post Office workers into one comprehensive industrial union, with a view to the service being conducted and managed as a national guild" was also carried by a large majority.

The annual conferences of the United Vehicle Workers, the Electrical Trades Union and the National Union of Clerks, have also been held, the questions discussed relating only to internal organisation and finance. The only question of general interest discussed at the annual conference of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives was that dealing with the relative merits of piecework as opposed to day-work; and a resolution was eventually passed declaring in favour of abolishing the piecework system, and substituting a guaranteed daily wage, based on quantity statements.

based on quantity statements.

At the annual conference of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the question of a general reduction in wages was discussed, and it was decided to ask the Minister of Labour for an Inquiry under Part II. of the Industrial Courts Act into the present position of the

#### FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE Fifty-third Annual Congress of delegates from Cooperative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at
Scarborough, on 16th, 17th and 18th May, 1921, and was
attended by about 1,500 delegates representing about 560
Societies, in addition to visitors from various outside
bodies in the United Kingdom and from Co-operative
Organisations in Belgium, Finland, France, Georgia,
Poland, Ukraine and U.S.A. The Congress was convened
by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland,
a Federation of about 1,300 Societies with an aggregate
membership of over 4,000,000.

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The first outstanding feature on the agenda was a resolution of protest against violence in Ireland, particularly in relation to the destruction of Co-operative properties, coupled with a demand for full enquiry, compensation for damage from H.M. Treasury, and in favour of conciliation and an acceptable measure of Irish self-government. A widening amendment came from the Co-operative Party demanding the withdrawal of all armed forces and the calling of a National Assembly. After a full discussion the amendment was lost; and the official resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

carried by an overwhelming majority.

On the subject of education a resolution was carried protesting against postponement of the operation of the Education Act of 1918, and a further resolution "condemned the failure of the Government to redeem the pledge given

June, 1921.

at the Imperial War Conference in 1917 to remove the embargo on the importation of Canadian Store Cattle."

Sir Thomas Allen introduced the report of the Parliamentary Committee. A resolution was afterwards carried in respect to the Key Industries Bill, condemning the proposal to introduce protectionist tariffs without the expressed will of the people.

The report of the Co-operative Party aroused a varied discussion. Several delegates forcefully appealed for co-operative trade with Russia. Representatives of the Wholesale Societies urged the practical difficulties. Subsequently a resolution was carried supporting the establishment of closer trading relations between co-operative organisations of different countries.

of different countries.

The subject upon which opinion at the Congress appeared to be most sharply divided was the proposal for a Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance. Mr. S. F. Perry, the Secretary of the Co-operative Party, urged that there was no question of handing over funds, and that the proposal was based on a practical need for co-operation in the constituencies. An amendment was proposed on behalf of several northern societies to the effect that the behalf of several northern societies to the effect that the alliance would weaken the movement. A long and animated discussion took place. The amendment was defeated on a card vote by 1953 to 1199, and a second card vote showed 1686 votes against the proposed alliance and 1682 in favour. It was lost, therefore, by a very narrow majority. A resolution was carried protesting against the action of H.M. Treasury in proscribing the admission of specially trained accountants of the Co-operative Movement to the list of Public Auditors unless they are members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. It was contended that

porated Accountants and Auditors. It was contended that in the interests of good accounting and sound finance the co-operative societies had voluntarily obtained an amendco-operative societies had voluntarily obtained an amendment to the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, compelling societies to employ a Public Auditor, and that this was now being used against the movement in the interests of the professional organisations concerned.

On the subject of unemployment a resolution was carried advocating maintenance of those out of work through no personal fault, and maintaining a belief in co-operative principles as providing a solution for unemployment.

Other resolutions dealt, inter alia, with the machinery for settling labour disputes in the movement, the need for increased capital, and the International Co-operative Alliance.

The next congress is to be held at Brighton in White

The next congress is to be held at Brighton in Whit Week ,1922.

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS, ETC.

During the four weeks ending 29th May, 1921, meetings were reported of 10 Joint Industrial Councils, 5 District Councils, 7 Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees and 6 various Sub-Committees.

#### WAGES REDUCTIONS.

Wages Reductions.

Agreements for reduction of wages have been reached during the period in question by the joint bodies established in the Electrical Contracting, Needles and Fish Hooks, Wrought Hollow-ware, Hosiery (England and Wales), Quarrying (Chalk Section) and Artificial Stone industries. Terms of reference to arbitration by the Industrial Courthaving been agreed upon by the Clay Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee, an award has been issued (No. 643) defining certain reductions to come into operation as from the first pay period following May 12th. Negotiations are in progress with regard to wage reductions in the Silk, Paint Colour and Varnish, Quarrying, Sugar Refining, Water Works, Lead, and Road Transport industries. In addition, two Joint Industrial Councils, namely, those for Scottish Baking and the Wool and Allied Textiles, have had under consideration the formulation of Textiles, have had under consideration the formulation of new general agreements as to wages and working conditions. In the former case, agreed revisions of the expiring working agreement have been reached on the general basis of a 44-hour week, the allocation of working hours during the week being left to arrangement by the Local Joint

#### OTHER TOPICS.

On the subject of the more general activities of the On the subject of the more general activities of the Industrial Councils mention may be made of the efforts of the Education Committee of the Building Trades Industrial Council to secure the general application of the Education and Apprenticeship Scheme of the Council. During recent months a very large number of local conferences of building trade employers, trade union officials and education authorities have been held throughout Great Britain, at which the scheme has been received with considerable favour. In several centres the Local Apprenticeship Committees have several centres the Local Apprenticeship Committees have already been constituted, and in some instances the indenturing of apprentices in accordance with the scheme has begun. It is stated, however, that various causes are delaying the more general application of the scheme, and

the Education Committee of the National Council have requested the Training Department of the Ministry of Labour to assist in following up the local joint conferences, while at the same time further steps are being taken to extend the knowledge of the scheme among both employers and the interested public.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

#### NATIONAL SCHEME.

Ur to and including 31st May, 25,795 certificates have been issued to employers under the Scheme. The undertakings given by those employers cover 283,787 disabled ex-Service

The decision of His Majesty's Government that all firms contracting for Government contracts, save in very exceptional circumstances, must be on the King's Roll has been communicated to all employers' associations with a request that they should inform their members.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the end of May, 1921, the number of men in training was 24,039, and the number awaiting training was 16,698. Since 1st August, 1919, 32,801 men have terminated training. At the end of April, 1921, the number of men in training was 24,460; the following Table shows how they were distributed among the chief trades in which training is given under the Scheme:—

Trade.				Numbe	r in tra	ining.
Building					4,572	
Furniture					2,807	•
Motor Drivin	ng and	Med	chanics		1,238	
Mechanical	Engine	erin	g		1,123	
Tailoring					2,387	
Vehicle Buil	ding				1,894	
Commercial					1,699	
Watch and	Clock				1,336	
Boot and Sh	100				1,081	
Distributive					747	
Electricity F	ower a	and	Light		713	
Rural Hand	icrafts				572	
Other Trades	3				4,291	
Total					24,460	

#### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICES HIPS.

Up to 1st June, 1921, 44,224 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,602 employers, as compared with 44,103 apprentices with 17,531 employers on 27th April. Of the 121 apprentices accepted during the five weeks ending 1st June, the largest numbers were under Engineering (42) and Building (24). The apprentices rejected up to 1st June numbered 2,087 compared with 2,047 on 27th April. Of those accepted, 25,654 terminated training, and 18,570 were still in training. The corresponding figures on 27th April were 23,587 and 20,516, respectively. The number of apprentices who have received institutional training has increased during the month from 1,121 to 1,237. The number of apprentices under the Scheme who have been placed on short time or suspended owing to the depression of trade has gradually increased during recent weeks. A certain proportion, however, has been absorbed in

A certain proportion, however, has been absorbed in technical classes. Efforts to obtain the required accommodation for those who have applied for institutional training have met with success, except in Scotland, where the proximity of the summer vacation for technical schools and colleges has made it difficult to provide for all applicants; and special arrangements are being made.

#### BUILDING TRADE-TRAINING SCHEME.

In the Labour Gazette for April details were given of the Scheme, agreed upon by the Government and employers in the Building Trade, for the training of certain classes of ex-Service men in the trades of Bricklaying, Plastering, Slating and Tiling. As foreshadowed in that statement the Scheme was inaugurated on the 18th April, and up to 6th June, applications had been received by Employment

6th June, applications had been received by Employment Exchanges from 17,272 ex-Service men.

The responsibility of Employment Exchange managers in connection with this Scheme is confined to certifying the eligibility of candidates. The forms of eligible candidates are passed to District Committees of Employers' Organisations for consideration: candidates whose applications are approved are then allocated to individual employers.

District Committees are being established in various parts of Great Britain, but the progress of the Scheme has, so far, been slow. This is attributed by the employers to the very general depression in trade, and, in particular, to the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. To date, 130 men have been allocated to individual employers by the District Committee for the Metropolitan Police Area; and it is believed that the bulk of these men have been accepted.

Government Departments carrying out work by means

Government Departments carrying out work by means of direct labour are participating in the Scheme, and in particular the Office of Works have taken on some 46 men.

See LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1921, at page 177.
 See LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1921, pages 120-121,
 Including an allowance for short time claimants.
 Omd. 1336; price 1d.

The Ministry of Health have addressed an appeal to all local authorities to co-operate by applying the Scheme to all housing work being carried out by direct labour. As regards Housing Schemes which are being, or will be, carried out by contract, local authorities have been asked to satisfy themselves that the contractors are taking the fullest advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Scheme to increase the number of men employed in the skilled trades requiring augmentation.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges on the 27th May, 1921, was 22,662 (including 4,661 in Ireland) as compared with 22,962 on the 29th April, 1921.

The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register on 27th May, 1921, was 438,648 (including 17,224 in Ireland). On the 29th April, 1921, the number was 404,307.

#### DISPUTE IN THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A STOPPAGE of work has occurred in the Cotton Textile industry as a result of the breakdown of negotiations with regard to wage reductions.

The previous agreements of May, 1920, fixed the rates of wages for twelve months, after which one month's notice of any alteration was required. Early in May the various of any alteration was required. Early in May the various employers' associations gave notice to the unions of a proposed reduction of 95 per cent. on the standard lists of wages (equivalent to 30 per cent. on the prevailing actual rates), to be paid for the first time on the pay day in the week ending 11th June. This notice was followed by meetings between representatives of the employers and various sections of the operatives in order to explain the circumstances which had led to this decision. Eventually, as a result of a joint conference between the Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, the Amalgamated Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, on the 27th May, a negotiating committee, consisting of eight representatives of employers and eight representatives of workpeople was set up, and it was also agreed that in the event of no settlement being reached notices should expire on 4th June.

On the 31st May, the negotiating committee met at Manchester, and the employers proposed a 90 per cent. reduction. The operatives stated, however, that they could only tion. The operatives stated, however, that they could only recommend their members to accept a 25 per cent. reduction, but at a further meeting on the 1st June they increased this to 40 per cent. on the condition that this should be regarded as a provisional settlement to operate until three months after the settlement of the coal dispute. The employers refused to accept this proposal, but proposed an 80 per cent. instead of a 90 per cent. reduction.

At a further meeting on the 3rd June the operatives' representatives at first offered to recommend their members to agree to a reduction at the rate of 47½ per cent. from the standard list prices, equivalent to a reduction of 3s. in the £ on current wages, and later raised their offer to one of 50 per cent. reduction from the standard prices, which, however, the employers refused. After a very lengthy meeting negotiations broke down, the final position being the employers' proposal for a reduction of 80 per cent. and the unions' of 50 per cent., each on list prices. The employers stated that no useful purpose could be served by further meetings, as each side knew the others' position. They declined to post-date notices for fourteen days, and also declined the operatives proposal to submit to independent arbitration the 80 per cent. reduction proposed by the employers and the 50 per cent. proposed by the operatives, work to be continued meantime at the old rate of

At the invitation of the Minister of Labour, a deputation representing the operatives met him at the Ministry of Labour on the 7th June, and a deputation representing the employers met him on the following day, with the result that it was agreed to resume negotiations at Manchester on the 10th June

On 10th June the operatives offered a reduction of 55 per cent. (3s. 6d. in the £ on current wages). After a proposal by the operatives for arbitration between proposed reductions of 55 per cent. and 70 per cent. on list prices had been refused by the employers, the latter proposed a reduction of 70 per cent. (55 per cent. for those operatives who in May, 1920, only had 55 per cent. advance), provided that the operatives' representatives would agree to place the proposal before the general body of workpeople. Proceedings were then adjourned until 14th June.\*

#### RAILWAYS BILL.

A Bill (H.C. 110) was formally introduced under this title into the House of Commons, on the 11th May, by the Minister of Transport. The general purpose of the Bill is to provide for the reorganisation of railways in Great Britain, and for their future regulation upon the expiry, on the 14th August next, of the period of Government control. The Bill proposes and provides for the amalgamation or absorption of the existing railway companies into six groups, absorption of the existing railway companies into six groups, under the supervision of an Amalgamation Tribunal of three commissioners named in the Bill. The amalgamations are to take effect on the 1st January, 1923, but power is given to the Amalgamation Tribunal to postpone this date. A Railway Rates Tribunal is to be established to deal with all questions of railway charges, and the bulk of the Bill deals with this side of railway administration.

The proposals of the Bill with regard to the wages and onditions of service of railway employees, contained in Part IV., provide that the Central and the National Wages Boards shall be continued at least until the 1st January, 1923, and that to them shall be referred all questions nected with rates of pay and conditions of service, in default of agreement between the railway companies and the trade unions concerned. The two boards are to be reconstituted so that each shall include representatives of the Railway Clerks' Association, in addition to representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Arrangements are to be made for establishing for each railway company one or more councils consisting of officers of the railway company and of representatives of the more than company one or more councils consisting of officers of the railway company and of representatives of the men, the latter to be elected by the men; and the constitution and functions of these councils are to follow the lines laid down in paragraph 16 of the Report on Industrial Councils, known as the "Whitley Report," and are to be determined by a joint committee consisting of six representatives of the General Managers' Committee of the Railway Clearing House, and six representatives of the three railway trade unions. The grades of employees who are to be included within the scope of these arrangements are clearly defined in clause 60 of the Bill in clause 60 of the Bill.

An explanatory memorandum, Cmd. 1292, has been An explanatory memorandum, Cmd. 1292, has been issued outlining the policy of the Bill, and containing also the terms of the agreement of the 3rd May, 1921, between the railway companies and the three trade unions organising railwaymen, with regard to the machinery for the future regulation of wages and working conditions, which is the basis of Part IV. of the Bill.

## ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE ENGINEERING AND ALLIED TRADES.

MEMORANDUM BY THE ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES FEDERATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for May contained (page 232) a brief summary of a pamphlet issued by the Amalgamated Engineering Union in reply to a statement issued by the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations on the present economic position of the engineering and allied industries.\* The Engineering and the Shipbuilding Trades Federation of the United Kingdom have also now issued a Memorandum on the same subject. This Memorandum,† which takes the form of a pamphlet of sixteen pages, puts forward similar arguments to those advanced by the Amalgamated Engineering Union. It suggests that the employers hoped by their statement "to influence the workers, and the leaders of the workers, so that, in any negotiations, both leaders of the workers, so that, in any negotiations, both parties would assemble in a state of mind in which wages reductions would be regarded as inevitable; "states that the employers ignore the importance of the home market; and contends that the loss of foreign trade is due to a falling off in the purchasing power of our foreign customers, and to the Government's foreign policy. to the Government's foreign policy.

The conclusions of the Federation are summarised as follows:—"(1) The employers' pamphlet is not a 'fair and reasonable' statement. (2) To reduce wages will only make matters worse in the home market. (3) For the foreign market the proper remedy is an alteration of fiscal and foreign policy. (4) The proper remedy at home (in addition to the principle of taking the lean years with the fat) is better organisation of the industry, and the elimination of waste in many directions where it is badly needed, apart from any crisis. (5) As as immediate step. enimination of waste in many directions where it is badly needed, apart from any crisis. (5) As as immediate step, to avoid serious industrial trouble, we suggest the appoint-ment of a Royal Commission, on the lines of the Coal Industry Commission, to enquire into the associated in-dustries of Iron and Steel, Engineering and Shipbuilding."

## TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

June, 1921.

A REPORT\* has recently been issued by the Intelligence and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, giving particulars of the recognised time rates of wages and hours of labour in the principal occupations and industries of the United Kingdom in which standard or minimum time rates of wages have been established, either by collective agreement between the employers and workpeople concerned, or by the award of an arbitrator, or as the result of legislation. For some important occupations and industries in which there are neither agreed standard rates nor statutory minimum rates, particulars are given of the minimum rates recognised by the Trade Unions concerned.

Tables are included relating to the building trades; the engineering and shipbuilding trades; woollen and worsted, silk, and lace manufacture; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; the boot and shoe industry; railway service; carters and lorry drivers; dock labourers; printing; paper manufacture; furniture manufacture; packing case makers; coopers; saw-mill workers; vehicle builders; pottery workers; flour-mill workers; brewery workers; bakers; leather curriers; tanners, &c.; employees of co-merative societies; agririers; tanners, &c.; employees of co-operative societies; agricultural labourers; police sergeants and constables; gas and electricity workers; and a large number of other occupations and industries. The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts and the rates agreed to by Joint Industrial Councils are included in the volume.

The particulars given relate to the rates and hours in operation at 31st December last. In cases in which changes have since been made, details of the changes, so far as reported, have been published in subsequent issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, the Tables given on pages 305-19).

## POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

A COMMITTEE was appointed, on the 17th May, 1920, "to enquire into the conditions under which British subjects were recently imprisoned or detained in Russia, and generally to obtain information in regard to the economic and political situation in that country." This Committee now issued a Report+ upon political and economic conditions in Russia.

The longer, or political, section of the Report is an account, largely historical, of the steps by which the Bolshevik party reached their present ascendancy; and of the present political organisation of the country under the various "Soviets" and committees. It is pointed out that the names "Menshevik" and "Bolshevik" had their origin in a conference of the Russian Social Demonstrate Labour Party held in London as long agrees in 1903. cratic Labour Party held in London as long ago as in 1903. The contrasted doctrines of the rival schools are stated in the Report. This section of the Report also deals with the position of trade unions under the new régime, and the relation in which they stand to the "factory Soviets."

The economic section of the Report deals with the effects of the nationalisation of industry, the expropriation of the large landowners, and the overthrow of the capitalist class, large landowners, and the overthrow of the capitalist class, etc. The transport system, particularly on the railways, has completely broken down, and the towns are very largely cut off from the country, which should supply their sustenance. The peasants, numbering 85 per cent. of the population, are reluctant to part with the surplus produce which they are supposed to surrender; \$ and they, in turn, are suffering from a severe shortage of agricultural implements and machinery implements and machinery.

The number of town labourers has dwindled considerably, partly owing to deaths from starvation and disease, and partly owing to migration from the towns to the country, where it is less difficult to sustain life. In some provinces, the number of industrial workers fell by as much as 75 or 80 per cent. in the short interval between 1918 (Census) and 1920: and in the two principal cities (Moscow and Petrograd) the decline was 42.5 per cent. and 26.6 per cent. respectively, in the same short period.

Production in the factories has fallen enormously, and there is a great increase in absenteeism. An article in the "Economic Life" (an official organ of the Bolshevik Government) for the 9th October, 1920, showed that the average number of days worked by industrial workers during the year was only 180, as compared with 248 before the Revolution, in spite of a great reduction in the number of holidays (from 93 days in the year in 1916 to 55 days in 1920). Moreover, the average hourly production, while the man is working, has also fallen to about two-thirds of the pre-war standard; though this appears to be slightly better than in 1916 (before the Revolution), when the average hourly production is said to have been 64 per cent. of the pre-war standard.

The harvest of 1920 was very bad, all crops being affected. Many peasants slaughtered their cattle, which they were unable to feed, and thus further reduced the already depleted stock.

depleted stock.

depleted stock.

The Report mentions the steps which have been taken or proposed in order to remedy the situation, including (i) the restoration of individual control in factories, instead of control by a Board; (ii) the repair of locomotives and rolling stock; (iii) a policy of conscription and militarisation of labour; (iv) "an energetic propaganda against bureaucracy and red tape"; and (v) a re-opening of trading relations with Western countries, with a view to obtaining economic assistance from them. The evidence is not sufficient to pronounce an opinion as to the success of these measures, or as to the extent to which some of the these measures, or as to the extent to which some of the proposals have been carried into effect.

The Report contains a series of Appendices dealing with the production of coal, wood fuel, and oil, and with railway and water transport; translations of various Russian publications which throw light on the origin and history of the Bolshevik party, and on their present principles and policy are also given. Other appendices deal with (i) the Russian trade unions, and (ii) with the breakdown of the food-supply administration. food-supply administration.

## INTERNATIONAL SHIPOWNERS' AND SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

COMMISSION ON HOURS OF LABOUR OF SAILORS AND FIREMEN.

An account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, on page 127, of the first sessions of the Commission on the hours of labour of sailors and firemen, appointed by the International Shipowners' and Seamen's Conference, which

International Shipowners' and Seamen's Conference, which was held at Brussels in January of this year.\*

Further meetings of the Commission were held in London on the 26th and the 29th April. Commander Walton and Father Hopkins, who are representatives of shipowners and seamen respectively, had been appointed to investigate the cost of the scheme proposed by M. Damm, Secretary of the International Seafarers' Federation, for the institution of a 48-hour week at sea in the engineroom and stokehold departments. They presented the statistical statements which they had been asked to prepare; and M. Damm gave a further exposition of the proposals on behalf of the seamen. It was ultimately agreed to apply the scheme experimentally on nine vessels, three to be selected from those on which the number of firemen and trimmers would be decreased, three from those on which there would be no change, and three from those on which an increase would be necessary.

an increase would be necessary.

With regard to the scheme put forward at the previous sessions by M. Damm, on behalf of the International Seafarers' Federation, for the institution of a three-watch system for deck crews, a statistical table dealing with costs was presented crews, in the manning of chiral product the manning of the ma was presented, comparing the manning of ships under the two-watch system with that under a three-watch system. The Commission adjourned indefinitely.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

THE third meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation will be opened at Geneva on the 25th October next.

Particulars of the Agenda were given on page 72 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for February.

## COST OF LIVING COMMISSIONS IN FRANCE.

A report<sup>†</sup> recently issued by the French Ministry of Labour summarises the work during 1920 of the Central Commission on the Cost of Living and of the subsidiary District and Local Commissions established under its supervision by the decree of 19th February, 1920. The object of these bodies is to investigate the fluctuations in the cost of living and the principal causes of such changes. In addition to the Central Commission there were, on 20th December last, 20 district commissions with headquarters in important towns, 26 departmental (or county) commissions and certain local commissions. Most of these

missions and certain local commissions. Most of these organisations have operated regularly in 1920 and have made returns as to their work.

The report of the Central Commission gives statistics showing, for a large number of towns, what has been the effect of the rise in prices upon the cost of maintenance of a working class family consisting of four persons. The a working class family consisting of four persons. The following statement is based upon figures given in the report and shows the percentage rise in certain large towns

<sup>\*</sup>Provisional arrangements for the settlement of this dispute were arrived at on the 18th June. Full particulars will be given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

<sup>\*</sup> See LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1921, pages 179-80. † Published by the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades 15-16, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Standard Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom at 31st December, 1920,"; published by H.M. Stationery Office. Cmd. 1253: price 2s. 6¹. net.
† Hussia (No. 11621): Cmd. 1240; price 2s. net.
† From the Russian words Menshinstvo and Bolshinstvo meaning minority and majority respectively.

§ The peasants have since been relieved of the obligation to deliver the whole of their surplus produce to the Government. Instead they are now allowed to dispose of all produce remaining after payment of a certain proportion in the form of a tax.

<sup>\*</sup> See LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1921, pages 72 and 73. † Commission centrale d'études rélatives au Coût de la Vie. Compte-rendu des Travaux au cours de l'année 1920. Ministère du Travail, Paris.

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of France in the cost of the standard requirements of such

	Tov	vn.		Date to which Figures Relate.	Percentage increa as compared wit 1914.	
Paris			 	1st Quarter, 1921	238*	
Marseilles			 	March, 1921	231	
Lyons			 	1st April, 1921	174	
Bordeaux			 	January, 1921	260	
Lille			 	September, 1920	315	
Toulouse			 	April, 1921	238	
Saint Etient	ne		 	December, 1920	284	
Rouen		30.00		April, 1921	230	
Roubaix			 	September, 1920	315	
Nancy			 	September, 1920	275	

These computations cover the cost of food, heating and lighting, rent, clothing and other items, and are made on the assumption that no change has taken place in the quantity or quality of the articles purchased or consumed.

#### EIGHT HOUR DAY IN FRANCE.†

By Presidential Decrees of 29th April and 17th May, 1921, and after consultation with the By Presidential Decrees of 29th April and 17th May, 1921, and after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, terms are laid down for the application of the 8-hour law of 23rd April, 1919,‡ to workshops, yards, warehouses, and offices connected with maritime transport in French sea-ports and river-ports accessible to ocean-going vessels, and in establishments of all kinds engaged in wholesale commerce.

Other similar Decrees recently issued, the texts of which are given in the Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, January to March, 1921, have rendered the 8-hour day law applicable

to March, 1921, have rendered the 8-hour day law applicable to saddlery, harness and leather goods making, shoe, slipper, sandal, galoche, etc., making, where five or more persons are employed; also to the corn-milling trade.

## BELGIAN TRADE UNION LAW AMENDED.

AT its sitting on 18th May the Belgian Senate voted, by 64 votes to 4, with one abstention, in favour of abrogating Article 310 of the Penal Code, and by 67 votes to 1 in favour of the Bill on freedom of association, thus confirming the results of the voting in the Chamber of Representatives on

Article 310 of the Penal Code imposed exceptional

penalties on persons who,

"with the object of bringing about an increase or
decrease in wages, should interfere with the free exercise of industry or labour by means of violence, threats,
fines, prohibitions, interdictions or proscriptions, or
by meetings or by acts of intimidation directed against

by meetings or by acts of intimidation directed against those who work themselves or cause work to be done." This Article was regarded by organised labour as a serious obstacle to the development of trade association and to the free exercise of the right to strike. Immediately after the Armistice, in 1918, a speech from the Throne forecast the revision of Artice 310, and on 11th June, 1919, the Minister of Justice introduced in the Chamber of Representatives a Bill abrogating this Article. Meanwhile the employers and the Christian Trade Unions had suggested that it would be advisable to supplement this measure by revising the Trade Union Act and by drafting legislation guaranteeing freedom of association. freedom of association.

freedom of association.

As a sequel to these suggestions the Premier, and the Minister of Industry, Labour and Supplies introduced a Bill on 27th January, 1920, guaranteeing trade union liberty. The Bill was referred to a special commission, and on 2nd May, 1921, was carried in the Chamber of Representatives. It guarantees freedom of association for the study, defence and development of professional interests and provides that "no one can be compelled to join an association or refrain from joining an association," and that "if anyone has become a member of an association he thereby undertakes to abide by the rules of that association and to submit to its decisions and penalties, but is free submit to its decisions and penalties, but is free to withdraw from the association at any time"; the Bill further provides for various penalties for the infringement of its provisions.

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE United States Children's Bureau of the Department of Labour has recently compiled statistics on the subject of the employment of children of 14 to 16 years of age in

\* The rise o' 228 per cent. in A oril shown in the General Summary table on p. 288, is based on the cost of food, fuel and lighting only.
† Journal Officiel, 4th and 2th May, 1921.
‡ See LABOUR GAZETIE, May, 1918, p. 181.
§ Daily Intelligence, 6th Juce, 192t. International Labour Office.
¶ U.S.A. Monthly Labour Review, April, 1921, and Canadian Labour Gazette, May, 1921.

industry during the years 1913 to 1920, based on published reports, employment certificates and information obtained by enquiries. Only twelve cities furnished satisfactory statistics covering the whole of the period, but these are considered fairly typical of the country as a whole, the South Atlantic States being the only ones not represented

June, 1921.

Before the War a decrease in the number of employed children under 16 had set in, mainly due to the extension of child labour legislation. The industrial depression which marked the opening months of the War and the winter of 1914-15 was reflected in the number of children taking out permits to work, which showed a decrease amounting approximately from one-fifth to two-thirds.

By the latter part of 1915, the effect of foreign orders for By the latter part of 1915, the effect of foreign orders for war goods was beginning to make itself felt in the unprecedented rise in the number of children entering gainful employment, the cities not showing an increase being those not immediately affected by the increased manufacture of munitions for export. Heavy increases were practically everywhere recorded for 1916 and 1917, the exceptions being in Detroit and San Francisco. In the former city the decrease was attributable to the law of 1915 raising the minimum age from 14 to 15 years, and in the latter to the strengthening of the minimum age provision and improved minimum age from 14 to 15 years, and in the latter to the strengthening of the minimum age provision and improved physical requirements for certification. Cities in Massachusetts manufacturing, foundry, and machine shop products recorded increases in 1916 ranging from 90 to 145 per cent. The increase was most striking in cities where children were not normally employed in large numbers; textile centres, which always employed children, did not show relatively large increases. An exception to this is Lowell, which showed an increase of almost 400 per cent. over 1915, due to the large foundries, machine shops and cartridge plants which had recently been established there. In nearly all the cities furnishing complete statistics, a larger number of employed children were certified in 1916 than in 1913.

After the entrance of the United States into the War, the number of children taking out employment certificates continued to rise. The causes for this increase were varied, and included the rising cost of living, the absence of the bread winner on military duty, the high wages offered by employers hard pressed for help and a general spirit of adventure, due to the excitement of the War, which influenced many children, especially boys.

This increase amounted in the case of New Hampshire to 119 per cent. in 1917 over 1916, and 58 per cent. in 1918 over 1917; the corresponding figures for Rhode Island were 6 per cent. and 14.7 per cent. respectively. Four cities in New York State showed decreases in 1917 where an amendment to the child labour law, effective 1st February, 1917, requiring higher educational qualifications appears to have been responsible. In 1918 four more cities showed decreases been responsible. In 1918, four more cities showed decreases, attributable to the strengthening of the child labour laws, the raising of the educational requirements; and the restriction of school exemptions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan; but, on the whole, 1918 was the year in which the maximum number of children in employment was recorded. ment was recorded.

The foregoing figures give no indication of the number of children illegally employed during the war time. Reports from labour commissioners and factory inspectors indicate the difficulty experienced during the war years in adequately administering child labour laws. In Philadelphia violations of the law were four times as great in 1917 as in 1916. In inspections made by the Children's Bureau of 63 shipyards where steel ships were being built, approximately 60 per cent of the children were found at work who claimed to be 16 and were without certificates, but who were actually only 14 or 15 years of age.

With the shutting down of war industries, the return of soldiers and possibly the uncertainty of the business outlook, there were fewer places for children to fill; consequently during 1919 there was a general decrease shown in the number of children receiving employment certificates. In 1920 the number of children receiving certificates again mounted, the continued increase in the cost of living and the lure of high wages being assigned by a number of certifying officers as causes for this increase. But beginning with the late summer of 1920, there occurred a depression in industry and business, accompanied by a gradual decline in the prices of necessaries, and a similar decline in the number of certificates issued to children. Thus in the latter half of 1920 a decrease over the latter half of 1919 was shown.

During the period 1913-1920 as a whole, an increase of about 13 per cent. was recorded. The increase in the population of the cities represented during that period was 14 per cent., from which it would appear that the number of children taking out certificates to work had about kept pace with the growing population. It cannot, however, be stated positively that the number of children actually going to work in 1920 had increased in like proportion over the number going to work in 1913.

## STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

## RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATISTICS FOR 1st JUNE, 1921.

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.

All Items... ... ... ... ... 119% Food only... ... ... ... ... 118%

#### FOOD.

FOOD.

Between 30th April and 1st June the average increase in the cost of the pre-war working class dietary fell from 132 per cent. to 118 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. About two-thirds of the decrease was due to the fall in the prices of butter and milk, the price of fresh butter averaging 6½d. per lb. lower at 1st June than at 30th April, that of salt butter averaging 5½d. per lb. lower, and that of milk averaging 2d. per quart lower. Meat, sugar, bacon, cheese, and margarine were also cheaper on 1st June than a month earlier. On the other hand fish was somewhat dearer, on average.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, on 30th April, 1921, and on 1st June, 1921:—

Article.	Averag unless oth	ge Price (p nerwise in	Average Inc. (+) or Decrease (—) at 1st June, 1921, as compared with		
Article.	July, 1914.	30th April, 1921.	1st June, 1921.	July, 1914.	30th April, 1921.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	0 94 0 64	2 1 1 5½	2 0½ 1 5	+ 1 23 + 0 102	$ \begin{array}{cccc}  & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\  & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs	0 7½ 0 4½	1 3½ 0 9½	1 27	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	0 10½ 0 6½	2 3½ 1 5¾	2 3 1 54	+ 1 43 + 0 103	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky) <sup>6</sup> Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 64 0 4 0 111 0 101 0 54 1 62 0 3	1 344 0 644 2 44 2 1 1 1 2 6 6 7 0 9 4	1 31 5 62 2 24 2 01 1 12 2 62 2 0 74	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 \ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 1 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 1 \ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 \ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 1 \ 0 \\ + \ 0 \ 5\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0 \ 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} - & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1$
Butter— Fresh	1 2½ 1 2 0 8¾	2 8 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} - & 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 1 \end{array}$
U.S.)*	0 7½ 0 1¼ 0 ½	0 9½ 0 ½¼ 0 ½¾	0 9 0 21 0 83 0 84	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 01/2

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st June in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 30th April, 1921:—

	A	1st Jun	Percentage In e, 1921, as con with July, 191	npared	Corresponding figure for United	
Article.	tic	Large Towns Popula- ons over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom.	Kingdom at 30th April, 1921.	
	P	er cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	::	148 163	151 157	150 160	153 166	
Beef, Chilled or From Ribs	zen-	105 90	104	105 89	111 98	
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	::	164 171	162 169	163 165	169 175	
Mutton, Frozen—  Legs  Breast  Bacon (streaky)*	::	126 55 147	116 58 131	121 57 139	122 64 155	
Fish Flour Bread	::	149 124 130	122 137 132	136 133 131 65	121 136 132 66	
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	::	62 285 103	68 271 117	278 110	300 172	
Butter— Fresh	U.S.)*	79 77 120 25 97	87 82 125 26 78 65	83 79 122 26 87 84	126 117 134 32 94 82	
All above articles of (Weighted Percer Increase),	Food tage	120	117	118	132	

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the Returns quote the price for another kind locally representative.

### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, special enquiries have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. The results of these enquiries showed that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st October, 1920, was about 39 per cent. (see Labour Gazette for October last, page 542). Since that date there have been further increases, with the result that at 1st June, 1921, the average increase since July, 1914, in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings was about 45 per cent. Of this percentage, about one-half is accounted for by increases in local rates and water charges, and of the remainder, five-sixths is on account of the landlords' responsibility for repairs.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st June the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged about 200 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as compared with about 210 per cent. at 30th April. The reductions recorded during May were distributed over all the items of clothing included in the statistics.\*

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was about 170 per cent. at 1st June. For gas the increase was about 105 per cent., for lamp oil about 170 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 130 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which the average increase at 1st June is estimated at about 155 per cent.

#### ALL ITEMS.

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 (estimated at an average of about 110 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st June, 1921, is about 119 per cent.† as compared with 128 per cent. for 30th April.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1921 as in 1914) is to show the increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working classes (i.e., the average 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 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.

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914: All items.

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914: All items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		the same of the sa	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	The same of the sa
Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919	1920.	1921.
January February March April May June	10-15 15 15-20 15-20 20 20	35 35 35–40 35–40 40–45 45	85 65-70 70 70-75 75 75-80	85-90 90 90 90-95 95-100 100	120 120 115 110 105 106	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119
July August September October November December	25 25 25 30 30-35 36	45-50 45-50 50 50-55 80 65	80 80 80-85 75-80 85 85	100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	

\* A special article giving details of the changes since July, 1914, in the prices of the various items of clothing included in these statistics was given on pages 178-1.9, of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

If the amount of increased texation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st June, 1921, was about 6 per cent. less.

NOTE .- The LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921, contained a full account of the scove and method of compilation of the above

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

#### HOLLAND.

#### Amsterdam.\*

The index number representing the total food-bill of working class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in May, shows a decrease of 2.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 88 per cent. as compared with 1913.

#### SWEDEN.+

At the prices prevailing in May, the cost of maintaining the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting, represents a decrease of 4.4 per cent. upon the cost in the preceding month, but an increase of 137 per cent. in comparison with July, 1914. The typical family is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, whose expenditure (in 1914) amounted to about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together, but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, the May figure shows a decrease of 4.9 per cent. as against April, and an increase of 135 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

#### BELGIUM.

The index number of the cost of food required by families whose incomes (in 1910) fell below 5 francs per day, at the prices prevailing on 15th April, 1921, was 317 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914. The corresponding expenditure by families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs also showed an increase of 317 per cent., while in the highest income class (8 francs and over) the rise was 321 per cent. In the computation of the general index number allowance is made for the relative expenditure upon the various items of food entering into the dietary of the standard families considered.

The general level (unweighted) of retail prices of food and other necessaries on 15th April, 1921, as computed from the returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows a decrease of 2.9 per cent. as compared with 15th March, 1921, but an increase of 299 per cent. as compared with April, 1914.

#### ITALY.

#### (a) Milan. §

The weekly cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in May, 1921, shows, both as regards food alone and also as regards the total family expenditure (including clothing, rent, and heating and lighting), a very slight increase when compared with the previous month. As compared with the first half of 1914, food alone shows a rise of 498 per cent. and the total family expenditure a rise of 478 per cent. expenditure a rise of 478 per cent.

## (b) Florence.

The index number representing the weekly expenditure The index number representing the weekly expenditure of a family consisting of five persons in Florence at the prices current in May, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, an increase of 0.4 per cent. when compared with the previous month, and of 423 per cent. when compared with the first half of 1914. The total family expenditure in May, including also the cost of clothing, rent, and heating, lighting, etc., shows a decrease of 0.2 per cent as compared with April, but an increase of 384 per cent. as compared with the pre-war figure.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics Stockholm.
‡ Revue du Trocati, May, 1921.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour Office, Mian.

Unformation supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Statistical

| Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Statistical Office, Florence,

#### NORWAY.

According to a statement issued by the Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau the expenditure of a family upon food at the prices prevailing in April shows no appreciable change as compared with March, continuing at a level 200 per cent. above that of July, 1914. If fuel, lighting, clothing, rent, taxation, etc., be also taken into consideration, the April figure still remains the same as in March, but shows an increase since July, 1914, of 201 per cent. The figures are based on the cost of maintaining the standard of living of an average urban family which had (in 1914) an income of about £83 per annum.

#### FINLAND.\*

The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard in regard to food consumption in the case of a family of five persons in Finland in March, 1921, was 2.7 per cent. above that of the preceding month, and 1,037 per cent. greater than in July, 1914. If the computation be extended to cover other items of household expenditure (in addition to food), the figures show a rise since July, 1914, of 931 per cent. in the case of clothing, 318 per cent. in the case of rent, and 1,166 per cent. in the case of fuel. If these items be combined, the total expenditure in March, 1921, is estimated to have been 1.4 per cent. above that of the preceding month, and 927 per cent. above July, 1914.

#### CANADA.+

The estimated weekly expenditure upon food by a family of five in May, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease of 3'8 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, but an increase of 65'1 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. The total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent shows a decrease of 2'4 per cent. as compared with April, and a rise of 61'3 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The index number of retail prices of food in May, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows a decrease of 0.7 per cent. when compared with that for the preceding month, but is £7 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative importance of the project of the project control of the pr portance of the various groups of commodities in consumption before the war.

\* Social Tidskrift. No. 4, 1921. Helsingfors. † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa. ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statistician of New Zealand.

#### FOOD PRICES—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

	Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices since July, 1914.							
Country.	July,	July,	July. 1918.	July,	July.	Latest figures available.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Rise.	Date.	
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 118*	1921. June	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium† Denmark Finland France (Paris)‡ (other Towns)‡ Germany¶ Holland (Amsterdam), Italy (Rome)	46 32 42§ 	66 83 84§ 42 37	87 106 144§ 76 103	112 161 188§ 110	359 153 882 273 288§ 117	317 176 1037 228 329 794 88	April Jan. Mar. April Ist Qr. April May	
" (Milan) " (Florence) Norway Sweden‡ United States	47 60 42 9	84 114 81 43	225 198 179 168 64	210 178 189 210 86	345 313 219 197 115	498 423 192 137 42	May May May May May	
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS Australia Canada New Zealand South Africa	30 14 19 16	26 57 27 28	31 75 39 34	47 86 44 39	94 127 67 97	81 65 67 56	Mar. May May April	

\* It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to Food only. For all items the increase is 119 per cent. (See p. 287). † The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class: in April the increase for all working-class families ranged from 317 to 321 per cent. ‡ Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter, | Figures for August. ¶ Includes rent, fuel, and lighting.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### **EMPLOYMENT CHART.\***

MEOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

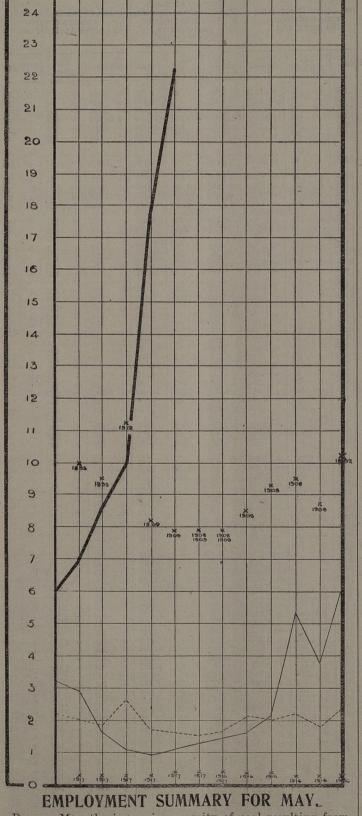
June, 1921.

LOYED

-Thick Curve = 1921. ——Thin Curve = 1920.  $\square$   $\square$   $\square$   $\square$  Dotted Curve = Mean of 1911-20.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1891-1920.

JAN FEB MAR APL MAY



During May the increasing scarcity of coal resulting from the continued stoppage of work at the mines caused a further decline in employment in nearly all industries. Many more works were closed down and in each successive week of the month there were marked increases in the numbers of workpeople unemployed and on short time. With the

\* The Chartis based on Returns furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike (e.g., coal miners in October, 1920) or locked out, sick, or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are given on page 291.

exception of agriculture and the building trades all the principal industries were seriously depressed and in some of them, notably iron and steel production, and the tinplate and pottery trades, work was almost entirely suspended.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which Returns were received rose from 10·0 (or 10·5, excluding coal mining) at the end of March, to 17·6\* at the end of April, and 22·2\* at the end of May. The unemployed percentages for April and May are the highest recorded by the Department for any date throughout the period of over 30 years for which monthly statistics are available.

In industries (including coal mining) employing approximately 12,000,000 workpeople, covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, the percentage unemployed, which was 11·3 at 24th March and 15·0 at 29th April, rose to 15·6 at 6th May, 16·2 at 13th May, 17·0 at 20th May, and 17·6 at 27th May.\* For males alone the percentage unemployed on 27th May was 17·9, as compared with 15·0 on 29th April; for females the corresponding figures were 16·8 and 14·9. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 27th May was approximately 2,122,000, of whom men numbered 1,469,000 and women 497,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 29th April was 1,854,000, of whom 1,261,000 were men and 448,000 were women. On 24th March the total was 1,414,000 (936,000 men and 365,000 women). Some unemployed persons in occupations not covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act do not register women). Some unemployed persons in occupations not covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and these figures, therefore, do not fully indicate the total numbers unemployed.

In addition to those totally unemployed large numbers of workpeople were registered as working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act, or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme. At the end of May these numbered 1,187,000, of whom 607,000 were males and 580,000 were females; the corresponding numbers for the end of April were 1,077,000 (524,000 males, 553,000 females).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 27th May was 30,000, of which 7,000 were for men and 20,000 for women; the corresponding number at 29th April was 34,000, of which 10,000 were for men and 21,000 for women.

With the continuance of the coal stoppage employment at iron mines was at a standstill; at tin mines it was very bad, and at lead and zinc mines it remained slack. It was depressed in shale mining and in the quarrying industry, especially in quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces.

The pig-iron and tinplate industries were almost idle, and in the iron and steel trades production had almost ceased at the end of the month. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades employment declined throughout the month and great slackness prevailed.

In all departments of the cotton industry employment was

In all departments of the cotton industry employment was very bad, and many additional firms were closed down during the month. In the woollen and worsted trades it continued very bad.

tinued very bad.

In the linen trade in Ireland employment was very bad and showed a further decline; in Scotland it was also bad but showed a slight improvement as compared with April. In the jute, hosiery and lace trades employment continued bad; in the silk trade, and in all sections of the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades it also showed a decline and was bad. With milliners and dressmakers in London employment continued fair on the whole. In the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade employment continued slack; in the readymade section and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was very slack. Employment in the carpet, shirt and collar, corset and felt hat trades was bad.

In the leather trades employment showed a decline, and

In the leather trades employment showed a decline, and many workpeople were unemployed and short time was general. In the boot and shoe trades employment was bad.

In paper manufacture much unemployment was reported, and with printers employment was bad; it was also bad with bookbinders but a slight improvement was noted in

In the building trades employment continued fair on the whole with bricklayers and plasterers, but was slack with other classes. In the brick and cement trades it showed a decline and was slack. In most branches of the woodworking trades employment continued bad.

In the pottery trades the exhaustion of coal supplies brought the industry almost to a standstill; in the glass trades employment was also seriously affected.

In agriculture some local scarcity of skilled workers was reported, but unemployment among unskilled labour was more marked than in April. Employment with dock labourers and fishermen was slack on the whole; with seamen also it was exceptionally depressed.

\*In calculating the Trade Union percentages for April and May, the coal mining industry has been excluded, owing to the dispute. If coal miners were included, on the hasis of the numbers uncomployed immediately before the dispute, the general percentage would be reduced to 164 at the end of April and to 205 at the end of May. The Unemployment Insurance figures, on the other hand, include coal mining, those miners who were entitled to unemployment benefit under the Act. being taken as unemployed for the purpose of the percentage, but not those who ceased work owing to the dispute.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, was about 12,000,000 on 27th May, 1921, and the number registered as totally unemployed at that date was 2,109,654, or 17·6 per cent., as compared with 1,799,242, or 15·0 per cent. at 29th April, 1921, and 11·3 per cent. at 24th March. For the purpose of these figures, workpeople classified as unemployed include those coal miners who are entitled to claim Unemployment Benefit under the Act, but not those who ceased work by reason of the dispute.

Payment of unemployed benefit or out-of-work donation

is conditional on the "lodging" of an unemployed person's insurance book or donation policy. The following Table shows, by industries, the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged on 27th May, 1921: (1) in respect of total unemployment and (2) in respect of short time. The persons included under (2) are employed in establishments where, owing to the depression in trade, the number of working days has been reduced on a systematic basis in such a manner as to entitle claimants to benefit under the Act or to out-of-work donation\*:—

June, 1921.

All the second second second second second	TOTAL UNI			EMPLOYM	ENT.		SI			ORT TIME.		
Industry.	Work I	Books ar Donatio	nemploy- nd Out-of- n Policies dged at 1921.	co	+) or Dec	with	Time W U.L. D	ber of some or	Short- claiming and on	Inc. (-	+) or Dec. mpared w th April, 1	rith
The second secon	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Building Works of Construction other than Building Shipbuilding Engineering Trades (incl. Boilermaking, etc.) Ironfounding Oonstruction and Repair of Cycles, Motor Vehicles and Aircraft (excluding Engines and Body Work).	122,565 29,830 108,273 248,530 33,114 26,936	1,039 15,441 1,704	123,025 29,904 109,312 263,971 34,818 34,464	+ 17,376 + 3,469 + 18,797 + 40,314 + 7,651 + 1,655	+ 6: + 2: + 16: + 49: + 9: - 23:	$\begin{vmatrix} +18,959 \\ +40,812 \\ +7,746 \end{vmatrix}$	9,033 3,937 12,987 -135,352 17,649 12,424	40 5 179 6,164 884 2,807	3,942	+ 1,904 + 920 + 2,955 + 40,394 + 4,531 + 867	+ 9 + 2 + 100 + 845 + 168 - 126	+ 1,913 + 922 + 3,055 + 41,239 + 4,699 + 741
Construction and Repair of other Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Bodies. Sawmilling Furniture and Upholstering Packing Cases, Wooden Boxes and Coopering Other Woodworking (including Brooms, Brushes, etc.)	9,511 11,900 12,840 4,524 3,782	756 3,746 1,071 3,013	9,957 <b>-</b> 12,656 16,586 5,595 6,795	+ 3,021 + 1,249 + 803 + 783 + 693	+ 14 + 58 + 361 + 146 + 362	+ 1,308 + 1,164 + 923	2,133 2,646 2,616 1,289 2,461	107 232 1,299 379 1,700	2,240 2,878 3,915 1,668 4,161	+ 1,451 + 521 + 543 + 318 + 438	- 10 + 34 + 53 + 40 + 189	+ 1,441 + 555 + 596 + 358 + 627
Small Arms Ammunition, Filling Explosives and Chemicals (including Oils, Paints, etc.). Workers at Coke Ovens, etc. Iron and Steel Manufacture. Manufacture of Brass Copper Zipe, etc.	1,606 32,081 6,083 148,604 16,145	3,946 8,244 113 2,370 5,510	5,552 40,325 6,196 - 150,974 21,653	+ 182 + 8,031 + 112 + 17,348 + 3,039	+ 128 - 18	3 + 305 + 8,013 + 95	2,132 14,316 544 29,047	1,836 5,386 18 964	3,968 19,702 562 - 30,011	$ \begin{array}{r} -43 \\ +3,437 \\ -100 \\ -2,053 \end{array} $	+ 681 + 666	+ 638 + 4,103 - 98 - 1,863
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc.  Manufacture of Tinplate and Galvanized Sheets.  Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. Needles and Pins Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc. Wire and Wire Goods Bolts, Nuts, Screws, etc. Chains and Anchors Hardware and Hollowware Other Metal Goods, Shipbreaking, etc. Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Musical Instruments Toys, Games, Apparatus, etc. Eubber, and Rubber and Waterproof Goods Follmongering, Tanning, etc. Saddlery, etc., and Manufactured Leather Goods. Brick and Tile, etc. Pottery and Earthenware, etc. Glass Trades (excluding Optical and Scientific Apparatus). Hotel, College, Club, etc., Service Laundry Service Commercial, Clerical, Insurance & Banking Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Fishermen Seamen Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service Warehousemen, Packers, Potters, etc. Coal Mining Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying Other Mining. Quarrying (other than Ironstone) Clay, Sand, Gravel, etc., Digging Paper Making and Staining Manufactured S ationery. Printing, Publishing and Book binding Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Fiax, Linen, and Hemp Jute			10,974 21,665 27,487 19,601 6,375 1,989 7,765 8,733 3,408 28,850 3,464 7,373 4,030 3,566 19,315 7,287 8,64 21,042 49,653 12,905 21,905 21,905 28,140	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 3,039 \\ + \ 640 \\ + \ 3,783 \\ + \ 1,352 \\ + \ 54 \\ + \ 399 \\ + \ 1,177 \\ + \ 689 \\ + \ 1688 \\ + \ 403 \\ + \ 1211 \\ + \ 403 \\ + \ 1211 \\ + \ 403 \\ + \ 455 \\ + \ 660 \\ + \ 653 \\ + \ 4,525 \\ + \ 6,409 \\ + \ 537 \\ + \ 66 \\ + \ 539 \\ + \ 4,525 \\ + \ 4,745 \\ + \ 7,868 \\ + \ 2,056 \\ + \ 4,745 \\ + \ 4,765 \\ + \ 4,$	+ 2,126 + 143 + 21,126 + 144 + 214 + 214 + 360 - 75 + 365 + 23 + 137 - 445 + 166 + 1,139 + 4,843 + 1,168 + 4,723 + 1,168 + 17 + 17 + 53 + 137 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15	+ 616 + 5,907 + 1,495 + 273 - 52 + 1,641 + 764 + 632 + 1,991 + 986 + 426 + 258 + 827 + 1,076 + 621 + 10,048 + 7,438 + 4,260 + 1,224 + 1,031 + 4,615 + 2,570 + 4,760 + 2,072 + 4,760 + 2,072 + 4,760 + 2,189 + 7,821 + 1,167 + 2,189 + 7,87 + 1,116 + 3,155 + 3,154 + 1,184 + 13,087 + 347 + 1,887 + 1,887 + 1,887 + 1,887	4,192 3,993 306 7411 7,134 3,599 224 7,172 383 2,616 1,843 345 2,373 2,118 2,105 4,064 215 491 305 8,466 1,863 2,157 2,443 266 2,445 1,462 4,008 11,656 2,443 2,465 1,462 4,008 11,659 2,440 41,659 2,440 41,659 2,440 9,915	964 1,693 382 5,611 1,831 974 1,661 1,300 3,763 81 7,974 12 1,994 212 2847 7,533 768 3,145 278 1,862 904 558 1,196 136 136 136 136 136 131 314 344 354 100 8 6 3,917 7,507 7,507 7,507 7,462 226,212 7,74,621 226,212 7,74,621 226,212 7,74,621 226,212 7,74,621 226,212 7,74,621 226,212 7,74,621	7,925 1,272 9,803 5,824 1,280 2,402 8,404 7,362 3,615 14,289 4,610 1,6£5 1,192 4,101 5,518 2,396 3,912 4,968 773 1,687 2,162 98 1444 4,027 1,849 2,443 2,76 2,423 1,488 12,332 1,488 12,332 1,488 12,332 1,488 12,342 1,488	- 2,053 + 646 - 98 + 1,190 + 1,198 + 82 + 213 + 573 + 77 + 70 + 445 + 29 + 308 + 80		
Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manufacture Hosiery Lace Carpet and Rug Manufacture Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Other Textiles Tailoring Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc. Hats, Caps and Bonnets Corset Trade Button Trade Button Trade Button Trade Bot, Shoe, etc., Trades Other Clothing Manufacture of Food and Drink Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture Public Utility Services Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets Distributive Trades National and Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments and Games Other Industries and Services General Labourers	1,166 3,378 4,884 1,099 9,883 2,224 6,587 2,214 2,488 128 443 294 15,773 1,772 24,35 1,772 24,35 1,772 24,35 1,772 24,35 1,772 24,35 1,772 24,35 1,772 24,35 1,772 24,35 3,776 20,400 2,956 3,776	4,423 1,8510 1,893 3,953 8,543 19,923 27,004 2,249 1,730 1,142 1,197 7,371 1,453 25,796 4,952 909 483 29,238 6,690 3,054 913	5,589 16,887 8,547 2,932 13,836 10,767 26,460 29,218 4,787 1,858 1,586 1,491 22,744 3,225 50,146 6,321 16,670 2,202 74,613 27,090 6,010 7,315 48,347 9,877	$\begin{array}{c} + & 15 \\ + & 203 \\ + & 700 \\ + & 820 \\ + & 366 \\ + & 2,041 \\ + & 465 \\ - & 739 \\ + & 155 \\ - & 155 \\ + & 1,034 \\ - & 4 \\ + & 69 \\ - & 17 \\ + & 231 \\ + & 50 \\ + & 4,398 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 4,398 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 4,398 \\ + & 1,362 \\ + & 1,362 \\ + & 1,362 \\ + & 1,362 \\ + & 2,401 \\ - & 1,709 \\ - & 249,764 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 1,090\\ +\ 749\\ +\ 894\\ +\ 1,477\\ +\ 1,536\\ +\ 1,726\\ +\ 4450\\ +\ 218\\ +\ 218\\ -\ 88\\ +\ 218\\ -\ 88\\ +\ 218\\ -\ 88\\ +\ 199\\ -\ 396\\ +\ 2728\\ +\ 218\\ -\ 896\\ +\ 796\\ +\ 2728\\ +\ 396\\ +\ 746\\ +\ 99\\ +\ 20,648\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 764 \\ + & 1.097 \\ + & 2.177 \\ + & 2.356 \\ + & 8588 \\ + & 2.491 \\ + & 1.218 \\ + & 2.161 \\ - & 19 \\ - & 329 \\ - & 345 \\ + & 5.194 \\ + & 79 \\ + & 8.165 \\ + & 769 \\ + & 1.626 \\ + & 665 \\ + & 753 \\ + & 3.447 \\ - & 1.610 \\ \hline + & 310,412 \\ \end{array}$	5,896 1,326 2,695 2,181 1,710 35,724 1,614 3,004 1,634 2,798 167 639 666 11,308 383 7,811 2,97 1,506 2,652 5,812 2,828 165 144 3,327 1,043 666 666 1,308 1,3	4,765 12,162 4,354 4,043 12,340 5,420 15,342 31,547 3,278 4,429 894 793 6,754 4,60 14,260 1,291 151 748 4,567 176 146 185 2,411 19	27,864 6,091 14,887 6,655 5,753 48,064 7,034 18,346 13,3181 6,076 1,459 17,962 1,343 22,071 1,588 1,687 3,300 10,379 3,004 251 329 5,738 1,062 1,156,778	$\begin{array}{c} + & 334 \\ + & 360 \\ - & 209 \\ - & 393 \\ - & 241 \\ + & 804 \\ + & 146 \\ + & 500 \\ + & 305 \\ - & 198 \\ - & 27 \\ + & 16 \\ - & 97 \\ - & 42 \\ - & 55 \\ + & 1,680 \\ + & 110 \\ + & 605 \\ + & 676 \\ + & 1,674 \\ + & $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 461 \\ + & 667 \\ - & 1,636 \\ - & 1,238 \\ - & 1,238 \\ + & 869 \\ + & 245 \\ - & 240 \\ + & 242 \\ + & 51 \\ - & 258 \\ + & 120 \\ + & 190 \\ + & 1,365 \\ - & 240 \\ + & 27 \\ + & 878 \\ + & 31 \\ + & 60 \\ + & 117 \\ + & 553 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 26,592 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 795 \\ + & 1,027 \\ - & 1,846 \\ - & 1,631 \\ + & 628 \\ + & 841 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 1,180 \\ + & 1,581 \\ - & 355 \\ + & 67 \\ - & 355 \\ + & 788 \\ + & 135 \\ - & 130 \\ + & 632 \\ + & 3,045 \\ - & 130 \\ + & 632 \\ + & 2,552 \\ + & 346 \\ + & 82 \\ + & 1,89 \\ + & 1,961 \\ + & 79 \\ \hline + 109,461 \\ \end{array}$

Persons working only one day short-time per week, or reduced hours each day or on certain days, are not eligible for nefit and are not included.

## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE unions with a net membership of 1,342,725 reported 298,144 (or 22.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1921, compared with 17.6 per cent. at the end of April, 1921, and 1.1 per cent. at the end of May, 1920. In addition large numbers were on short time.

Trade.	Member- ship at end of May,	at e	nployed nd of ay, 21.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
mada na Barana	1921.	Num- ber.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building† Ship-building.	78,704 541,610	5,768 159,030	7·3 29·4	+ 2:1 + 7:8	+7:0 +27:7	
Miscellaneous Metal Textiles:—	79,952	20,022	25.0	+ 8.4	+24.4	
Cotton	75,954 12,869 118,610 101,520	11,029 2,665 16,493 13,222	14.5‡ 20.7 13.9 13.0	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 4.2 \\ +\ 5.4 \\ +\ 3.8 \\ +\ 1.1 \end{array}$	$^{+12.7}_{+19.1}_{+12.6}_{+12.4}$	
Paper. Furnishing	40,953 61,613	5,533 5,950	13:5 9:7	-0.4 + 1.3	+13·1 + 9·2	
Clothing:  Boot and Shoe.  Other Clothing  Leather Glass  Pottery  Tobacco	82,814 84,709 12.881 1,402 44,072 5,062§	6,796 7,525 2,124 141 40,004 1,842	8:2 8:9 16:5 10:1 90:8 36:4	$   \begin{array}{r}     & 0.4 \\     & 2.6 \\     & 5.0 \\     & 0.1 \\     & 5.7   \end{array} $	+ 7.0 + 8.1 +15.2 +10.1 +90.7 +34.2	
Total	1,342,725	298,144	22.2	+ 4.6	+21.1	

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table 1	Workpeople	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Trade.	in the Returns for May, 1921.	1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Iron Mining Shale "	1,872	Days Worked per week by Mines. 6.00	Days.	Days  +0.05	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	16,706	Furnaces in Blast. 1 Mills Working 13 Shifts Worked (one week). 83,065	No. —10 —22 Per cent. —58'8	No. —273 —488 Per cent. —87°4	

#### (b) OTHER TRADES.

bernellen Man	Numbe	r of Warl	kpeople.		Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
Trade.	Week ended 28th		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.¶	Year ago.¶	
Textiles:— Cotton	36,551 10,891 22,173 11,089 3,791 12,422 4,180 11,311 17,591 129,999	Per cent36'4 -18'2 -20'7 -1'9 -31'3 -5'4 -1'5 -11'6 -11'4	Per cent60°4 -35°6 -31°7 -59°0 -48°4 -36°0 -48°7 -29°6 -46°2	£ 67,075 18,848 34,573 14,246 4,345 20,906 6,389 17,114 41,219 224,715	Per cent., -40·2 -23·9 -23·5 -9·6 -40·2 -4·5 +0·2 -22·1 -17·6	Per cent 76·2 - 57·6 - 54·3 - 66·5 - 71·1 - 53·8 - 62·5 - 42·6 - 56·3	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar ReadymadeTailoring Paper Printing and Bookbinding. Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	45,757 10,612 17,587 8,466 13,725 2,012 3,276 4,034 7,461 46,957	- 1·1 - 8·2 - 8·6 - 25·9 - 5·2 - 69·0 - 49·6 - 16·8 - 18·0 - 1·6	-18·5 -22·0 -30·2 -38·9 -12·9 -84·4 -70·9 -36·2 -20·2 -13·8	99,492 12,758 26,835 19,811 41,981 5,439 8,031 13,468 27,062 106,752	- 6·1 -13·1 -12·7 -29·3 - 7·4 -62·2 -58·8 -18·6 -23·0 - 4·3	- 34.0 - 43.8 - 44.7 - 52.0 - 11.9 - 83.3 - 78.5 - 35.3 - 18.5 - 15.9	
Grand Total	289,886	-15.5	-37:1	586,344	-19.4	- 51.5	

\* 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.

† The percentage is based on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

‡ In addition to those totally unemployed, nearly 40 per cent. of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."

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

| Owing to the dispute in the coal mining industry, almost all the iron mines were closed.

## son of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages

## DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. The comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates relate to the same firms at each date.]

#### COAL MINING.

THE general stoppage of work at coal mines throughout the United Kingdom continued throughout May. The usual monthly statistics as to the number of workpeople employed in coal mining and as to the number of days worked are therefore not available for May.

## IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND **OUARRYING.**

Owing to the continued suspension of work at coal mines, iron mines generally remained closed during May. The majority of shale mines, also, were rendered idle during the month.

Employment at tin mines was again very bad, little work being done, while at lead and zinc mines it remained slack. The shortage of fuel and trade depression resulting from the coal mining dispute had an adverse effect on employment in the quarrying industry, as a whole, particularly in the case of limestone quarries producing material for blast furnaces, a large number of these quarries being closed down.

#### MINING.

MINING.

Iron.—The usual statistics are not available owing to the fact that iron mines, generally, were closed down during May in consequence of the continued stoppage in the coal mining industry.

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 1,872 workpeople during the fortnight ended 28th May show a decrease of 56·7 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 60·5 per cent. compared with a year ago owing to the closing of some of the mines. The average number of days worked per week by the mines which remained open was 6·00 compared with the same figure in the previous month and with 5·95 in May, 1920.\*

Tin.—There was practically no change compared with April in the state of employment at tin mines. Very little work was done, and where mines remained open employment

Lead and Zinc.—At these mines employment was slack during April, and was adversely affected by the dispute at coal mines. The stoppage of work, owing to a dispute at lead mines in Lanarkshire continued during the month.

### QUARRYING.

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

	ployed	of Workpeople em- yed at Quarries in- led in the Returns. Average No. of D worked by Quarries workin				ру
1013 TOTAL T	Week ended 28th	Decreas	se (+) or e (—) as ed with a	Week ended 28th	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt Whinstone	1,588 928 1,677 4,505 1,017 250	Per cent. — 23·2 + 10·7 — 6·5 + 0·3 + 6·6 — 4·2 — 4·2	Per cent 60°3 - 11°5 - 2°8 + 6°1 + 5°2 - 24°5 - 19°1	Days. 5·57 4·79 5·86 6·00 5·52 5·29	Days. + 0.86 - 0.64 + 0.06 + 0.10 + 0.11 + 0.11 + 0.18†	Days 0.23 0.75 +- 0.09 +- 0.30 0.04 0.34

Limestone.—A large number of quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces, etc., were idle during May in consequence of the dispute at coal mines, while at those quarries which remained open employment was usually slack and short time was often worked. At quarries producing limestone for cement and for agricultural purposes employment was good on the whole, while at quarries producing road-making material it was generally fair.

Sandstone.—At quarries producing sandstone for grindstones, pulpstones, etc., employment continued fairly good, while at other sandstone quarries it was generally moderate.

\* The figures in this article show only the total number of days on which shale or stone was got from the mines and quarries included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day the works or mines were open.

† The increase in the days worked shown, as compared with the previous month, is due to the closing of certain quarries which were formerly working short time.

or fair. A good deal of short time was worked in consequence of shortage of fuel and trade depression resulting from the coal mining dispute.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.).—At quarries producing granite for roadmaking employment was fairly good, on the whole, but it was bad at other granite quarries. In the majority of districts employment was adversely affected by the coal mining dispute.

Slate.—On the whole, slate quarrymen were fairly well

employed during May.

Basalt and Whinstone (road materials).—At basalt quarries employment, on the whole, continued good, but at whinstone quarries it was cenerally bad. Both types of quarries were adversely affected by the cessation of work at

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

During May this industry was at a standstill owing to the continuance of the national coal stoppage. At the end of the month only one furnace was in blast at those works covered by the Returns received, compared with 11 at the end of April, and 274 in May, 1920.

The production of pig-iron in May, 1921, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 13,600 tons, as compared with 60,300 tons in April, and 739,000 in May, 1920.

The imports of iron-ore in May, 1921, amounted to 15,696 tons, or 107,887 tons less than in April, 1921, and 622,514 tons less than in May, 1913.

tons less than in May, 1913.

The exports of pig-iron in May, 1921, amounted to 11,074 tons, or 26 tons more than in April, 1921, but 86,019 tons less than in May, 1913.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad and showed a further marked decline. During May more firms reported that work had been suspended, and at the end of the month work had almost ceased in all the principal sections of the industry on account of the shortage of coal. According to returns received from firms employing of coal. According to returns received from firms employing 16,706 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 28th May, 1921 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on), showed a decrease of 58.8 per cent. on the previous month and of 87.4 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts\* per man working, as shown by the Returns, was 4.97, as compared with 4.91 in April and 5.53 a year ago.

				11		Service Control of the Control of th		
	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggreg	Aggregate number of Shifts.**			
Pour ou Toldand	Week ended 28th	Dec.	(+) or (—) as pared th a	Week ended 28th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a			
	May, 1921.	Month ago,	Year ago.	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting	la tue	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers.	148 59 12 54 2,219 842 3,231 3,368 6,773	$\begin{array}{c} -94.4 \\ -75.4 \\ -67.6 \\ -93.0 \\ -73.8 \\ -63.4 \\ -53.0 \\ -44.7 \\ -50.5 \end{array}$	-99.0 -89.9 -98.8 -99.3 -94.4 -82.8 -73.6 -73.6 -74.5	711 98 34 162 8,065 4,474 16,187 16,660 36,674	$\begin{array}{c} -94.7 \\ -86.7 \\ -77.8 \\ -95.5 \\ -78.0 \\ -58.8 \\ -57.0 \\ -44.1 \\ -47.6 \end{array}$	- 99·1 - 96·9 - 99·3 - 99·6 - 96·1 - 83·0 - 77·5 - 77·4 - 76·1		
TOTAL *	16,706	-59:3	-86:0	83,065	-58.8	- 87.4		
DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham	1,457 3,208	Per cent41.2 - 4.8	Per cent88.0 -75.5	7,561 16,778	Per cent34.6 - 3.5	Per cent 88.4 - 77.5		
Sheffield and Rother- ham	3,651 1,391	-68.6 -49.0	-87:9 -67:9	15,884 7,562	-72:8 -47:7	- 90.7 - 68.9		
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	1,111 1,696 1,119 810	-68.0 -56.3 -61.3 -74.6	-87.4 -79.5 -77.3 -93.9	5,383 8,456 5,413 3,356	$ \begin{array}{r} -68.0 \\ -57.8 \\ -53.0 \\ -77.1 \end{array} $	- 88.8 - 80.5 - 79.5 - 95.3		
Total, England and Wales Scotland	14,443 2,263	-57:1 -69:5	-84.8 -90.7	70,393 12,672	-57:2 -65:9	- 86.6 - 90.6		
TOTAL	16,706	-59:3	-86.0	83,065	-58.8	<del>- 87·4</del>		

<sup>\*</sup> The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works are in operation, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed, account is taken of the time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown was tually worked by all the men employed.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 5,600 tons in May, 1921, compared with 70,600 tons in the previous month, and 846,000 tons a year ago. The production has been steadily declining since September, 1920, in which month it was nearly 885,000

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

The decline in employment in these trades became more pronounced in May, and almost all reports indicated great slackness. There were substantial increases in the numbers unemployed and on short time.

The following Table\* shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 27th May, 1921:

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of- Work Donation Policies remaining Lodged at 27th May, 1921.	at	Dec. percer	(+) or (-) in stage as red with 24th Mar., 1921.
London	31,544 32,650 42,862 39,865 15,776 53,106 16,514 7,385 7,915 6,993 38,711 5,469	21.75 32.54 19.52 28.53 24.55 32.54 22.39 19.83 14.16 23.41 21.60 18.22	+ 1.61 + 4.03 + 3.80 + 8.80 + 5.79 + 3.20 + 2.61 + 2.61 + 2.68 + 1.68 + 3.35 + 4.15 + 1.67	$\begin{array}{c} + & 3.45 \\ + & 21.07 \\ + & 8.45 \\ + & 18.01 \\ + & 12.01 \\ + & 8.11 \\ + & 6.17 \\ + & 3.70 \\ + & 1.95 \\ + & 7.90 \\ + & 10.97 \\ + & 4.10 \\ \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM	298,789	24.13	+ 3.92	+ 9.78
Males Females	281,644 17,145	24·12 24·49	+ 4°12 + 0.85	+ 10.07

The number of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefit or out-of-work donation in respect of days of work lost owing to systematic short time was 160,049 at 27th May, compared with 114,111 at 29th April and 69,532 at 24th March.

On the Tyne and Wear employment continued to decline

during May; large numbers of workpeople were unemployed and only a small proportion were working full time; a few shops on the Wear, however, resumed full time in the latter part of the month, as a result of utilising oil fuel. Similar conditions prevailed on the Tees.

In the Manchester district conditions became worse, and the result of the month of the time was a few to the conditions became worse, and the conditions becam

In the Manchester district conditions became worse, and there was much short time. At Liverpool short time was worked in all shops owing to the fact that the running of machinery was restricted by lack of fuel. There was a marked decline at Crewe, where the majority of workpeople were losing three days per week. At Barrow works were closed on Saturdays and Mondays, and some departments worked alternate fortnights. At other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire employment was bad and considerably worse than in April many workpeople heing

departments worked alternate fortnights. At other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire employment was bad and considerably worse than in April, many workpeople being discharged and others working half-time only. There was much slackness at Leeds, where most firms closed down for a week at Whitsuntide. Employment at Sheffield continued to be bad. It was also bad at Bradford and Huddersfield, and much worse than in the previous month.

There was a further depression during May at Nottingham and Gainsborough, and half-time continued to be worked as a rule. At Grantham the majority of workpeople were employed for only six days in the month, and at Lincoln half-time was general for those not entirely unemployed. Employment continued to decline at Derby, short time being worked, involving a loss of from one to three working days per week. There was also a further decline at Leicester. In the Birmingham and Coventry district the depression became considerably worse during the month, further reductions in staffs and working hours taking place. In the motor-car industry at Wolverhampton employment continued to be very bad.

At Norwich, Bedford and Luton the decline continued and there was much short time, resulting generally in a loss of two or three days per week. At Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford employment remained slack, and the majority of works were reported to be shut down for three days in the week. In London and the Southern Counties employment was generally bad and worse than in April. In South Wales it continued to decline, except at railway works, where an improvement was reported.

In the Glasgow district conditions were worse than in

In South Wales it continued to decline, except at railway works, where an improvement was reported.

In the Glasgow district conditions were worse than in the previous month. In the East of Scotland employment showed a further decline and was generally slack, a considerable amount of working time being lost.

At Belfast employment became worse during May, and there were many men out of work. It remained bad at

\* Owing to changes in the industrial classification of a number of insured persons, consequent upon the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as from 8th November, 1920, the figures in this Table are not strictly comparable with those in issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE prior to that of December, 1920.

† See Table and \* note relating to systematic short time claimants on

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades was bad during May and showed a further decline in comparison with the previous month. The adverse effects of the prolongation of the strike of ship joiners, and of the limitation of power supplies and materials due to the coal shortage, became more pronounced as the month progressed. The following Table\* shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 27th May, 1921:—

Division.	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies remaining Lodged at 27th May, 1921.	Perce nage oft Unemploy- ment at 27th May, 1921.	Inc. (+ Dec. (- percents comps wit 29th April, 1921.	-) in age as ared
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands S, Midlands and Eastern S, E. Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland	5,585 28,262 14,887 4,617 932 278 936 749 10,700 7,090 27,675 7,601	41:11 39:33 34:58 53:19 39:73 18:29 20:21 16:52 37:42 49:85 28:47 27:77	+ 7.23 + 4.11 + 9.96 + 8.74 + 3.42 + 4.38 + 3.49 + 6.72 + 8.29 + 6.17	$\begin{array}{c} + 9 \cdot 26 \\ + 20 \cdot 94 \\ + 10 \cdot 24 \\ + 23 \cdot 94 \\ + 7 \cdot 76 \\ - 1 \cdot 71 \\ + 4 \cdot 60 \\ + 9 \cdot 14 \\ + 19 \cdot 83 \\ + 22 \cdot 86 \\ + 12 \cdot 96 \\ + 10 \cdot 39 \\ \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM	109,312	34.43	+ 5.97	+15.09
Males' :: ::	108,273	34°24 84°20	+ 5.94 +13.13	+15.02 +34.61

The number of persons claiming unemployment insurance and out-of-work donation in respect of time lost owing to systematic short time† was 13,166 at 27th May, compared with 10,111 at 29th April and 1,874 at 24th March.

On the Tyne and Wear there was a further decline and employment was very 5ad, some firms being entirely closed and others affording only a limited amount of employment to their workpeople. At Sunderland employment was affected by a marked shortage of steel plates. On the Tees employment continued bad, more workpeople being discharged; but a slight improvement on repair work was reported at Hartlepool towards the end of the month. On the east coast generally employment remained slack; a slight improvement was reported at Wivenhoe. On the Thames there was a further decline, employment being bad with most sections, although barge-builders continued to be very well employed. At Southampton employment was still bad, and at the Bristol Channel ports workpeople were employed in termittently. On the Mersey conditions were bad, though at the end of the month an improvement was reported, partly due to the work of converting ships for the use of oil fuel. At Barrow short time was in operation, Saturdays and Mondays being lost.

Employment on the Clyde continued to decline, the large majority of firms being obliged either to close down entirely or to limit employment to two or three days a week. At Aberdeen employment was bad, and short time was general at Dundee.

Employment at Belfast was bad, especially for unskilled

Employment at Belfast was bad, especially for unskilled labour, while at Cork there was a further decline and employment was slack.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES

With the continuance of the national coal stoppage, work in these trades was almost entirely suspended.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 27,487, as compared with 26,871 at 29th April, and 21,579 at 24th March. In addition, there were 1,272 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short timet at 27th May, as compared with 1,250 at 20th April and 1,037 at 24th March.

at 29th April and 1,037 at 24th March.

The following Table summarises the information received as to the number of works open:

Number of W			s open.	Number	of Mills in operation			
Works.	At end	Inc. (+) o	r Dec. (—)	At end of		r Dec. (—)		
	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	3 1	- 8 + 1	$ \begin{array}{c c} -76 \\ -10 \end{array} $	10 3	- 25 + 3	-392 - 96		
TOTAL	4	- 7	— 86	13	- 22	-488		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in May, 1921, amounted to 23,029 tons, or 297 tons less than in April, 1921, and 97,650 tons less than in May, 1913.

\* See note \* at foot of second column on page 292.

† See Table and \* note relating to systematic short time claimants on page 290.

## MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

The stoppage of work at coal mines caused a further decline in employment in these trades during May. Serious

decline in employment in these trades during May. Serious unemployment was reported from many centres, and short time was worked to a very considerable extent.

Returns were received from trade unions covering 79,952 workpeople, of whom 25.0 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in May as compared with 16.6 per cent. in April, and 0.6 per cent. in May, 1920.

Brasswork.—Employment declined during May and was generally bad. The principal trade union reported that of its 35,350 members, 4,900 were wholly unemployed, whilst of the remainder 11,500 were working 20 to 24 hours per week.

whilst of the remainder 11,500 were working 20 to 24 hours per week.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment with nut, bolt, rivet and spike makers at Blackheath and Halesowen was bad, while at Darlaston it was reported moderate with nut and bolt makers. In Birmingham employment declined and was slack with shoe rivet makers and with wire nail makers, all of whom were working only 3 days per week; employment with cut nail makers continued slack.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—At Sheffield employment was reported bad in the file trade, and somewhat worse than in April; short time continued general. Employment in the cutlery trades generally declined; it was fair with table blade grinders and machine knife grinders, but bad with other cutlery workers, and short time was again largely worked. At Walsall employment was reported very slack among šaddle and harness furniture makers and bad with bit and stirrup workers. At Redditch employment continued fair with needle and fish hook makers, though needle makers were reported to have worked short time, and was fairly good with makers of fishing tackle.

The Employment was reported foir in the tube.

fishing tackle.

Tubes.—Employment was reported fair in the tube-making industry at Wednesbury, but at Birmingham it

making industry at Wednesbury, but at Birmingham it was very slack.

Chains, Anchors, etc.—Employment was reported bad at Cradley in the ships' tackle making and shackle making industries, and also among anchor smiths and cable and block chain makers. At Walsall employment was bad with motor chain and cart-gear makers. With anvil and vice makers employment was reported bad and worse than in the previous month, short-time working being general. At Wednesbury employment continued quiet with axle and spring makers. spring makers.

Sheet Metal.—In the sheet metal industry employment

Sheet Metal.—In the sheet metal industry employment was bad and worse than in April in the majority of districts; short time was largely worked. At Birmingham there were extensive increases in the numbers unemployed or on short time. With tinplate workers at Wolverhampton employment was reported very bad. In the Lye district, and at Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton, employment continued very bad in the iron plate industry.

Wire.—Employment during May was generally bad and in some districts was worse than in April, large numbers being totally unemployed and many others working short time. At Cleckheaton over 80 per cent. of the wire workers were reported as partly or wholly unemployed, while at Birmingham large numbers were totally unemployed and 90 per cent. of the remainder were working short time.

while at Birmingham large numbers were totally unemployed and 90 per cent. of the remainder were working short time.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment was reported bad with stove grate workers in Sheffield and Leeds and worse than in April, while at Luton it was slack, with short-time working in operation. At Falkirk employment was reported as poor and worse than in the previous month.

Hollow-ware; Locks and Latches.—In the galvanised hollow-ware industry employment was reported slightly better than in April, but short time was generally worked to the extent of about 3 days per week. At Birmingham it remained very slack with iron hollow-ware workers. At Wolverhampton employment was fair in the galvanised hollow-ware trade, but slack with tin and enamel hollow-ware makers and bad with cast iron hollow-ware makers. Employment continued very bad in the Wolverhampton and Willenhall lock and latch trade, short time being worked to an average extent of 25 to 30 hours per week.

The exports of hardware in May, 1921, amounted to 5,331 cwts., or 2,874 cwts. less than in April, 1921, and 21,626 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in May, 1921, amounted to 549 tons, or 330 tons less than in April, 1921, and 2,538 tons less than in May, 1913.

#### COTTON TRADE.

COTTON TRADE.

Employment in the cotton trade was very bad in all departments in May; it was considerably worse than a month earlier, owing to the continuance of the coal dispute.

During the month many additional firms closed down and large additional numbers of workpeople were unemployed. Organised short time continued in the spinning section; and the general reductions to 24 hours in the American branch, and to 35 hours in the Egyptian branch were in some cases exceeded. In the weaving section there was a further curtailment of production in all the principal districts during May.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges on 27th May was 103,217, compared with 81,369 at 29th April and 81,877 at 24th March. In addition there were 331,222 claimants for benefit in respect of syste.

matic short-time working\* compared with 323,329 at 29th April and 294,903 at 24th March.

Employment in the spinning section in the Oldham, Stockport, Ashton, and Rochdale districts continued bad during May, and was worse than a month earlier; large numbers of firms were closed down owing to lack of fuel, and those operatives who were still employed were generally working half-time, or even less, during the month. In the manufacturing section in the Oldham district employment was also very depressed, and much worse than

In the manufacturing section in the Oldham district employment was also very depressed, and much worse than in April. Many firms were stopped for indefinite periods. In the Bolton district there was a further decline, and employment was reported as very bad with weavers, and as bad in all the other departments. In Bury, Chorley, Leigh and Manchester many firms were closed down, and short time was generally worked by those operatives who were still employed.

In all the principal weaving districts, including Burnley.

were still employed.

In all the principal weaving districts, including Burnley, Blackburn, Preston, Nelson and Darwen, there was a very marked decline; large numbers of sheds were closed down entirely, and many looms were stopped in the sheds where some work was being done.

In Yorkshire it was reported that those operatives who were still employed were working only 16 to 24 hours per week, instead of the normal 48 hours.

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

and the second second		l Numbe			arnings Workped		
	Week ended 28th	Inc. ( Dec. on		Week ended 28th	Dec	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	May 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	4,821 8,716 16,135 4,929 1,950	Per cent43 5 -40.8 -29.8 -21.2 -60.9	Per cent57.0 -58.9 -63.3 -46.9 -70.7	£ 7,254 12,829 28,898 13,922 4,172	Per cent52.0 49.5 -32.1 -23.8 -61.2	Per cent76.978.878.458.582.0	
TOTAL	36,551	-36.4	-60.4	67,075	-40.2	<b>—76·2</b>	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	2,258 2,246 3,297 8,413	-30·4 -17·5 -51·8 -18·9	-48.9 -48.1 -55.0 -41.5	3,181 3,423 5,320 13,381	-50·0 -34·3 -61·2 -23·8	-76·1 -74·2 -79·3 -65·5	
wood, Walsden, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns	1,527 1,544 2,741 5,614 3,945 394 1,600	-76.3 -61.9 -15.7 -25.9 -28.6 -49.3 -50.6	-82:3 -75:0 -58:6 -63:2 -68:7 -84:8 -63:4	2,711 3,194 4,719 13,650 9,702 583 2,793	-76.8 -53.5 -18.9 -32.1 -22.6 -68.2 -48.5	- 89.7 -81.3 -77.2 -72.7 -78.2 -91.6 -76.5	
Other Districts	36,551	-36·4	$\frac{-47.1}{-60.4}$	67,075	$\frac{-11.6}{-40.2}$	$\frac{-67.6}{-76.2}$	

The statistics of imports and exports are summarised in

the following rabi	θ.						
Description.	May, 1921.	April, 1921.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)			
	1921.	1921.	1915.	A month ago.	May, 1913.		
Imports (less Re-exports):—  Raw Cotton (including cotton linters) (100 lb.)  Exports of British Manufacture:—	691,885	395,692	1,299,591	+ 296,193	- 607,706		
Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) Finished thread	8,554	8,853	17,777	- 299	- 9,223		
(1,000 lb.) Cotton piece goods	1,020 145,604*	1,089 186,761*	1,809 €06,254†	- 69 - 41,157	<b>-</b> 789		

## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADE.

In these trades employment continued very bad, and was worse than during the previous month in all sections, mainly as the result of the shortage of fuel resulting from the coal dispute. The usual holiday at Whitsuntide was prolonged, and at the end of the month those mills which were still working were nearly all on short time, the number of days worked generally ranging from two to four near week.

number of days worked generary ranging per week.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 62,121, as compared with 49,034 at 29th April and 38,216 on 24th March. In addition, there were 116,186 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time! working at 27th May, as compared with 113,818 at 29th April and 86,591 at 24th March.

#### WOOLLEN TRADE.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

In this trade employment continued very bad, and showed a further decline as compared with April.

In the Huddersfield district employment was almost at a standstill, owing largely to the effects of the coal dispute. In the heavy woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) it was reported that nearly half of the operatives were unemployed at the end of May, and the remainder were working short time. Some firms in this district decided not to re-open after the Whitsuntide holidays until the coal dispute is settled.

At Leeds many mills were temporarily closed down, and the remainder were working only two or three days a week. Willeyers and fettlers reported 25 or 30 per cent. of their members as totally unemployed; while warp-dressers had about one-fifth of their members unemployed and 90 per cent. of the remainder working 18 hours a week or less. Similar conditions prevailed in the outlying districts of Pudsey, Yeadon and Guiseley.

In the Rochdale, Saddleworth and Stockport districts employment continued bad, and on the whole was worse than in April. Unemployment increased as coal supplies became exhausted, and short time was still in operation in those mills which were able to continue working. Many firms extended the Whitsuntide holiday.

In Scotland employment was very depressed. Some factories were closed down at the end of the month, and others were almost at a standstill. It was reported that, on an average, tweed factories were working only two or three days a week, for only six hours a day, and with not all the machinery running.

The following Table summarises the information received.

the machinery running.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total all V	l Wages paid to Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		
	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning	234 2,616 3,908 3,489 644	Per cent 3.3 -18.5 -18.9 -18.3 -16.9	Per cent. —37'1 —38'4 —38'5 —30'5 —28'9	£ 498 4,355 5,981 7,051 963	Per cent13.5 -18.7 -21.6 -22.7 -53.9	Per cent 57.7 - 61.0 - 60.9 - 50.0 - 64.9	
TOTAL	10,891	-18.3	-35.6	18,848	-23.9	- 57.6	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West	966 779 1,514	-5:4 -12:1 -20:7	-34.6 -52.7 -32.5	1,867 1,572 3,297	-17:7 -13:4 -13:1	- 60 · 7 - 67 · 2 - 48 · 7	
Riding  TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland Other Districts	1,598 4,857 3,453 2,581	$\begin{array}{r r} -27.1 \\ \hline -19.1 \\ -14.1 \\ -21.5 \\ \end{array}$	-35'4 -38'1 -32'8 -34'1	2,937 9,673 5,334 3,841	$ \begin{array}{r rrrr} -33.4 \\ \hline -21.3 \\ -25.7 \\ -27.6 \end{array} $	- 58.7 - 58.1 - 57.1 - 57.4	
TOTAL	10,891	-18.5	-35.6	18,848	-23.8	- 57.6	

#### WORSTED TRADE

Employment in this trade also showed a further decline, and was very bad in all the principal centres.

The following Table summarises the information received

from those employers who furnished Returns:-

		Number Vorkpeo		Total all V	Wages p Vorkpeo	aid to ple.
	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 28th		+) or -) on a
	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Departments.  Wool Sorting and Combing	2,399 12,068 3,829 2,170 1,707	Per cent.  -25.8  -16.6  -29.5  -25.1  -12.3	Per cent.  -41 2 -25 6 -42 4 -34 1 -24 2	5,374 15,615 5,790 4,737 3,057	Per cent24.9 -11.5 -39.6 -33.2 -17.0	Per cent58°2 -48°8 -66°9 -50°9 -40°8
Districts. Bradford District	11,515 3,131 3,193 1,577 2,008 21,424 749 22,173	$\begin{bmatrix} -19.8 \\ -35.6 \\ -3.0 \\ -33.5 \\ -6.1 \\ \hline -20.7 \\ -21.0 \\ \hline -20.7 \\ \hline -20.7 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -31.7 \\ -29.4 \\ -45.0 \\ -5.2 \\ -55.9 \\ -18.4 \\ \hline -31.8 \\ -29.3 \\ \hline -31.7 \end{bmatrix}$	34,573 18,685 4,076 4,785 3,326 2,704 33,576 997 34,573	$ \begin{array}{r} -23.5 \\ -23.6 \\ -40.4 \\ -3.2 \\ -31.2 \\ -7.3 \\ -23.6 \\ -16.8 \\ -23.5 \end{array} $	-54'3  -52'5 -69'1 -34'0 -63'9 -43'5 -51'5 -46'0 -54'3

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

In the wool-sorting department employment continued very bad; nearly one-third of the trade union operatives were unemployed at the end of May, and 95 per cent. of the remainder were on short time. In the wool-combing department the majority of the mills were running intermittently, for about two or three days a week only, and many were closed down altogether at the end of the month owing to shortage of coal.

In the Bradford and Keighley districts employment was very depressed; at least half the firms stopped for from eight to ten days at Whitsuntide. Towards the end of the month new firms were closing down every day for indefinite periods, owing to shortage of coal. At the end of May 95 per cent. of the power loom overlookers in Bradford and district were on half-time or less, in addition to which 20 per cent were unemployed in rotation; in the Keighley district about 90 per cent. of the overlookers were working reduced hours

In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment also continued very bad, and was worse than a month

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) of raw wool, and the exports of wool, flannels, delaines and blankets in May, 1921, in comparison with April, 1921, and May, 1913:—

Description.	May, 1921.	Ani 1991	May 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
Doscription.	may, 1021.	A. pr.,1021.	may,1010.	A month ago.	May, 1913.	
Imports (less Re- exports):— Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb. Woollen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	358,705 569	396,116 579	318,099 <b>2,</b> 590	- 37,411 - 10	+ 40,606 - 2,021	
Exports of British Manufacture:  Wool tops (100 lb.) Woollen yarn 1,000 lb. Worsted yarn 1,000 lb. Woosted tissues Flannels and delaines Blankets pairs	31,652 517 1,174 5,059† 2,433† 436† 43,811	58,451 521 1,093 6,249† 3,926† 150† 68,532	38,826 526 4,113 7,342‡ 4,936‡ 378‡ 76,008	- 26 799 - 4 + 81 - 1,190 - 1,493 + 286 - 2,4721	- 7,174 - 2,939 ::	

#### LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade in Ireland during May was very bad, and showed a further decline. In Scotland it was bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with April.

The number of workpeople in the flax, linen and hemp trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 23,281, compared with 21,424 at 29th April and 17,677 at 24th March. In addition there were 45,206 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time\* working, compared with 41,747 at 29th April and 39,574 at 24th March.

The following Table summaries the information and the systematic short time are considered.

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

		Number of Workpeople.			wages pa Vorkpeo	aid to ple.
	Week ended 28th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 28th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.§
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	1,375 2,315 4,221 2,757 421	Per cent. + 6.5 - 5.1 + 18.1 - 3.6 - 63.0	Per cent67.7 -73.1 -48.2 -26.7 -81.6	£ 1,627 2,332 5,260 4,311 716	Per cent. + 5.8 - 7.1 + 1.8 - 16.5 - 48.2	Per cent 75.0 - 79.7 - 60.0 - 45.1 - 79.8
TOTAL	11,089	- 1.9	-59.0	14,246	- 9.6	- 66.
DISTRICTS. Belfast	5,864 2,425	- 7:3 - 3:4	-58°3 -64°1	7,421 3,386	-11·3 -17·1	- 65°
Total, Ireland	8,289	- 6.5	-60.2	10,807	-13.2	— 65°
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	991 1,809	-6·2 +28·4	$-44.4 \\ -59.1$	1,239 2,200	$-13.1 \\ -13.1$	- 57: - 74:
Total, Scotland	2,800	+13.2	-54.9	3,439	+ 3.8	- 69.
United Kingdom	11,089	- 1.9	-59.0	14,246	- 9.6	- 66

Returns received from firms in Ireland employing 7,019 workpeople showed that about 70 per cent. of the workpeople were working short time, averaging about 22 hours less than full time in the week ended 28th May. In Scotland similar returns from firms employing 2,563 workpeople showed that practically all were working short time, averaging 20 hours less than full time.

\* See Table and \* footnote on page 290.
† Thousands of square yards.
† Thousands of linear yards.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

Exports of linen piece goods in May, 1921, amounted to 2,685,600 square yards, as compared with 2,757,500 square yards in April, 1921, and 16,065,200 linear yards in May, 1913.

Imports less re-exports of flax in May, 1921, amounted to 1,408 tons, as compared with 1,974 tons in April, 1921, and 8,770 tons (of which 6,895 tons were from Russia) in

#### JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Dundee and the surrounding districts in the jute trade continued bad during May, and showed a further marked decline. Many works were closed down and others were only working half time.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 6,482 compared with 5,718 at 29th April and 4,609 at 24th March. In addition, there were 27,364 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time\* working, compared with 26,569 at 29th April and 27,365 at 24th March.

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

		umber o		Total wages paid to all workpeople		
Departments.	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (	
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.†
Preparing	1,053 1,126 1,132 480	Per cent. —24·1 —27·2 —38·1 —36·4	Per cent37'3 -41'0 -49'3 -68'6	£ 1,037 1,185 1,228 895	Per cent. —26·1 —26·8 —42·9 —57·3	Per cent67.567.172.876.0
TOTAL	3,791	-31:3	-48.4	4,345	-40.2	-71.1

The exports of jute yarn of British manufacture were 1,646,400 lbs. in May, 1921, compared with 1,088,100 lbs. in April, and with 3,664,900 lbs. in May, 1913. The exports of jute piece goods of British manufacture, including jute carpets and rugs were 4,087,100 square yards in May, 1921, compared with 4,257,400 square yards in April, 1921, and 13,034,200 linear yards in May, 1913.

## HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during May was bad and rather worse, on the whole, than in the previous month, partly owing to shortage of coal. The number of workpeople in the hosiery trade whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 16,887, compared with 14,710 at 29th April and 13,398 at 24th March. In addition there were 14,857 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time,† compared with 16,702 at 29th April and 15,225 at 24th March.

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
District.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.†	Year ago.†
Leicester	6,4°6 1,605 2,814 1,306 261	Per cent. + 7.9 - 4.5 -23.0 -12.0 -23.0	Per cent31'3 -26'1 -43'1 -45'9 -48'7	£ 12,160 2,654 3,907 1,910 275	Per cent. + 4.2 - 8.7 -17.9 -11.7 -31.6	Per cent 49'1 - 49'8 - 63'1 - 59'7 - 66'1
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	12,422	- 5.4	-36.0	20,906	- 4.5	- 53.8

Of the total number of workpeople reported by employers as being on short time, over 70 per cent. were losing on the average nearly 20 hours a week. In Leicester employment, although still bad, showed some improvement.

The exports of cotton hosiery in May, 1921, amounted to 22,072 dozen pairs, as compared with 31,374 dozen pairs in April, 1921, and 48,057 dozen pairs in May, 1913.

The exports of woollen hosiery in May, 1921, amounted to 73,120 dozen pairs, as compared with 68,768 dozen pairs in April, 1921, and 167,012 dozen pairs in May, 1913.

\* See Table and \* footnote on page 290.
† Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

<sup>\*</sup> Thousands of square yards. ‡ See Table and \* footnote on page 200. † Thousands of linear vards.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade was bad during May, and considerably worse than a month ago, owing to lack of fuel. The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 3,323, compared with 2,476 at 29th April and 1,687 at 24th March. In addition, there were 9,946 claimants for benefits in respect of systematic short time working, compared with 9,529 at 29th April and 7.864 at 24th March.

The following Table summarizes the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

n hairy a language	Number of Workpeople.				l Wages Workpe	
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week		+) or -) on a
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
BRANCHES. Throwing Spinning	287 1,935 1,474 783 326	Per cent. —28 8 —21 6 —17 6 —10 3 — 9 2	Per cent. —53.3 —28.6 —30.6 —23.6 —34.7	£ 357 2,479 2,110 1,337 474	Per cent. —26.2 —29.4 —16.1 —28.8 —36.3	Per cent61'9 -58'4 -46'8 -42'3 -57'7
TOTAL	4,805	-18.5	-31.1	6,757	-26 0	- 52 8
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland TOTAL	2,020 1,131 1,205 449 4,805	$ \begin{array}{r} -20 \ 8 \\ -5 \ 7 \\ -18 \cdot 7 \\ \hline -32 \cdot 0 \\ \hline -18 \ 5 \end{array} $	-25·9 -17·7 -38·3 -51·2 -31·1	2,500 1,665 1,922 670 6,757	-36.5 - 6.7 -24.6 -22.4 -26.0	-61 2 -37·2 -48·9 -54·2

Reports received from certain firms relating to short time showed that about 85 per cent. of their workpeople worked short time to the extent of 19 hours each, on the average, during the week ended 28th May.

In the Macciesfield, Leek and Congleton districts employment was bad, nearly 90 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns working, on the average, 18 hours per week less than full time during the month. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment was bad; about 90 per cent. of the operatives reported upon were working little more than half time during the month, while several firms were closed down owing to lack of coal.

In Norfolk employment was reported as fair, but in Suffolk and Essex it was slack and worse than a month earlier.

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports (less re-exports) of raw and thrown silk, spun silk yarn and broadstuffs, and the exports of spun silk yarn and silk broadstuffs in May, 1921, in comparison with April, 1921, and May, 1913:—

				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
7.5		25	Inc. (+) or	Dec. (-) on
May, 1921.	April, 1921.	May, 1913.	A month ago.	May, 1913.
19,223 4,830 20,243 4,069†	9,868 2,565 13,416 4,436†	50,506 34,844 59,023 8,154‡	+ 9,355 + 2,265 + 6,827 - 367	- 31,283 - 30,014 - 38,780
13,474 162†	15,518 226†	78,380 901‡	- 2,014 - 64	- 64,906
	19,223 4,830 20,243 4,069†	1921. 1921. 19,223 9,868 4,830 2,565 20,243 13,416 4,069† 4,436† 13,474 15,518	1921. 1921. 1913. 19,223 9,868 50,506 4,830 2,535 34,844 20,243 13,416 59,0.3 4,069† 4,436† 8,154‡ 13,474 15,518 78,380	May, 1921. May, 1913. A month ago.  19,223 9,868 50,506 + 9,355 4,830 2,585 34,844 + 2,285 20,243 13,416 59,0.3 + 6,827 4,069† 4,436† 8,154‡ — 367  13,474 15,518 78,380 — 2,044

#### LACE TRADE.

During May employment in the lace trade was much affected by the shortage of coal, and continued to be very bad in all the principal centres. The number of work-people employed by those employers who furnished returns showed a decline of over 43 per cent. as compared with a year, ago; and about 90 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns worked short time to the extent of about 23 hours per week, on the average, during the month.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 8,547, compared with 6,191 at 29th April and 5,076 at 24th March. In addition, there were 6,535 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time, § compared with 8,166 at 29th April and 6,488 at 24th March.

Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. Thousands of square yards. Thousands of linear yards. See Table and \* footnote on page 290.

At Nottingham, employment continued very depressed in all sections, and was even worse than in April. Some firms were entirely closed down; and of the workpeople, so far as covered by the Returns, who still remained in employment, about three-fourths were working on the average 20 hours a week less than full time. At Beeston, 50 per cent. of the workpeople were unemployed, and those who were still working were on half time or less.

At Long Eaton, about three-quarters of the members of the principal trade unions were out of work, many firms being closed down; and nearly all the workpeople remaining in employment were on short time, to the extent of about 21 hours a week.

In Scotland, about 90 per cent. of the workpeople who were employed at all were on short time to the extent of about 20 hours a week, on the average, throughout the month. The depression in Scotland, however, does not appear to have been quite so severe as in England.

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

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
_	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (		
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Branches.  Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	792 1,341 1,554 493	Per cent. + 6.7 + 1.5 - 2.6 -15.9	Per cent. —54.3 —24.2 —48.6 —43.9	£ 1,263 2,520 1,852 754	Per cent 0.5 + 3.7 + 2.4 -13.0	Per cent 70.9 - 46.0 - 71.3 - 52.1	
TOTAL	4,180	-1.5	-43.6	6,389	+ 0.5	<u>- 62.5</u>	
Districts.  Nottingham City Other English Districts Scotland TOTAL	1,477 1,830 873 4,180	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c }  & -6.2 \\  & +0.7 \\  & +2.3 \\ \hline  & +1.5 \end{array} $	-39.8 -51.0 -28.5 -43.6	2,281 2,415 1,693 6,389	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.3 \\ +8.6 \\ +3.4 \\ \hline +0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	

#### SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

During May, employment in the shirt and collar trade was bad, and showed a further decline in many districts. Short time was almost general, about 87 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received having lost, on an average, between 20 and 21 hours per week. Many firms reported difficulties due to lack of fuel.

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

201110000000000000000000000000000000000	Number	r of Worl	speople.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Manchester	3,005 1,260	Per cent. — 1.6 — 11.7	Per cent. —21·1 —21·3	£ 3,692 1,577	Per cent. — 8.4 — 10.9	Per cent. —43.8 —51.4
Rest of Yorks, Lancs and Cheshire South-Western Counties	1,435 1,153	$-\frac{1.8}{-3.6}$	$-17.7 \\ -5.6$	1,408 1,319	+12·8 -15·7	-45·2 -31·5
Rest of England and Wales	462 1,550 988 555 204	- 8:3 -14:6 -19:5 -15:3 - 6:4	$     \begin{array}{r}       -26.6 \\       -25.9 \\       -35.8 \\       -25.0 \\       -7.7     \end{array} $	475 2,294 1,104 656 233	$ \begin{array}{r} -33.3 \\ -15.5 \\ -25.0 \\ -29.8 \\ +0.9 \end{array} $	-52:4 -35:5 -54:3 -43:2 -10:0
TOTAL, UNITED KING- DOM	10,612	- 8.3	-22.0	12,758	-13.1	-43.8

Employment with shirt and collar workers in London continued bad, on the whole, and more than five-sixths of the workpeople in employment worked, on an average, about 21 hours per week less than full time. In Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire employment with shirt makers was bad, and in the Manchester district was worse than in April; over five-sixths of the operatives covered by the returns for these counties worked short time during the month, losing, on an average, nearly 24 hours per week in other districts. In other parts of England and Wales there was a decline and employment was bad on the whole, an average of about 20 hours per week being lost, through short time working, by more than five-sixths of the workpeople covered by the returns received. In the Barnstaple district, collar workers were reported faily well employed, but some short time was worked.

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

Employment with shirt, pyjama, etc., workers at Glasgow varied, but on the whole was slack; short time working was extended during the month, over four-fifths of the workpeople losing an average of nearly 25 hours per week

June, 1921.

Employment with shirt and collar workers in Ireland was bad and worse than in the previous month; practically the whole of the operatives covered by the returns worked short time, the average number of hours lost amounting to between 21 and 22 per week.

## CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during April showed a further decline. At Brighouse it was fair, and in nearly all other districts it was bad.

The number of workpeople in the carpet and rug trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged in Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 2,932, compared with 2,074 at 29th April and 1,236 at 24th March. In addition there were 5,753 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working, compared with 5,125 at 29th April and 1,318 at 24th March.

Returns received from firms employing 6,506 workpeople

Returns received from firms employing 6,506 workpeople in the week ending 28th May and paying £10,357 in wages showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 19.3 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 6.3 per cent. in the number employed and 33.3 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid.

About 97 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns received worked short time during the month, their loss of time averaging 20 hours per week.

## BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING May, employment in all sections of these trades was bad and showed a marked further decline compared with the previous month. The number of workpeople whose unemployment beoks or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges on 27th May was 13,836, compared with 11,345 at 29th April and 9,067 at 24th March. In addition there were 48,064 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working,† compared with 47,223 at 29th April and 38,906 at 24th March.

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

Tenter tour side a contribution of the		umber o		Total all V	Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing,	1,393 531 10,244	Per cent14.0 -38.6 - 4.9	Per cent. —36.5 —49.0 —25.5	£ 2,715 1,348 26,376	Per cent20°2 -45°0 - 6°4	Per cent. — 54.0 — 65.6 — 55.8
and other Depart- ments	5,350 373	$-17.9 \\ -15.0$	-31·4 -41·5	9,916 864	-33·0 -27·3	- 56.6 - 54.4
TOTAL	17,591	-11:4	-29.6	41,219	-17.6	<b>—</b> 56·3
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	9,654 4,403 1,040 479 2,015	$\begin{array}{r} -4.1 \\ -25.0 \\ -12.2 \\ -7.7 \\ -8.5 \end{array}$	-24:4 -40:4 -34:1 -31:1 -21:1	25,172 8,904 2,009 934 4,200	$\begin{array}{r} -8.4 \\ -36.9 \\ -19.7 \\ -1.1 \\ -16.0 \end{array}$	- 56·2 - 62·2 - 49·9 - 39·0 - 45·6
TOTAL	17,591	-11.4	-29.6	41,219	-17.6	-:56.3

A considerable number of firms reported a shortage of fuel.

## TAILORING TRADES.

BESPOKE.

London.—During May employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade in the West End of London was affected by a dispute causing a stoppage of work, which continued throughout the month. Particulars are given on

page 321.

Other Centres.—In most provincial centres employment continued slack. Overtime, which is usual at this season of the year, was reported from one place only, while in most districts short time was worked. Employment in Leeds and other places in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire was bad and many workpeople were on short time. In the North and

Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. See Table and \* footnote on page 290.

West Midland counties employment was moderate on the whole, although many bespoke tailors were unemployed at Nottingham. In Bristol and in the Devon and Cornwall districts employment was fairly good. Employment in Scotland was fair and a slight improvement was shown in

#### READY MADE.

In this branch employment during May was very slack. Shortage of power due to restricted fuel supplies continued and there was, in consequence, much unemployment and short time. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns. The number of workpeople employed by these firms was 30 per cent. less than in May of last year, while over 71 per cent. of those reported upon worked about 20 hours per week less than full time:—

	Indoor Workpeople.						
		lumber of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Indoor Workpeople.			
District.	Week Inc. (+) or ended 28th Dec. (-) on a		on a ended 28th		Inc. ( Dec. (-		
	May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Leeds	3,824 1,895 2,832 1,243 1,610	Per cent. —19.9 —14.9 — 5.6 — 0.2 — 3.6	Per cent43.0 -43.4 -22.5 -19.0 -24.1	£ 5,543 2,808 3,770 1,317 2,257	Per cent24.1 -25.8 - 6.5 + 3.5 - 4.1	Per cent56.5 -61.4 -46.2 -46.6 -41.5	
Bristol.) South Midland and Eastern Counties. London	1,875 2,088 706 1,514	- 2.8 + 2.0 - 7.6 - 4.0	-29·3 - 9·5 -43·3 - 7·6	2,927 4,724 1,463 2,026	- 5.0 - 4.2 -10.0 -14.1	-38.9 -4.0 -43.3 -30.1	
TOTAL, UNITED KING- DOM.	17,587	- 8.6	- 30.5	26,835	12.7	=44.7	

Employment in Leeds was bad on the whole. Three-fourths of the workpeople lost, on an average, 20 hours per week each. Many factories remained closed on Saturdays. In other parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire short time continued general, the average amount of time lost by over four-fifths of the operatives was about 20 hours per week. In Bristol short time to the extent of 3 and 4 days week. In Bristol short time to the extent of 3 and 4 days per week continued throughout the month; many workers were wholly unemployed. In the North and West Midlands employment improved very slightly and was moderate on the whole, although in this district also there was much short time working. In the South Midlands and Eastern Counties more than half the workpeople lost, on an average, over 22 hours per week. Short time in Glasgow affected about one-third of the operatives to the extent of over 8 hours per week. A further slight improvement took place in Ireland. In other parts of the United Kingdom the number of hours lost by about three-fourths of the workpeople was over 18 per week.

## FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade continued bad and showed a decline on the whole as compared with the previous month. Trade Unions with a membership of 5,134 reported that 16.5 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of May. In addition, all the operatives employed during the month were reported to be working short time.

At Denton employment was still bad and showed little change from the previous month. At Stockport it was very bad and showed a further decline.

#### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during May was bad generally and rather worse than a month ago. Many workers were unemployed, and with the rest short time was again general, only two or three days a week being worked in many cases. The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 16,051, compared with 14,354 at 29th April and 11,570 at 24th March. In addition there were 9,619 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working, t compared with 8,728 at 29th April and 6,367 at 24th March.

Trade unions with 12,881 members reported 16.5 per cent

Trade unions with 12,881 members reported 16.5 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 13.9 per cent. at the end of April, and 1.3 per cent. in May, 1920.

Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
 † See Table and \* footnote on page 290.

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With skinners, tanners and curriers, employment which was adversely affected by the coal stoppage, continued bad, certain firms having closed down entirely, and some others working only two or three days per week. Statistics supplied by the Leather Producers' (Employers) Association for England, Scotland and Wales show that in the last week in May, 1921, there was a decrease of 42 per cent. in the number employed, as compared with January, 1920, and that of the workpeople still employed, only 19 per cent. were working full time; for the remaining 81 per cent. the average working week was about 36 hours (48 hours being full time). (48 hours being full time).

(48 hours being full time).

Short time was again prevalent among saddlers and harness-makers, the majority of firms in the Birmingham and Walsall district working an average of about three days a week. With fancy leather workers employment continued bad, with much short time.

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Owing to the coal dispute, and the consequent restriction of power, the slight improvement noted in recent months in this trade was not maintained; employment on the whole was bad during May, and worse than a month earlier. In practically all the principal districts there was much short time in various forms, and extensive

unemployment.
The number of workpeople employed in boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing establishments whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 22,744 compared with 23,073 at 29th April and 21,989 at 24th March. In addition, there were 17,962 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, compared with 17,884 at 29th April and 16,711 at 24th March.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

		umber orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	ended   Dec. (-) on a   ended   D			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		
This to be a	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:— London	1,869 9,159 2,392	Per cent. + 0.6 + 2.2 + 1.4	Per cent11.5 -14.0 - 7.8	£ 4,631 20,860 5,369	Per cent. + 2.3 -12.9 + 3.2	Per cent21.7 -35.0 -15.6
Northampton Northampton Country District.	7,098 6,902	+ 0.7 + 2.0	-10°5 -18°7	17,118 14,558	-2.6 + 0.1	-25·1 -33·9
Rettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley).	2,858 2,350 3,315 1,665 2,150	$\begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.8 \\ -16.7 \end{array}$	-14:9 -10:1 -24:4 -14:8 -34:6	6,539 5,718 7,381 2,875 3,065	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.9 \\ -1.4 \\ +0.7 \\ -18.0 \\ -33.7 \end{array} $	-33.0 -19.5 -20.6 -45.2 -64.1
Birmingham and District.	918	+ 1 2	- 6.4	1,959	+ 7.0	-15.3
Other parts of England and Wales.	2,045	- 4.1	-50.8	3,778	-15.7	-58.7
England and Wales	42,721	- 1.3	-18.7	93,851	- 6.1	-33 9
SCOTLAND	2,601 435	- 2·2 +15·7	-14·0 -26·5	4,752 889	+ 8.8 - 8.3	-38.5 -18.1
United Kingdom	45,757	- 1.1	-18.2	99,492	- 6.1	-34.0

At Leicester, owing to the effects of the coal stoppage, employment was worse than a month earlier, and the majority of the operatives were on short time. At Hinckley there was a slight improvement. At Northampton and Kettering employment generally continued bad. At Higham and Rushden there was a further slight improvement, some firms being on full time; speaking generally, however, employment was still described as bad in this district; and in some of the neighbouring small towns of the Northampton country district employment continued to be very bad.

At Stafford the improvement noted in several previous months continued, and only a small amount of short time was being worked at that centre at the end of May. At Norwich there was an improvement in some sections and a decline in others; taking the city as a whole, a good deal of short time was still being worked.

At Bristol and Kingswood large numbers of factories were still closed down, and employment for those who were still working continued to be very depressed, except in a few factories where lighter grades of boots are made. At Leeds and at Manchester employment was still very bad, and a further decline was reported; there was much tofal unemployment, and short time was general among those remaining in employment. Employment was also very bad in the Rossendale Valley.

In Scotland generally employment continued bad, and was worse than in April. Some works were closed down, and the others were generally working short time. At Aberdeen, however, there was a slight improvement.

The exports of boots and shoes in May, 1921, amounted to 32,931 dozen pairs, or 7,126 dozen pairs less than in April, 1921, and 85,409 dozen pairs less than in May, 1913. At Leicester, owing to the effects of the coal stoppage.

## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

#### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trade generally in London continued fair on the whole. Nearly 10 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns, worked, on an average, about 7 hours per week less than full time. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West End) employing 1,284 workpeople in the week ended 28th May showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, compared with April, and a decrease of 13.4 per cent. compared with May, 1920. Employment with milliners in the West End continued fair on the whole. continued fair on the whole

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

In London employment was again slack; short time was worked by over one-third of the workpeople covered by the Returns, their loss of time averaging between 11 and 12 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 2,196 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 28th May showed a decrease of 3 per cent. in the number employed as compared with the preceding month and a decrease of 22.1 per cent. compared with May, 1920.

In Manchester employment remained moderate in the mantle trade and continued bad in the costume and skirt trades, and a considerable amount of short time was worked. According to the returns received nearly one-half of the workpeople lost, on an average, 15 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 3,296 workpeople in the week ended 28th May showed a decrease of 5·2 per cent. in the number employed compared with April and a decrease of 21·8 per cent. compared with May, 1920.

In Glasgow employment still continued slack, and over 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns received worked on an average 12 hours per week short of their full time. Returns from firms employing 1,232 workpeople in the week ended 28th May showed a decrease of 15.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with April and a decrease of 31.2 per cent. compared with May, 1920.

#### CORSET TRADE:

Employment during May showed a decline on the previous month and was generally bad. Practically the whole of the operatives covered by the enquiries were reported to have worked short time, their loss of time averaging 17 hours per week. Returns from firms employing 4,374 workpeople in their factories in the week ended 28th May showed a decrease of 8.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with April and a decrease of 24.2 per cent. compared with May, 1920.

### WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained bad during May, with a tendency to decline further, partly due to the shortage of coal. Returns were received from trade unions covering 102,566 workpeople, of whom 11.2 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of May (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 10.7 per cent at the end of April 2020 considerable numbers of April 2 per cent. at the end of April and 0.5 per cent. in May, 1920.

Mill Sawing and Machining.—In this trade employment continued bad during May. Short time was worked in most districts, being general at Grantham, Nottingham and Oldham. Some overtime was reported at Stamford.

Furnishing.—Employment in this trade showed a slight decline during the month, being bad in all branches. Short time was general, the centres principally affected being Birmingham, Bristol, London, Manchester, Glasgow and Nottingham.

Coach Building.—Employment remained moderate in this trade. Short time was reported at most centres, at Birmingham and Lincoln the majority of the workpeople being on half-time. Some overtime was reported at

Coopering.—Employment with coopers remained bad during May. Much short time was reported at Birmingham, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and in the Glasgow district.

Miscellaneous.—With brushmakers employment was again bad. Short time was worked at Nottingham, London, Edinburgh, Belfast and other centres. Employment continued bad with basketmakers, but there was a tendency to improvement during the month. Some short time was worked in a few districts. With packing-case makers there was a slight decline, employment being bad on the whole. Short time was reported in several districts, the centres most affected being Nottingham, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Bristol. Employment with wheelwrights and smiths remained bad during May. Short time was worked in London and other centres. in London and other centres.

## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

June, 1921.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades varied in different districts from slack to fairly good, and generally showed a decline compared with the previous month. It also varied in different occupations, being fair on the whole with brick-layers and plasterers, a shortage of whom was reported in London and several other centres, but slack to moderate with other classes of workers. Short time was worked in some districts, and a little overtime was reported during the month on urgent work. The following Table\* shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation on 27th May, together with the percentage increase or decrease as compared with 29th April and 24th March.

	No. of Unemployment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 27th May, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at 27th May, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 29th 24th April, Mar., 1921.
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Plasterers Painters Plumbers Other skilled occupations Navvies Labourers  ALL OCCUPATIONS	13,763 2,629 2,384 589 17,061 4,001 8,968 20,148 83,386	9*94 4*47 10*38 3*42 13*42 9*04 19*63 18*04 23*63	+ 3.08 + 5.07 + 2.01 + 2.84 + 2.86 + 4.23 + 1.09 + 1.09 + 2.05 - 0.75 + 1.24 + 2.24 + 3.66 + 10.84 + 3.51 + 8.08 + 1.67 + 8.31 + 2.28 + 5.79
DIVISIONS. London	33,145 7,280 17,708 10,398 4 227 11,624 11,769 7,221 10,490 7,403 12,795 18,874	17.81 15.08 14.19 14.79 13.94 18.58 13.37 12.08 11.94 16.23 15.71 55.23	+ 2*(5 + 4*15 + 1*81 + 7*84 + 2*81 + 7*84 + 3*69 + 7*42 + 2*76 + 5*69 + 3*20 + 7*78 + 1*26 + 4*98 + 1*26 + 4*98 + 1*27 + 3*74 + 1*47 + 3*95 + 2*55 + 8*17 + 2*70 + 6*10 + 2*40 + 12*68 + 2*28 + 5*79
Males Females	152.395 534	16.60 39.73	+ 2.27 + 6.17 + 13.33

## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

#### BRICK.

EMPLOYMENT was slack and showed a further decline. Many

EMPLOYMENT was slack and showed a further decline. Many brickyards were reported as having been either closed entirely or as working short time owing to shortage of coal. The number of workpeople in the brick and tile trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 21,062, compared with 15,041 at 29th April and 4,634 at 24th March. In addition, there were 2,396 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working,† compared with 1,600 at 29th April and 427 at 24th March.

The following Table summarises the information received

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

	Number	r of Worl	people.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
Districts.	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921	Month Year ago.‡	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	788	Per cent. 22.7	Per cent57°3	£ 2,652	Per cent 23.7 - 59.6	
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	1,693	-15.1	-26.2	5,258	-21.0 - 25.4	
Counties. South and South-West	813	- 12.0	-20.7	3,156	- 7·4 - 14·1	
Counties and Wales. Other Districts	740	-18.4	-36.1	2,402	-20.3 - 32.1	
Total	4,034	-16.8	-36.5	13,468	-18 <sup>.</sup> 6 - 35 3	

Returns received from firms employing 3,266 workpeople showed that in the week ended 28th May 16 per cent. were working on an average nearly 20 hours short of full time.

#### CEMENT TRADE.

Employment during May continued slack and showed a further decline. Although some overtime was reported to be worked, returns from firms employing 7,282 workpeople showed that about 26 per cent. of their workpeople were working short time, averaging about 21 hours less than full time in the week ended 28th May.

See \*note at foot of second column on page 292. See Table and \* Note relating to systematic short time claimants on page 290. ‡ Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

week ended 28th May showed a decrease of 18.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 23.0 per cent.\* in the total amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with May, 1920, there was a decrease of 20.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 18.5 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid.

Returns from firms employing 7,461 workpeople in the

## PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued generally slack or bad during May, and in most districts it was rather worse than during the previous month. With a few exceptions short time was worked in all sections

all sections.

The number of workpeople in the paper, printing, publishing, and bookbinding trades whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 38,419, compared with 30,004 at 29th April and 21,893 at 24th March. In addition, there were 21,745 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working,† compared with 21,677 at 29th April and 14,188 at 24th March.

With latterwares printers appleament in the majority

at 29th April and 14,188 at 24th March.

With letterpress printers employment, in the majority of cases, was reported as bad and worse than in April, much short time being worked. In some offices in London a certain amount of overtime was worked by compositors and readers, whilst in others they were reported to be on short time or totally unemployed. In the lithographic printing trade there was also a further decline in the state of employment, short time being prevalent. Returns received by the Department, covering 8,570 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades, indicate that over one-half of these workpeople were working short time to an average extent of 14 hours per week.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad on the whole, but showed signs of slight improvement in London. Short time was reported from most centres, and nearly 60 per cent. of the workpeople for whom Returns were received were working, on an average, 16 hours per week short of full time.

In the paper trade much unemployment and short time was reported, a number of mills being totally or partially closed down on account of the shortage of coal. About two-thirds of the workpeople in the paper trade covered by the Returns received were reported to be working an average of 23 hours per week short of full time.

The following Table summarises the returns from trade unions relating to employment in May:—

Control of the last	Members of Unions at end of May, 1921.		Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of	May, 1921.	April, 1921.	May, 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Printing Bookbinding	77,533 14,851	8.5	7:5 10:3	0:7 0:5	+ 0.7	+ 7.5 + 9.6		

The following Table summarises the information received

	Number	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week	ended   Doc.		Week			
Old to della the	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Printing Bookbinding	8,466 9,250 4,475	Per cent. 25.9 - 3.7 - 8.2	Per cent38.9 - 11.7 - 15.5	£ 19,811 32,744 9,237	Per cent 29°3 - 6°2 - 11°2	Per cent. -52°0 - 8°4 -22°4	
TOTAL	22,191	- 14.3	-25.1	61,792	-15.8	- 30.2	

Imports and Exports.

Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) o	r Dec. (—)
Doserry word,	1921.	1921.	1913.	A month ago.	May, 1913.
Imports: Wood pulp for paper making tons Paper cwts.  Exports of paper cwts.	39,931 477,196 74,334	22,8°6 331,596 111,828	99,588 1,046,518 298,648	+ 17,015 +145,600 - 37,494	- 59,657 - 569,325 - 224,314

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages † See Table and \*note relating to systematic short time claimants on

## GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during May was very bad, and worse than in the previous month. Many firms were reported to be closed down through lack of fuel.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or Out-of-Work Donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 18,788, compared with 11,350 at 29th April and 5,966 at 24th March. In addition, there were 4,968 glaimants for benefit in respect to

11,350 at 29th April and 5,966 at 24th March. In addition, there were 4,968 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working,\* compared with 5,084 at 29th April and 2,272 at 24th March.

Glass bottle makers reported employment as very bad, and worse than during the preceding month. At Birmingham employment with flint glass cutters, flint glass makers and plate glass bevellers was very bad. All the pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear worked short time, and employment was very bad. Sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens reported a further decline, and employment was bad.

was bad.

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

		Number orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
_	Week	ended   Bot. ( ) on a		Week		+) or –) on a
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.†	Year ago.†
BRANCHES.  Glass, Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches  TOTAL	1,600 1,421 255 3,276	Per cent. 53.5 -26.5 -64.2 -49.6	Per cent. 80.6 - 34.1 - 69.8 -70.9	£ 4,587 2,817 627 8,031	Per cent64'3 -42'4 -64'4 -58'8	Per cent 84.2 - 55.6 - 69.1 - 78.5
DISTRICTS.						
North of England	180 994 248	- 37:9 68:3 -53:8	78.6 81.0 -82.8	380 2,879 663	$-46.9 \\ -71.9 \\ -54.6$	- 85.9 - 84.1
Scotland	689 179	$-20.3 \\ -67.7$	$-26.9 \\ -84.3$	1,668 457	$-30.2 \\ -71.0$	- 42.6 - 88.9
Other parts of the United Kingdom	986	-12.0	-41.1	1.984	-35.9	<b>—</b> 62·7
TOTAL	3,276	-49.6	- 70.9	8,031	-58.8	- 78.5

Returns received from firms employing 1,901 workpeople showed that in the week ending 28th May 43 per cent. of these employees were working, on the average, 31 hours

of these employees were working, on the average, 31 hours less than full time.

The exports of glass bottles during May, 1921, amounted to 21,706 gross, or 7,950 gross less than in April, 1921, and 72,517 gross less than in May, 1913.

The exports of all other manufacturers of glass during May, 1921, amounted to 29,235 cwts., or 2,213 cwts. less than in April, 1921, and 64,178 cwts. less than in May, 1913.

### POTTERY TRADES.

By the end of May the exhaustion of coal supplies resulting

By the end of May the exhaustion of coal supplies resulting from the continuance of the national coal stoppage had brought these trades almost to a standstill. The great majority of the firms were practically closed down, and over 90 per cent. of the members of the principal trade unions were unemployed throughout the month.

The number of workpeople whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 49,653, compared with 39,605 at 29th April and 4,196 at 24th March. In addition, there were 3,912 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short-time working,\* compared with 3,972 at 27th April and 1,686 at 24th March.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers:—

		Number orkpeor		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
-	Week ended 28th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
	May, 1921. Month Year ago. ago.		May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.†	
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other branches (including	274 1,419	-79·8 -68·0	-85.8 -85.8	695 3,871	$-77.0 \\ -62.1$	-86:3 -84:5
unspecified)	319	-55.2	-67.6	873	-23.5	63.9
TOTAL	2,012	-69.0	-84.4	5,439	-62.2	-83.3
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	1,064 948	-74·1 -60·4	-89:0 -70:3	2,479 2,960	-69:4 -53:0	-89.5 -66.7
TOTAL	2,012	-69.0	-84.4	5,439	-62:2	-83.3

See Table and \* note on p. 290.
 Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages,

### FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades during May was reported as bad by some firms but as moderate by others. In consequence of the increasing shortage of fuel, large numbers of workpeople were on short time and some factories were obliged to close down.

In the sugar refining trade employment was slack. Returns from firms employing 2,247 workpeople showed that in the week ended 28th May about 50 per cent. of the employees were working, on the average, 21 hours less

than full time.

In the coca, chocolate and sugar confectionery trade employment remained moderate with some firms, but others reported it to be bad. Owing to the continued shortage of fuel, short time was worked to a considerable extent. In the week ended 28th May, about 28 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns received were losing on the average about 15 hours per week.

received were losing on the average about 15 hours per week.

Makers of biscuits and cakes reported that employment was again only moderate; over 40 per cent. of the work-people employed by firms furnishing Returns were working, on the average, about 9 hours short of full time in the week ended 28th May. In the jam and marmalade trade employment was reported as bad by several firms; nearly 20 per cent. of the employees reported on were on short time and losing an average of 15 hours per week in the week ended 28th May. In the bacon curing and meat preserving trades employment was bad with some firms, though in London it was reported as good in some cases. Over 40 per cent. of the workpeople in the pickle and sauce making trade were losing an average of 20 hours per week in the week ended 28th May.

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

		Number orkpeor		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
Trade.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th May, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
Sugar Refining, etc. Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, etc Jams, Marmalade, etc Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles and Sauces, etc	4,644 21,307 11,437 6,317 2,602 650	Per cent16.5 + 0.4 + 0.1 + 1.6 - 0.6 - 0.3	Per cent29.5 - 8.3 - 18.6 - 9.2 - 10.3 - 15.0	£ 15,240 43,863 27,165 13,282 6,018 1,184	Per cent23.8 - 2.5 + 5.4 - 0.2 - 3.6 + 1.5	Per cent34'3 -10'4 -17'8 - 5'7 - 3'7 -16'5
TOTAL	46,957	- 1.6	-13.8	106,752	- 4.3	-15.8

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT with fishermen, though varying in different districts, was slack on the whole. It continued to be seriously affected by the shortage of coal, and many trawlers were laid up. The quantity of fish landed in May was little more than one-half of the quantity landed in May, 1920. The number of fishermen whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 8,699, as compared with 6,627 at 29th April and 5,080 at 24th March.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in the United Kingdom in May, 1921, compared with May, 1920:—

	Quantity o	f fish landed.	V	alue.
	May, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with May, 1920.	May, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with May, 1920.
Fish (other than shell):— England and Wales Scotland ireland	Cwts. 560,011 239,338 27,140	Cwts.  - 467,667 - 163,242 - 41,405	£ 1,112,016 351,111 22,201	£ - 271,608 - 35,906 - 20,875
Total Shell Fish	826,489	<u>- 672,314</u>	1,485,328 50,275	- 332,389 - 12,275
Total	-	-	1,535,603	- 344,664

East, South and West Coasts.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was good. At Hull it showed a decline; it was bad with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Grimsby employment was bad, with many trawlers laid up. At Lowestoft it continued moderate with fishermen and fish curers and fair with fish dock labourers. At Great Yarmouth it was still slack. In the Devon and Cornwall district employment was good and showed an improvement. At Cardiff, Swansea

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages,

and Milford Haven it continued slack, with nearly the whole of the fishing fleet laid up.

Scotland.—Employment at Aberdeen continued fair; at Peterhead it was fair with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh and at Macduff employment was moderate with fishermen and fish curers, but fair and bad respectively with fish dock labourers.

#### AGRICULTURE.\*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

England and Wales.

The weather during May was warm and dry on the whole, enabling satisfactory progress to be made with field work. Potato planting was completed in all parts of the country, and in Cornwall the early crops were being lifted.

Occasional local chortages of skilled men were reported from Lancashire and Cheshire, Shropshire and Stafford, and some of the Southern and South-Eastern counties, and there was some demand for horsemen and cattlemen in South Wales. Generally, however, the supply of labour of all kinds was adequate, and among unskilled workers unemployment was more marked than a month ago, partly owing to an increase in the numbers of unskilled men and casual labourers seeking employment in consequence of the closing of factories through shortage of coal.

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR

DURING May employment among dock labourers continued very slack, and at some ports was worse than in the previous month.

The number of workpeople in the canal, river, harbour The number of workpeople in the canal, river, narbour, dock and wharf service whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Echanges at 27th May was 69,820, compared with 61,899 at 29th April and 47,263 at 24th March. In addition, there were 4,027 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 27th May, compared with 2,887 at 29th April and 1,545 on 24th March.

London.—Employment in London was slack, and was about the same as in April and much worse than a year ago. As will be seen from the following Table the average daily number of labourers employed in May was over 22 per cent. below that for the corresponding month of last year.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal wharves in London.								
	In	Docks.			Sent Falls				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners. etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.				
Week ended— 7th· May, 1921 14th " 21st "	6,193 6,078 6,324 6,188	2,369 2,627 3,195 3,417	8,562 8,705 9,519 9,605	8,224 8,262 7,856 7,748	16,786 16,967 17,375 17,353				
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th May, 1921	6,190	2.890	9,080	8,029	17,109				
Average for Apr.,1921	6,203	2,543	8,746	8,291	17,037				
Average for May, 1920	9,434	3,371	12.805	9,219	22,024				

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in May was 1,540, as compared with 1,519 in April and 2,353 in May, 1920.

East Coast.—On the Tyne and Wear employment with tugboatmen, trimmers and teemers was very bad and worse than a month ago, and it continued slack with watermen and quayside labourers and with transport workers. It was very bad and worse than in the previous month with trimmers and teemers at Blyth. At Ipswich employment with dock labourers continued fair, and at Harwich it was fair and better than in April. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and King's Lynn it was slack and about the same as during the previous month. At Hull it continued bad, but at Grimsby there was some improvement.

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment

Southern and Western Ports.—At Plymouth employment continued very slack, and at the Bristol Channel ports it was very bad and worse than in April. On the Mersey employment with dock labourers was bad and worse than a month ago, and with coal trimmers and transport men it continued very bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 30th May was 12,628, compared with 13,996 for the five weeks ended 2nd May and with 21,042 in the corresponding period of last year.

Scottish and Irish ports.—On the Clyde employment was bad, and worse than in April, and at Dundee it continued slack. At Belfast it was bad with transport workers, but

\* Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

with dockers, while still bad, it showed a slight improve-ment over the previous month. At Cork and Waterford employment on the whole was moderate and about the same as in April, and with carmen and dock labourers at Limerick

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## SEAMEN.

During the first week of May employment among seamen was exceptionally quiet, and though there was a little improvement in the following week at some ports, there was a further decline towards the end of the month, when was a further decline towards the end of the motion, were employment generally was slack, shipping at several ports being reported at a standstill. The supply of all ratings at the different ports continued to be abnormal, and a good deal of destitution was reported to exist.

The number of seamen whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies were lodged at Employment Exchanges on 27th May was 37,410, compared with 32,660 at 29th April and 20,613 at 24th March.

Exchanges on 27th May was 37,410, compared with 32,660 at 29th April and 20,613 at 24th March.

On the Thames employment was reported as quiet; there was a temporary improvement in the middle of the month, but it was not maintained and a large number of men were unemployed. On the Tyne employment was very bad, there being practically no demand for seamen in the third week, and a very large number of men remained without engagements. On the Tees the demand was moderate in the first fortnight of May, but bad for the rest of the month. On the Wear there was some little demand at the beginning of the month, but this afterwards fell off, and during the rest of the month there was practically no demand for men. At Hull the demand was very small in the middle of the month, and, although the number of engagements increased somewhat in the last week, there was a large surplus of labour. At Goole and Grimsby there was great slackness, shipping being at a standstill through the coal stoppage. At Southampton employment improved somewhat in the latter half of the month, but the majority of the men signing on were for liners, and many remained waiting for berths. On the Bristol Channel employment was slack, and there was a large number of men unable to obtain engagements; at some ports matters were at a standstill at the end of the month. At Liverpool there was a falling off in the foreign-going engagements in the early part of May, but a partial recovery took place later on in the month; a large number of men, however, remained unemployed. On the Clyde employment was almost at a standstill owing to a local labour dispute, and a large number of men were without engagements. At Leith and Dundee the demand was exceptionally small, a large number of men being unemployed. At Dublin and Belfast, although there was abnormally slack during the month, employment on the whole continued poor.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped the whole continued poor.

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

	. Number of Seamen* shipped in								
Principal Ports.	May, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Five n	nonths e	nded			
de ni department de la	1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1921.	May, 1920.	May, 1913.			
ENGLAND & WALES:  East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	741 77 297 789	+ 52 + 27 + 72 + 381 - 1	$\begin{array}{r} -1,114 \\ -36 \\ -247 \\ -454 \\ -40 \end{array}$	5,563 554 1,673 4,628 26	8,648 1,249 2,110 5,700 40	12,552 1,624 1,674 6,562 272			
Bristol Channel— Bristol†	934 201 810 303	+ 230 - 2 + 163 - 209	- 229 - 604 -1,349 + 193	3,682 2,111 7,325 1,643	6,214 4,521 13,761 1,682	4,435 4,588 20,338 1,894			
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	10,662 7,644 5,681	+2,112 +2,768 - 498	- 476 - 345 +2,173	49,813 32,847 27,530	56,037 38,830 18,062	82,966 40,132 22,950			
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	103 100 716	- 152 + 98 -1,666	- 342 + 15 -1,200	1,269 337 8,049	1,796 835 10,577	2,070 1,303 21,515			
IRELAND: Dublin Belfast	157 166	+ 73 + 34	+ 40 - 96	486 867	357 1,680	296 936			
TOTAL	29,381	+3,482	-4,111	148,403	172,099	226,107			

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of arate engagements, and not o separate individuals.
 Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
 Including Barry and Penarth,

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

STATISTICS from the Employment Exchanges during 'the four weeks ended 27th May showed that the number of work-people on the Live Register increased from 1,854,059 on 29th April to 2,122,496 on 27th May. The increase was common to all departments, men accounting for 207,948, women for 48,590, and juveniles for 11,899. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 27th May was 186,041, compared with a weekly average of 206,435 during the five weeks ended 29th April.

The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 27th May, 1921:—

	Applic	ations by		Applications outstand- ing at end of week.			
Week ended	Work- people.	Employers.	Vacancies Filled.				
29th Apr., 1921	199,498	19,982	16,979	1,854,059	33,854		
6th May, 1921 13th " " 20th " " 27th " "	202,239 174,427 185,369 182,129	20,837 17,611 14,271 19,052	17,061 14,533 12,285 15,469	1,927,125 1,989,118 2,077,722 2,122,496	32,310 31,151 30,046 31,083		
TOTAL (4 weeks)	744,164	71,771	59,348	_	-		

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 27th May, 1,468,537 were men, 85,527 were boys, 496,914 were women, and 71,518 were girls. Of the 30,083 vacancies unfilled, 7,237 were for men, 19,817 for women, and 3,029 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled decreased by 6.4 per cent. and 7.2 per cent., as compared with the preceding period.

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not at present available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 6th May, 1921, are dealt with below.

Applications from Workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (32,577) during the four weeks ended 6th May showed an increase of 732, or 1.8 per cent., compared with last month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 21,716, women for 7,768, and juveniles for 3,093—increases of 2.7 per cent. in the case of men, 2.7 per cent. in the case of women, and a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the case of juveniles. Compared with last month, there was little change in the number of applications from men in the principal occupations. Slight increases were recorded in the following industries:—Engineering and ironfounding (13.6 per cent.), shipbuilding (9.6 per cent.), transport trades (8.2 per cent.), food, tobacco, drink and lodgings (5.3 per cent.); while applications decreased in miscellaneous metal trades (20.1 per cent.), dress, including boots and shoes (11.6 per cent.), commercial and clerical occupations (4.9 per cent.), and general labourers (14.5 per cent.). In the case of women, there was an increase of 17.5 per cent. in the number of applications in the dress (including boot and shoe) trade; while in most of the other important occupations there were decreases, the principal being in engineering and ironfounding (45.2 per cent.), transport trades (23.5 per cent.), miscellaneous metal trades (9.0 per cent.), and the textile trades (7.9 per cent.).

of the total applications from men, 22.3 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 11.3 per cent. in the transport trades, 11.0 per cent. in building and construction of works, 10.3 per cent. in miscellaneous metal trades, and 9.1 per cent. general labourers. Of the total applications from women, 23.2 per cent. were in the textile trades and 21.8 per cent. in domestic service.

Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the four weeks ended 6th May was 3,349, as compared with 3,779 during the previous period. Of this daily average, 1,888 were for men, 1,082 for women, and 379 for juveniles—decreases of 5.2 per cent. in the case of men, 18.4 per cent. in the case of women, and 17.8 per cent. in the case of juveniles, compared with the previous month. the previous month

The decrease in the number of vacancies notified for men was common to almost all the principal occupations, the only exceptions being increases of 29.2 per cent. and 3.1 per cent. respectively in commercial and clerical occupations, and general labourers. Of the total vacancies notified for men, 48.7 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 4.9 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations, while general labourers accounted for 23.0 per cent. while general labourers accounted for 23.0 per cent.

The vacancies notified for women in domestic service, and in the dress (including boot and shoe) trade, decreased by 20.9 per cent. and 19.7 per cent. respectively. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 19,181, or 73.9 per cent.,

total vacancies notified for women, 19,181, or 73.9 per cent., were in domestic service.

Vacancies Filled.—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 6th May was 2,781, as compared with 3,032 during the previous five weeks, and 3,580 during the corresponding period a year ago. Compared with last month, the vacancies filled by men, women, and juveniles decreased by 6.0 per cent., 11.2 per cent., and 13.6 per cent., respectively.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 83.0 per cent., as compared with 80.2 per cent. during the previous period. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 48.5 per cent. were in building and construction of works, while commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 4.7 per cent., and general labourers for 24.6 per cent. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 68.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled. The decrease in the number of vacancies filled by men was common to most of the principal occupations, the only exceptions being increases in the number of men placed in commercial and clerical occupations (37.7 per cent. increase), and as general labourers (6.3 per cent. increase). The largest decreases occurred in engineering and ironfounding

commercial and clerical occupations (37.7 per cent. increase), and as general labourers (6.3 per cent. increase). The largest decreases occurred in engineering and ironfounding (35.4 per cent.), shipbuilding (26.0 per cent.), and building and construction of works (9.7 per cent.). In the women's department there were decreases in the number of vacancies filled in domestic service (15.1 per cent.), and in the dress (including boots and shoes) trades (10.1 per cent.).

(including boots and shoes) trades (10.1 per cent.).

Juveniles.—With reference to juveniles, 38,577 applications were received from boys and 4,132 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 3,666, or 88.7 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, 34.1 per cent. were in the transport trades, 34.1 per cent. in engineering and ironfounding, and 9.3 per cent. in commercial and clerical occupations.

The number of applications received from girls was 35,658. The number of vacancies notified was 4,985, of which number 4,094, or 82.1 per cent., were filled. Of the total vacancies filled, domestic service accounted for 42.5 per cent., dress (including boots and shoes) for 10.8 per cent., and the transport trades for 8.2 per cent.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for boys among the more important trades was greatest

for boys among the more important trades was greatest in general labourers (95.6 per cent.), engineering and iron-founding (93.6 per cent.), commercial and clerical occupations (89.9 per cent.), and the transport trades (89.2 per cent.). In the case of girls, the following percentages of vacancies notified were filled in the principal occupations:— Textiles (96.9 per cent.), the transport trades (91.8 per cent.), commercial and clerical occupations (90.1 per cent.), and dress (including boots and shoes) 90.0 per cent.

Of the total vacancies (7,760) filled by juveniles, 1,019, or 13.3 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

The following Table shows, for men and for women, the number of applications from workpeople, vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th May, and the number remaining on the Live Registers. It should be noted that the number on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges does not include persons on short time:

150 1 100 122 122 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123		M	en.	
Group of Trades.*	Applications from work-people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled,
Building	48,788 8,572 116.069	89.246 17.899 273.891	7,438 14,620 1.361	6,538 14,061 1.221
Shipbuilding Construction of Vehicles Miscellaneous Metal Trades Domestic Service Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods,	40,135 3,788 53,519 5,570 8,760 58,960	77 686 8,209 161,579 14,071 21,036 141,790	1,407 125 209 668 2,223 1,861	. 1 358 85 165 508 2,009 1,639
and Messages. Agriculture Textiles Dress (including Boots and	3,130 20,690 7.128	8,223 58,915 24,473	864 216 463	740 188 384
Shoes). Food, Tobacco, Drink and	5,226	12,752	157	116
Lodgings. General Labourers All other Trades	47,272 93,585	136,330 206,581	10,402 3,289	10,478 2,960
TOTAL	521.192	1,252,681	45,303	42,450
	4	Women	1.	
Engineering and Ironfounding Miscellaneous Metal Trades Domestic Service :—	6,174 7,138	31,982 23,736	140 138	132 113
Resident domestic servants Non-resident domestic servants vants.	6,618 10,093	6,399 14,102	8,658 3,801	3,025 2,557
Other domestic offices and services.	23,981	41,199	6,722	5,756
Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods,	8.434	19,419	1 296	1,130
and Messages	4,460 271 43,322	14,670 537 130,389	208 143 791	186 110 605
Shoes)	18,717	47,658	2,445	1.700
Lodgings	5,578 6,340 45,312	18,239 16,205 92,718	394 55 1176	323 48 851
TOTAL	186,438	457,253	25 967	16,536

\* Casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all other figures above except those in the first three paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of four weeks ended 6th May was 468.

## 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, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the countries, are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 289-291 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see pp. xxiy—xxvi and 8—20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," January, 1921, issued by the International Labour Office.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in April.—The Reichs-Arbeitsblatt for 31st

June, 1921.

May reports as follows:—

"Although statistics relating to certain sections of the labour market appear to point to a favourable condition, nevertheless employment, taken as a whole, tended to become worse during April.

"The renewal of activity in agriculture and in the building trades, due to the good weather, did not react upon industry. More situations were filled, it is true, during the month, but this was due to the ending of the school term, which brought many thousands of young workers into the labour market, rather than to an actual increase in

the labour market, rather than to an actual increase in the number of posts available.

"The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation decreased from 415,836 on 1st April to 400,097 on 1st May, or by nearly 4 per cent.; among men there was a decrease amounting to 5.2 per cent., but

men there was a decrease amounting to 52 per cent., but among women an increase of 2 per cent.

Returns from trade unions show increased unemployment during April. Out of a total of 5,509,761 members covered by the returns, 217,307, or 3.9 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 3.7 per cent. at the end of March and 1.9 per cent. in April, 1920.

	Member- ship reported	Percenta U	ge of Men nemploye	abership d.
Unions.	on at end of April, 1921.	April, 1921.	Mar. 1921.	April, 1920.
All Unions making Returns	5,509,761	3.9	3.7	1.9
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Building trade workers Painters (Soc. Dem.) Metal workers (Soc. Dem.) " (Christian) " (Hirsch-Duncker) Textile workers (Soc. Dem.) Clothing workers Boot and shoe makers (Soc.	466,134 52,937 1,286,211 213,904 106,358 518,514 96,319 80,356	5·1 4·7 4·2 1·8 1·5 5·4 0·9 3·8	8·2 4·3 3·5 1·5 1·8 4·7 1·4 3·2	1:9 10:5 1:2 0:4 0:9 3:6 
Dem.) Transport workers (Soc. Dem.) Printers Bookbinders Saddlers and bagmakers	534,377 64,698 79,106 33,622	3:4 2:1 4:1 10:2	3·2 2·2 3·2 10·5	1:5 2:8 1:1 5:1
(Soc. Dem.) Wood workers (Soc. Dem.) Glass workers (Soc. Dem.) Porcelain workers Bakers and confectioners	351,876 36,410 63,290 53,742 66,010	5·4 0·4 3·2 4·6 8·5	5.0 0.1 2.0 3.0 8.1	1.3 0.1 2.4 1.8 10.7
(Soc. Dem.) Brewery and corn-mill work-	71,813	2.1	1.2	1.4
ers. Tobacco workers Enginemen and stokers Factory workers (irrespective	76,981 36,063 490,146	1.6 1.8 3.5	1:1 2:0 2:1	1.7 2.6 1.6
of trade). Factory and transport work-	106,600	1.4	1.3	1.3
ers (Christian). Municipal and State workers	263,794	2.3	2.3	1.5

Returns from employment exchanges also indicate a position slightly worse in April than in the preceding month, 189 applicants being registered for each 100 vacancies, as compared with 188 in March. For men alone there were 226 applications for each 100 vacancies on the average, as against 228 in March; while for women there were 129 per 100 vacancies, as against 124 in March.

On the other hand, an aggregate membership of 13,246,929 was recorded by 6,731 sickness insurance societies on 1st May, showing an increase of 2.5 per cent. over the corresponding figure for the same societies on 1st April. "Members" are those persons whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid, and who were therefore assumed to be in employment.

FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in May.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the live register at employment exchanges at the end of the last week in May was 26,385 (18,116 men and 8,269 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 6,985 (3,532 for men and 3,453 for women). The exchanges succeeded during that week in placing 18,273 persons in situations (13,815 men and 4,458 women), and in addition employment was found for 692 foreign immigrants.

Out-of-Work Benefit in June.—According to the latest returns received, 11 departmental and 113 municipal unemployment funds were in operation on 3rd June, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit being 73,249 (51,202 men and 22,047 women). Of this total 51,697 were resident in the Seine Department, including 29,032 in Paris.

19,032 in Paris.

\* Journal Official, 4th June, 1921.

BELGIUM.\*

BELGIUM.\*

Unemployment in March and April.—Returns relating to March were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies from 1,761 unemployment funds with an aggregate membership of 668,047. On the last working day of the month 210,681 of these, or 31.5 per cent. of the total, were out of work. The corresponding percentage for the previous month was 22.7. The aggregate days of unemployment reported in March reached a total of 1,971,563, as compared with 1,712,075 in February.

Employment Exchange returns are available for a later period. During April, 16,636 applications for employment were reported, as compared with 19,426 applications in March, while offers of situations numbered 8,145 (7,675 in March). For every 100 situations vacant there were thus 204 applications as against 253 in March.

DENMARK.

Unemployment in April and May.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at Copenhagen, in his report for the week ending 31st May, 1921, states that the number of persons unemployed in Denmark was 60,560, as against 67,077 in the preceding week; in the corresponding week of 1920 there were only 9,000 unemployed. The following figures are based on returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange

The triggle for the best of	Number of Workpeople	Percent	Percentage Unemployed.				
Trades	included in Returns for 29th April, 1921.	29th Apr., 1921.	31st Mar., 1921.	30th April 1920.			
Copenhagen:  Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	10,998 65,161 11,486 31,240	45.1 24.6 6.2 15.6	46.5 25.5 5.7 15.6	5·8 2·5 1·8 3·4			
Total	118,885	22.2	22.9	3.0			
Provinces:— Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General Isbourers (trades not specified)	15,544 60,568 12,968 85,620	44.0 23.9 4.7 17.5	60°4 25°7 4°5 19°2	5:4 3:7 0:9 4:1			
Total	174,700	21.1	24.0	3.8			
Grand Total	293,585	21.7	23.6	3.2			

#### SWEDEN.I

Unemployment in March and April.—The percentage unemployed among members of Swedish trade unions on 50th April was 24.5, as compared with 24.6 at the end of the preceding month and 3.5 at the end of April, 1920. Details for April are not yet available; those shown in the following table relate to March.

	Membership	Percen	Percentage Unemployed.				
Unions.	on 31st Mar., 1921.	31st Mar 1921.	28th Feb., 1921.	1st April 1920.			
All Unions Making Returns.	164,720	24.6	20 8	4.2			
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— Blast Furnacemen Foundrymen. etc. Engineering Workers Electrical Workers Textile Workers Clothing Workers Boot. Shoe and Leather Workers Brewery Workers Tobacco Workers Sawmill Workers Woodworkers Wunicipal Workers General Workers and Factory Operatives (trades not specified) Commercial employees	11.282 3.881 33.923 5.413 6.559 4.670 5.715 3.119 4.462 10.476 8.345 8,166	26 6 30·3 24·3 24·4 22·9 21·5 19·1 10·9 0·6 35·9 34·8 3 0	25 1 20 2 22 6 21 0 12 7 29 5 12 6 3 0 0 6 21 5 3 4 7 3 0	4.5 3.9 3.2 10.2 0.4 0.5 1.3 - 5.4 7.0 1.3			

Returns relating to April have been received from public employment exchanges. For every 100 vacancies reported by employers during that month there were 203 applications for employment by workpeople. This figure is less than that for the preceding month (240), but shows a great increase over the corresponding figure (80) reported for April 1920

\* Revue du Travatl, May, 1921 † Statistiske Efterretninger, 21st May, 1921. Statistical Department of Denmark, Copenhagen. ‡ Information supplied by the Swedish Department for Social Affairs and Sociala Meddelanden, No. 6, 1921.

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#### HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).\*

Unemployment in March.—A statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau shows that 25·2 per cent. of the members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city were out of work in March, as compared with 25·1 per cent. in the preceding month, and 13·2 per cent. in March, 1920. These figures include diamond workers, of whom 89·1 per cent. were unemployed in March, 88·6 per cent. in February, and 33·7 per cent in March, 1920.

#### SWITZERLAND.+

Unemployment in April and May.—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department from returns supplied by employment exchanges throughout Switzerland, the number of applications for employment and of vacancies on the live register of the exchanges the number of persons only partially employed on the dates specified were as follows:

	Date.		Applications.	Vacancies.	Partially Unemployed	
4 April 11 " 18 " 25 " 9 May		::		47,241 49,141 43,331 47,949 51,111	1,317 1,233 1,551 1,444 1,238	95,119 89,663 94,634 95,374 99,370

Taking April as a whole, 371.2 applications for employment were registered for each 100 vacancies for men and 262.0 for those for women; in March the corresponding figures were 325.4 for men and 240.5 for women—an increase

#### NORWAY.

Unemployment in March.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of March in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 14.9, as compared with 13.1 in the previous month and 1.5 in March, 1920.

	Me	mbersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed.			
	Mar. 31, 1921.	Feb. 28, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31 1921.	Feb. 28, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1920.	
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania)	914 1,290 556 9.845 968 2,607 870 588 590	923 1,287 549 10,010 1,013 2,619 883 601 590	882 1,467 765 10,128 1,035 2,521 901 611 574	9:3 23:5 25:2 13:6 23:7 9:0 25:9 23:6 5:1	9.8 28.0 23.5 11.3 21.1 7.5 15.9 17.3 7.3	6:7 1:7 0:1 1:5 0:6 0:3 1:0 1:5 4:5	
Total	18,278	18,475	18.884	14.9	13.1	1.2	

#### CANADA.§

Unemployment in March.—Returns relating to unemployment in March were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,563 labour organisations, with a total membership of 206,901. For all trades reporting, 16.48 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 16.12 in February and 3.13 in March, 1920.

Group of Trades.	Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.		
	on 31st March, 1921.	Mar., 1921.	Feb., 1921.	Mar., 1920.
All trades reporting	206,901	16:48	16.12	3.13
PRINCIPAL UNIONS. Building and construction Mining, quarrying and refining of ores Metals, machinery and conveyances Textiles, carpets and cordage Clothing and laundering Food, tobacco and liquors Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers Steam railways Trams and electric railways Seafaring, etc. Teamsters and chaffeurs Pulp, paper and fibre Printing, publishing and paper goods	31,866 11,453 19,406 3,831 7,943 2,256 2,256 7,122 4,241 2,345 4,311 9,036	25 67 12 06 27 75 3 08 4 12 6 78 12 78 12 41 0 28 7 95 4 14 6 89 3 92	31·38 9·01 23·28 5·15 2·73 17·55 6·26 8·02 3·00 56·57 3·83 2·97 4·57	9.88 0.65 2.29 0.03 0.16 6.04 1.38 1.38 0.10 4.10 3.29

nformation supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal

tistical Omoe, Amsterdam.
† Edgenössisches Arbeitsamt: Monats-Bericht, April, 1921. Berne.
† Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Bureau

of Statistics.
§ The Labour Gazette, May, 1921. Canadian Department of Labour.
Ottawa.

Employment at end of April.—The latest available report by the Employment Service of Canada relates to the week ended 23rd April, reports for which were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 5,203 firms, with a total pay-roll of 599,156 persons. This total shows an increase of slightly over half of 1 per cent. as compared with the preceding week. The favourable indications prevailing during the two previous weeks have continued on a slightly increasing scale. As compared with the week ended January 17th, 1920, the numbers employed show a decrease amounting to 13.8 per cent. amounting to 13.8 per cent.

#### UNITED STATES.\*

Employment in April.—The following tabular statements showing the volume of employment in representative establishments in thirteen manufacturing industries and in bituminous coalmining in the United States in April, 1921, as compared with (a) the preceding month, and (b) April, 1920, are compiled from reports received by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics:—

(a) April, 1921, as compared with March, 1921.

	of Es-	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings.†		
Industry.	tablish- ments report- ing.	Mar., 1921.	April 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Mar., 1921.	April, 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
			TER	Per cent.	£	£	Per cent
Coal mining (bituminous)	96	24,319	21,810	- 0.3	306,544	257,857	150000000
Iron and steel Railway and	112	131,965 51,479	119,165 45,150	- 9·7 -12·3·	1,670,031 712,170	1,330,055 631,671	
tramway car building and repairing.							
Automobiles	47	68,367	85,802	+25.5	363,456	565,877	+55.7
Cotton manu- facturing.	57	57,003	56,508	- 0.9	205,952	204,180	- 0.8
Cotton finishing	15	11,148	11,333	+ 1.7	51,194	52,448	+ 2.4
Hosiery and underwear.	61	22,891	24,642	+ 7.6	78,879	84,896	
Woollen	52	38,831	47,506	+22.3	181,597		
Silk	45	16,998	17,881	+ 5.3	161 127	170,109	
Men's ready- made clothing	51	26,727	28,603	+ 7.0	180,636	195,213	+ 8.1
Boots and shoes	85	55,590	56,042	+ 0.8	275,974	272,004	-1'4
Cigars	58	15,738	16.612	+ 5.6	63,295	64,459	
Leather	35 59	10,555	9,365	-11.3	47,017	43,728	-7.0
Paper	09	27,670	24,512	-11.4	142,934	127,037	-11.1

The figures in the above Table show that there were increases in the number of persons employed in April in eight industries and decreases in six. The greatest increases (25.5 and 22.3 per cent.) are shown in automobile manufacturing and in the woollen industry respectively. Decreases of 12.3, 11.4 and 11.3 per cent. appear in carbuilding and repairing, paper-making and leather manufacturing respectively. Seven industries show an increase in the aggregate earnings and seven a decrease. The most important increase is 55.7 per cent. in automobile manufacturing. The greatest decrease (20.4 per cent.) is reported in iron and steel. in iron and steel.

(b) April, 1921, as compared with April, 1920.

	Number of Es-	Number of Workpeople.			Earnings. †		
Industry. tablis men repoi		April, 1920.	April, 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	April,	April, 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Coal mining (bituminous).	100	24,714	22,478	Per cent.	£ 345,264	£ 265,963	Per cent. — 23°0
Iron and steel Railway and tramway car building and repairing.	113 59	189,170 62,071	120,641 43,438	- 36.3 - 30.0		1,334,743 603,328	
Automobiles Cotton manu- facturing	47 58	147,582 58,201	85,802 57,968	- 41:9 - 0:4	1,028,398 256,243		
Cotton finishing Hosiery and underwear	16 62	12,564 34,106	11,728 23,137	- 6·7 - 32·2	61,770 147,347		
Woollen Silk Men's ready- made clothing	52 45 47	52,290 20,036 36,524	47,506 17,985 28,400	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.1 \\ -10.2 \\ -22.2 \end{array} $	275,057 202,561 266,316	170,673	- 15'7
Boots and shoes Cigars Leather Paper	86 56 34 56	72,962 17,681 17,398 31,362	56,171 16 341 10,280 23,702	- 23·0 - 7·6 - 40·9 - 24·4	375,380 75,501 95,584 176,910	63,557 49,641	- 15.8 - 48.1

The figures for every industry show a decrease in the The figures for every industry show a decrease in the number employed when compared with those for the corresponding month of 1920. The greatest decreases appear in automobiles and leather (41.9 and 40.9 per cent.) respectively. The smallest decrease (0.4 per cent.) appears in cotton manufacturing. All fourteen industries show a decrease also in the aggregate earnings in April, 1921; in iron and steel it amounted to 53.8 per cent. and in leather to 48.1 per cent.

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

† The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of coal mining, the iron and steel, railway and tramway car building and repairing and silk industries, and for one week in the other industries

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

#### Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see Note in next column) the changes in rates of wages arranged to come into operation in May affected about 1,570,000 workpeople, of whom over 1,335,000 sustained decreases, amounting to over £400,000 weekly, and 235,000 received increases amounting to about £55,000 a week. The groups of trades principally affected are shown below:—

Groups of Trades.		ximate of Work- fected by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Building and Allied Trades (including Works of Con-	_	400,000	£ _	£ 142,300	
struction).* Engineering & Shipbuilding Textile	2,000 233,000 — —	323,000 83,000 15,000 189,000 101,000 224,000	500 54,700 — —	67,000 10,100 1,200 79,300 27,400 80,200	
TOTAL	235,000	1,335,000	55,200	407,500	

In the building trades wages were reduced by 2d. per hour in May at all the principal centres in Great Britain except Liverpool and Birkenhead; this decrease generally applied to all classes of workmen, with the exception of plumbers at a few towns in England and painters in Scotland. Men employed by electrical contractors sustained a decrease of 5 per cent. in England and Wales and of 3d. per hour in Scotland.

In the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades there were reductions of 3s. per week and 7½ per cent. for men employed as timeworkers and pieceworkers, respectively. The wages of women and girls employed in federated engineering works were generally reduced owing to the introduction of a new schedule of rates.

The principal changes in the textile trades affected hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose bonus was reduced from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d. on each shilling earned; carpet workers generally, who sustained a decrease of 10 per cent. on basis rates; and silk workers at Leek.

In the clothing trades there were increases in the minimum rates payable in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade, the wholesale mantle and costume trade, and to women in the laundry trade, as the result of Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts.

The figures for the transport trades include men in the merchant shipping service, whose rates of wages were reduced during May by £2 10s. a month or 8s. 6d. per week. Carters and other road transport workers in London had their wages reduced by 2s. per week.

There were decreases in the wages of brickmakers at most of the principal centres in Great Britain, except Peterborough, amounting to 6s. per week for men 21 years and over and to 3s. per week for women 18 years and over. In trades other than the above the principal reductions in May affected steel melters in England and Scotland, Siemens steel and tinplate workers in South Wales, brass-

workers in the Birmingham district, hollow-ware workers in the Midlands, cocoa and chocolate makers generally, bakers in London and at various Scottish Towns, and rubber workers in Lancashire. In London there were also decreases in the rates of wages of vehicle builders, packing case makers, basket makers, and employees of certain local

case makers, basket makers, and employees of certain local authorities.

Of the changes taking effect in May, 3, affecting nearly 102,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 3, affecting nearly 21,000 workpeople were arranged by conciliation; 66, affecting over 220,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 124 changes, affecting about 1,227,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In 17 cases, involving over 21,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

#### Changes Taking Effect in January-May, 1921.

The following Table summarises the effect of changes in the above period so far as particulars are available. Details of the principal changes up to the end of April were given on page 256 of the "Labour Gazette" for May.

Groups of Trades.		of Work- feeted by	Amount of Net Change per week.		
Groups of Trades.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Building and Allied Trades (including Works of Con- struction).*	10,000	400,000	£ 2,400	£ 148,700	
Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture.	3,500 10,500	1,259,000 152,000	650 3,000	582,500 84,100	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal.	11,000	400,000	2,150	107,000	
Textile	6,500	370,000	500	141,000	
Clothing	240,000	28,000	55,800	7,100	
Transport (excluding Transport).	17,000	702,000	3,750	157,000	
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c.	1,500	173,000	350	51,400	
Other	37,000	183,000	10,800	63 300	
TOTAL	337,000	3,667,000	79,400	1,342,100	

#### Hours of Labour.

Only four changes in recognised hours of labour were reported during May, details of which are given on page 319.

[Note.—The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in current rates of agricultural labourers, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below.]

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	BUILD	ING AND	ALLIED TRADES (including Works of	Construction).
Building	London and districts within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross; also Grays and Purfleet, Epsom and Watford.  NORTHERN COUNTIES:— Ambleside, Grasmere, Kendal, Langdale, Penrith and Windermere.  Bishop Auckland, Consett, Blackhill, Annfield Plain, Ebchester, Lanchester, Leadgate, Medomsley, Stanley and Shotley Bridge.  Carlisle	16 May  16 May	Bricklayers, masens and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, plasterers, painters, derrick drivers, crane drivers, engine drivers, boiler attendants, crane signalmen, scaffolders, timbermen and labourers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), curpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters and tilers, and plasterers. 2s. 2d.; masons (fivers), marble masons, and spindle and four-cutter machinists, 2s. 3d.; plumbers, 2s. 2½d.; painters and steam derrick drivers, 2s. 1d.; electric derrick drivers, 2s. 1jd.; scaffolders and timbermen, crane drivers, and marble polishers, 2s.; engine drivers, 1s. 11½d.; labourers, boiler attendants, and crane signalmen, 1s. 11d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 6½d.; other labourers, 1s. 6d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 11d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; fradesmen's labourers, 1s. 10½d.; other labourers, 1s. 10d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: masons (fixers), 2s. 2½d.; other tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; plasterers labourers and scaffolders, 2s.; other labourers, 1s. 11d.

\* Excluding workpeople in the direct employment of local authorities, who are included under Public Utility Services.
† Including Birtley, Blyth, Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Qurham, Gateshead, Hartlepools, Hebburn, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth,
Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Stockton, Sunderland, Tynemouth, Wallsend, Whitburn and Whitley Bay.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued)...

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in ttaltcs.)
	BUILDING A	ND ALLIE	D TRADES (including Works of Cons	struction)—(continued).
	NORTHERN COUNTIES (continued):— West Cumberland (including Cleator Moor, Distington, Egremont, Harrington, Maryport, Whitehaven and Workington).	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	
	YORKSHIRE:— Certain towns in York— shire*— Grade A		Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 11d.
20 8020000	Grade B	16 May (	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers. Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 0½d.; labourers, 1s. 9½d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
	field, Hull, Mex- borough, Pontefract, Pudsey and Selby. Certain towns in the West Riding of York- shire.†	16 May	Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).
	Sheffield, Rotherham and District.	28 May	Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).
	T. dmorden	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen. 2s. 2d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 10½d.; other labourers, 1s. 10d.
	Whitby	20 May 16 May	Plumbers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters,	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 2s. 1d.; other tradesmen, 2s. 0½d.; labourers, 1s. 9½d.
Building (continued).	LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE:— Certain towns in Lanca—) shire and Cheshire ‡:— Grade A  Grade B	16 May {	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters and labourers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 10½d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 10d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 0½d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 9d.; other labourers and navvies, 1s. 8½d.
	Certain towns in Lanca- shire and Cheshire.§	16 May	labourers. Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
-	Certain towns in North- East Lancashire	-20 May	Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).
	Macclesfield	16 May 20 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 0\forall d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 9\forall d.: other labourers, 1s. 8\forall d Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES:— C-rtain towns in the Midland Counties¶:— Grade A			
	Grade B	16 May }	labourers.	Decrease of 2d. ner hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 11d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 0½d.; labourers, 1s. 9½d.
	Grade D	16 May }		Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 8d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen.
	Certain towns in the Midland Counties.** Attleborough (Norfolk)		and labourers. Plumbers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 9½d.; labourers, 1s. 6½d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns, 2s. 2d.; Grade B, 2s. 0½d.** Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rate after change for trades—
	Belper, Derby, Ilkeston, Leicester, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Mans- field, Nottingham, and Sutton-in-Ashfield.	20 May	painters, and labourers.	men, 1s. 9d. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 2s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$ .).

Beid, Nottingham, and Sutton-in-Ashfield.

\* Grade A.—Barnsley, Batley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Calder Valley, Castleford, Cleckhaaton, Coine Valley, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Gomersal, Guissley, Hailax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Heckmondwike, Holmfirth, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Ikley, Keighley, Leeds, Liversedge, Mexborough, Miriledd, Morley, Normanton, Ossett, Penistone, Pontefract, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Selby, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Siocksbridge, Wakefield, Wonbwell and Yeadon.

\*\*Grade B.\*\*—Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridlington, Goole, Scarborough, Skipton and York.

\*\*Grade B.\*\*—Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridlington, Goole, Scarborough, Skipton and York.

\*\*Grade B.\*\*—Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridlington, Goole, Scarborough, Skipton and York.

\*\*Grade B.\*\*—Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell and Yeadon.

\*\*Jorden B.\*\*—Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell and Yeadon.

\*\*Jorden B.\*\*—Grade B.\*\*—Barnoldswick, Beverley, Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell and Yeadon.

\*\*Jorden B.\*\*—Grade B.\*\*—Jorden Bridge, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bacup, Barrow, Birkdale, Bispham, Blackburn, Brarmorth, Fleron, Botton, Burnley, Bury, Chester, Chorley, Church, Cleveleys, Clitheroe, Colne, Dalton-in-Furness, Darwen, Denton, Droylsdon, Eccles, Farmorth, Fleron, Machester, Bridge, Bridge, Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bacup, Brarwen, Denton, Droylsdon, Eccles, Valley, Bridge, Bri

and Wirksworth.

Grade D.—Buckden, Huntingdon, Oundle, St. Ives, St. Neots and Thrapston.

[N.B.—At the towns printed in italics the rates for masons (fixers), scaffolders, timbermen, and slaters' and plasterers' labourers are 1d. per hour above the standard rates.]

\*\*\* Grade A.—Alfreton, Bilston, Coalville, Coventry, Kenilworth, Lincoln, Oldbury, Ripley, West Bromwich, Willenhall, and Wolverhampton.

Grade B.—Atherstone, Bewdley, Boston, Brierley Hill, Bromsgrove, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Cossley, Dudley, Gainsborough, Gornal, Grantham, Halesowen, Hednesford, Kid terminster, Knowle, Leamington, Lichfield, Louth, Malvern, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Northampton, Old Hill, Peterborough, Redditch, Ratford, Rugby, Sedgley, Shrewsbury, Skegness, Sleaford, Southwell, Stamford, Stratford-on-Avon, Stourbridge, Stourport Swadlincote, Swanwick, Warwick, Wellington, Worcester, and Worksop.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	BUILDING A	ND ALLIE	D TRADES (including Works of Cons	truction)—(continued).
	Braintree and Halstead	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, painters and	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rate after change for trade men, 1s. 10d.
	Bristol	16 May	labourers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, stone sawyers, engine drivers and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesme 2s. 2d.; stone sawyers, 2s.; scaffolders and engindrivers, 1s. 11½d.; labourers, 1s. 11d.
	Buxton and Market Drayton.	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesme $2s0\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 9d.; other labourer 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d.$
	Certain towns in the Eastern Counties Area (i.e., Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and those parts of Essex and Hertfordshire outside	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters scaffolders, timbermen, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade towns: tradesmen, 1s. 10d.: scaffolders and timberme 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.; Grade B: tradesmen, 1s. 9d scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 7d.; labourers. 1s. 6d Grade C: tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; scaffolders and timbermen 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.*
	the London area).* Cheltenham	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesme 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.
	Chesterfield	23 May 16 May	labourers. Plumbers . Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.).  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painter 1s. 7½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 5½d.
	Evesham	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painter 1s. 9d; other tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	Glossop	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters,	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesme 2s. 2d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 10½d.; other labourer
	Gloucester and Hereford	16 May	plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and	1s. 10d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painte 1s. 9d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.
	Grimsby, Immingham, and Scunthorpe	16 May	labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesm. 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 11d.
	Haverhill	21 May	labourers. Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, painters, and	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painte 1s. 7d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
uilding	Kettering	16 May	labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters,	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesm 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
(continued).	Kings Lynn	16 May	plasterers, painters, and labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, scaffolders, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesm 1s. 9d.; scaffolders, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
	March	1 May 16 May	Painters	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1\$.11d. to 1s. 9d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change for tradesm 1s. 9d.
	Matlock	16 May 20 May 16 May	Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 1d.), Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 1d.), Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesm 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 9d.; other laboure 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.
The state of	Nuneaton	16 May 16 May	Plumbers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, paidters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.), Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesm 1s. 9d.; scaffolders, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
	Stroud	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: paint 1s. 9\dd.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.
	Walsall, Wednesbury and Darlaston Districts	16 May	Plumbers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 1½d.).
	Wisbech	16 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesm 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	Certain towns in the Southern Counties Area (i.c., Counties of Buckingham, Berk- shire, Oxford, Hamp- shire, Kent, Surrey,	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, timbermen, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade towns; tradesmen. 1s. 10d.; scaffolders and timberm 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.; Grade B: tradesmen, 1s. 5caffolders and timbermen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 6Grade C: tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; scaffolders and timbermen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.†
	and Sussex) f Barnstaple, Bridgwater, Bruton, Castle Cary, Clevedon, Dawlish, Exmouth, Glaston- bury, Midsomer Nor- ton, Radstock, Shepton Mallet, Street, Wells, and Weston-super- Mare,	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesn 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 5½d.
	Bath	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: wo cutting machinists, 1s. 10½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10 scaffolders, 1s. 7½d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.

\* Grade A.—Baldock, Bedford, Berkhamsted, Biggleswade, Brentwood, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Colchester, Hatfiell, Harpenden, Hemel Hempstead, Henlow, Hertford, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Ingatestone, ipswich, Letchworth, Luton, Norwich, Ongar, St. Albans, Sandy, Sawbridgeworth, Stevenage, Stotfold, Ware, Welwyn and Witham.

Grade B.—Aldeburgh, Ampthill, Aylsham, Bishops Stortford, Braughing, Chatteris, Clacton, Cromer, Dovercourt, Dunstable, Elv, Fakenham, Felixstowe, Frinton, Gorleston, Halesworth, Harwich, Leizhton Buzzard, Leiston, Lowestoft, Much Hadham, Newmarket, Puckeridge, Renthem, Saxmundham, Southwold, Standou, Stowmarket, Walton-on-the-Naze, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, Wymondham, and Yarmouth.

Grade C.—Bungay, Coltishall, East Dereham, and Saffron Walden.

† Grade A.—Abingdon, Addlestone, Amersham, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Banbury, Beaconsfield, Bournemouth, Bracknell, Brighton Byfleet, Chalfont, Chesham, Christchurch, Cremborne, Eastleigh, Egham, Eton, Gerrard's Cross, Goring, Gosport, Guildford, Henley, Hove, Laleham, Maidenhead, Marlow, Oxford, Poole, Portsmouth, Reading, Southampton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunningdale, Sunninghill, Tilehurst, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Wallingford, Windsor, Winkfield, Woking, Wokingham, and Wycombe. Grade B.--Arundel, Ashford (Kent), Aylesbury, Bagshott, Bassingstoke, Bexhill, Bicester, Bletchley, Bognor, Bosham, Broadstairs, Brockenhurst, Buckingham, Burgess Hill, Camberley, Canterbury, Chatham, Chichester, Chipping Norton, Cranleigh, Crawley, Deal, East Grinstead, Fareham, Faringdon, Faversham, Fenny Stratford, Folkestone, Gillingham, Godalming, Haslemere, Hastings, Havant, Herne Bay, Horsham, Hythe, Lambourn, Liphook, Littlehampton, Lymdhurst, Maidstone, Margate, Sandwich, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Sittingbourne, Stony Stratford, Strood, Walmer, Wantage, Wendover, Westerham, Westgate, Whitstable, Winchester, Winslow, Witney, Wolverton, Woodstock and Worthing. Grade C.—Andover, Ardingley, Bishops Waltham, Farnham, Godstone, Hawkhurst, Haywards Heath, Horley, Isle of Wigh

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued).

Trade,	Locality.	Date from which change took effect,	n Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	BUILDING A	ND ALLI	E D TRADES (including Works of Cons	struction)—(continued).
	SOUTHERN COUNTIES	(mostota	Tara 2 ta a san Va pana a mina mana a san T	
	(continued):   Bradford - on - Avon,   Chard, Crewkerne,   Dorchester, Ilminster,   Langport, Melksham,   Minehead, Teign-   mouth, Trowbridge,   Westbury, Weymouth,	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 7½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 5½d.
	and Yeovil. Crediton	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters and labour-	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 5½d.
	Dartmouth, Exeter, Kingswear and Swindon.	16 May	ers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 9d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.
A Standard	Dorking	16 May	labourers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scafplumbers, plasterers, painters, plasterers, plasterers, planters, plasterers, planters, pl	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 1s. 10d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; scaffolders, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
name land of	Gravesend and North-fleet.	16 May	folders and labourers.  Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 10d.; other tradesmen, 2s. 1d.; scaffolders, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s, 7d.
	Hartley Wintney	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters and	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters 1s. 7d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 5d.
	Leatherhead	16 May	labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters, scaffolders and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 113d.; other tradesmen, 2s.; scaffolders, 1s. 10d.;
	Newton Abbot, Paignton, Portishead, Taunton, and Torquay.	16 May	joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and	labourers, 1s. 9d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; labourers, 1s. 7d.
	Plymouth and Devon- port District.	16 May	labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 10d.; other tradesmeh, 1s. 11d.; labourers, 1s. 8d.
	Swanage	20 May	labourers. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 7½d.; other tradesmen, 1s. 8½d.; labourers, 1s. 5½d.
	WALES AND MONMOUTH- SHIRE ;—		labourers.	
	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire* (except Brecon, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest).	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers; also plumbers (except at Cardiff).	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 11d.
There's built of	Bala, Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Holyhead, Llandudno, Rhos, and West Flint (including Holywell, Prestatyn, Mostyn, and	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. rer hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 10d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 6½d.; other labourers, 1s. 6d.
Building (continued).	Rhyl). Brecon and Carmarthen	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s.; labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Flint, Mold and Wrex- ham.	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 0½d.: tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 9d.: other labourers, 1s. 8½d.
	Haverfordwest	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, painters, and labourers,	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 9d.; labourers, 1s. 6d.
	Hawarden, Broughton, Connahs Quay, Higher Kinnerton, Queens- ferry and Shotton.	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen 2s. 2d.: tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 10½d.; other labourers, 1s. 10d.
	SCOTLAND: - Certain towns in Scot-	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters,	Decrease of 2d, per hour (2s, 4d, to 2s, 2d,).
	land.† Airdrie, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Edinburgh,	16 May	plumbers, and plasterers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 94d.
	Glasgow, and Leith. Alloa, Alva, and District	16 May		Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; masons' labourers, 1s. 9\d.; other labourers, 1s. 8\d.
100	Arbroath	16 May	plasterers.	Decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$ .).
	Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock, and Lanark.	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s, 8d.
	Bathgate and Armadale	16 May	plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 81d.
	Dumfries and Maxwell- town. Dundee and District	23 May 16 May	and plasterers.	Decrease of 2d, per hour (2s, 3d, to 2s, 1d.).  Decrease of 2d, per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen,
	Falkirk, Grangemouth, Larbert, Stenhouse- muir, and District,		glaziers, plasterers, and labourers.	2s. 2d.: labourers, 1s. 83d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 94d.
	Galashiels	16 May	Masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 1d.).
	Greenock, Gourock, and Port Glasgow. Haddington and Pencait- land District.		Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 2s. 14d.; other tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 94d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen,
	Hawick		plasterers, and labourers.	2s. 2d.+ labourers, 1s. 6½d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 5½d.
	Kirkcaldy, Leslie, and Markinch.  Montrose		Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers, and labourers.  Bricklayers and masons	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 74d. Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.), Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s. 04d. to 2s.),
	Paisley, Barrhead, John- stone, Neilston, Bridge of Weir, and Renfrew.		Labourers 1	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Bate after change for trades- men, 2s. 2d.
	Peterhead	2 May	Masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and painters.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 2d. to 2s.).

\* Including Aberavon, Aberdare, Abergavenny, Barry, Bridgend Cardiff, Chepstow, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, Llanelly, Merthyr, Mountain Ash, Neath, Newport, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, Swansea and Tredegar.
† Including Bellshill, Buckhaven, Clydebank, Dunfermline, Hamilton, Kennoway, Largs, Leven, Methil, Motherwell, Newmains, Perth, Uddingston Wemyss, Windygates, and Wishaw.

1s. 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	. Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	BUILDING A	ND ALLIE	D TRADES (including Works of Cons	truction)—(continued).
Building (continued).	IRELAND:— Waterford  London District (Metropolitan Police Area).†	4 April  1st pay after 10 May.	Scaffolders and labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: scaffolder. 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 4d. (See note *). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: granit masons, 2s. 2½d.; bricklayers, carpenters and joiner. 2s. 2d.; blacksmiths, fitters, sett dressers, kerb fixer. paviors, street masons, and fing dressers, 2s. 1½d. painters and steam roller drivers, 2s. 1d.; scaffolder
Works of Construction.				2s.; platelayers, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; drainlayers, jointer rammermen, screeders, timbermen, and wood bloc layers, 1s. 10d.; concrete levellers, tarpot men, an labourers, 1s. 9d.
	Great Britain:	1st pay after	Men employed on civil engineering constructional works.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for navvid and labourers, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.;
Electrical	England and Wales	24 May. Pay pre- ceding 1st pay after 9 May.	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates.\$
Installation.	Aberdeen, Dundee, Edin- burgh and Glasgow Districts.	¶ , "	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	
Glazing	Belfast  Manchester, Salford and District.	13 April 16 May	Glaziers	Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s. 3d. to 2s.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 0½d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: woo carvers, 2s. 6d.; stone carvers, 2s. 8d.
Other Building.	Scotland	1 May 22 May	Asphalte workers	Decrease of 1d. per hour.  Further decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after chang spreaders, 1s. 10\(\frac{3}{4}d.\); potmen (common asphalt 1s. 9\(\frac{3}{4}d.\); potmen (limmer asphalte) and laboure 1s. 9\(\frac{1}{4}d.\)
Typsum Mining.	Gotham Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton, Newark-on-Trent, and Chellaston.	May**	MINING AND QUARRYING. Gypsum miners, millhands and stone dressers.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5d, in the first on earnings. Rates after change: millhands a stonedressers at Gotham and Thrumpton, 64s, per welless 1s. 10d. in the first one earnings; dayworkers at Crowell Bishop, 60s, per week, less 1s. 10d. in the first one armin
	Cumberland	lst bargain letting day after 9th May.		Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4s. 2d. per shift in bargain price (23s. 10d. to 19s. 8d.) and of 2s. 1d. per shin the minimum wage.
		17 April	Winding enginemen	and of 1s. 14d. per shift for boys under 16.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 8d. per shift in hargain price for miners of 2d. per shift in the minim
Iron Mining	Furness District	15 May	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements).	wage of miners, of 1s. 6d. per shift for surfacemen, and 9d. per shift for boys under 16. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 8d. per shift in the barg price for miners, of 6d. per shift in the minimum w of miners, of 7d. per shift for surfacemen, and of 34d. shift for boys under 16. Bargain price for miners, a change, 14s. 2d. per shift and minimum wage 12s.
	North Lincolnshire	1 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	per shift.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 60% per cent. on the stedard of 1909, leaving wages 204% per cent. above
	West Cumberland	9 May	Limestone quarrymen	and of 1s. 63d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates a change: knobblers, 15s. 10d.; haulage enginemen, 15 blacksmiths and joiners, 14s. 3d.; first class day-bor 15s. 4d.; first class day labourers, 14s. 8d.; ruddn
Quarrying	North East Lancashire	16 May	Quarrymen, labourers, etc	14s. 2d. per shift.  Decrease of 3d. per hour for timeworkers and of proptionate amounts for pieceworkers. Rates after chan
	Rossendale and Whit- worth Valley Districts.	24 May	Quarrymen, masons, loco, and engine drivers, rope runners, siding men, crane drivers, machine men, sawyers, plate-	of 2d. per hour for other men. Rates after change: quan men and masons, 2s. 1d.; crane drivers, 1s, 10d.; sawy
	Thames and Medway District.	12 May	layers, and labourers. Chalk quarry workers	1s. 9d.: and labourers, 1s. 8d. per hour.  Decrease of 1\flactd. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 5\flactd. to 1\scales.  and of proportionate amounts for pieceworkers.
	West Cumberland and	2nd full pay in	Workpeople employed at blast furnaces (excluding bricklayers, joiners and skilled craftsmen on maintenance work, not members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union).	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 60 per cent. on the stand of 1919, leaving wages 215 per cent. above the standard plus an output bonus (in some cases).
		pay in May.	Fitters, turners, electricians, blacksmiths, and patternmakers employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces (members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union).	rate, leaving wages 215 per cent. above the stands Rate after change: 41s. 6d. per week, plus 215 per cen
		1 May	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 60% per cent. on the standard of 1909, leaving wages 204% per cent. abave standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 30 per cent. on standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift.
Iron and Steel- Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	1 May	Engineers, electricians, apprentices improvers, etc. employed on maintenance work at ironstone mines and ir iron and steel works.	rates, leaving wages 129\frac{1}{2} per cent, above the stand Rates after change: patternmakers,\(^2\)48.; boilersm 43s.; fitters, turners, smiths, electricians and arma winders, 42s.; machinemen (millers, borers, pla etc.), 30s. to 38s.; strikers, 30s, and 32s. 6d. (af year), plus, in each case, the percentage addition of 1
,		16 May	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers and navvies employed in iron and stee	and a tonnage bonus.  Decreuse of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklag  2s 2d. plus 2d. for dirty work; and labourers 1s. 1  per hour; navvies, 1s. 9d. per hour.
	England and Scotland	1 May	works. Steel melters, pitmen, gas producermen charge wheelers and other men employed in steel smelting shops etc.	, Decrease, under sliding scale, of 23\frac{3}{4} per cent. on the s
	Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland.	30 May	Iron puddlers	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 30 per cent. on standards, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus per cent.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 30 per cent. on standards
6	Tees-side	1 May	Workpeople engaged in the rolling mills and production departments.	rates.

ls. 4d. per hour for scaffolders and ls. 3d, per hour for labourers.

† The change took effect under a decision of the Public Works Conciliation Board.

‡ The change took effect as the result of the Agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board referred to on p. 257 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1921. The rates for classes other than navvies and labourers, under a uniform schedule for all districts, are fixed according to class at amounts usually varying from 1d. to 4d. in excess of the navvies' rate (which varies in different districts).

§ The change took effect under an Agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. For partiulars of standard rates previously paid in the various districts see p. 502 of LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920.

| In some cases the change took effect from a later date.

¶ The change took effect from the date of resumption of work after a dispute: viz., Aberdeen, 30th May; Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 23rd or 24th May.

\*\* This decrease took effect on dates varying from 12th May to 27th May.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued).

	1	1 0	TES OF WAGES REPORTED D	Continued).
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	IRON	AND ST	EEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTUR	E—(continued).
	North-East Coast	1 May	Gas producer firemen etc	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 23\frac{3}{4} per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 166\frac{1}{4} per cent. above the standard
	Sheffield	16 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and bricklayers' labourers employed at	Rate after change: 5s. per shift, plus tonnage bonus, plus 1664 per cent. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, 2s. 2d. per hour; bricklayers'
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued).	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire. South Wales	16 May	steel works.  Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers employed in iron and steel works.  Workpeople (excluding maintenance men:—fitters, smiths, electricians, bricklayers and masons) engaged in Siemen's Steel Manufacture.	labourers, 1s. 11d. per hour. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 2d. per hour; bricklayers' labourers, 1s. 11d. per hour. Decrease, under stiding scale, of 46½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 110 per cent. above the standard, plus an additional 10 per cent. to those with basis earnings of not more than 30s. per week; workpeople whose basis earnings are slightly in excess of this amount to receive a proportion of the 10 per cent, addition so that their total earnings shall not be less than men whose
	West of Scotland	30 May {	Iron puddlers	basis earnings are 30s. per week.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 40 per cent. on standard rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 172½ per cent.
Sand Sand	West of Scotland	16 May	Iron millmen	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 40 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 1721 per cent. above the standard.  Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
		ENGIN	EERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADE	
	Great Britain	Pay day in week beginning 23 May.	Women and girls employed in federated engineering works.*	New schedule of reduced weekly rates adopted, varying according to age from 14s. 8d. (to include a bonus of 6s. 8d.) at 14 years, to 32s. (to include a bonus of 20s.) at 18 years, and to 36s. (to include a bonus of 20s.) for those
AND THE STATE OF T	Sheffield  London District†	16 May 1st pay after 26 May.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering shops. Carters, motormen, steam wagon drivers, mechanical staff, labourers, etc., employed in or attached to garages of engineering firms.	21 years of age and over; also a sliding scale adopted whereby wages are to fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour Index Number of retail prices, etc.; piecework prices being fixed to enable a worker of average ability to earn at least 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. over time-rates.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 2s. 2d.; bricklayers' labourers, 1s. 11d.  Minimum weekly rates (inclusive of the war wage of 26s.6d. per week and bonus of 12\frac{1}{2} per cent. on earnings) adopted as follows, resulting in increases generally averaging 4s. 9d. per week: Horse drawn vehicles—drivers one horse beavy, single flow.
Engineering				hourly rate, 9d.); drivers, two horse, heavy pairs, 72s. 9d. (basic hourly rate, 9\frac{3}{4}d.); drivers, three horse, 76s. 1d. (basic hourly rate, 10\frac{1}{2}d.); drivers, four horse, 79s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.); drivers, four horse, 79s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.); drivers, 25 cwt., light singles, 63s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 7\frac{3}{4}d.); drivers, 50 cwt., light pairs, 70s. 6\frac{3}{4}d. (basic hourly rate, 9\frac{3}{4}d.); assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, 69s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 9d.). Steam wagons—drivers and mates taking drivers' duties, 81s. 7d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.); drivers' mates, 67s. 3d. (basic hourly rate, 8\frac{1}{2}d.). Commercial petrol vehicles—drivers, up to 15 cwt. cars, 61s. 9d. (basic hourly rate, 7\frac{1}{2}d.); drivers, above 15 cwt. up to 2 tons, 73s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.); adult mates, 67s. 3d. (basic hourly rate, 8\frac{1}{2}d.). Mechanical staff—bench hands, 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for first 6 months, increasing to 80s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for first 6 months, increasing to 76s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for second 6 months, and to 78s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (basic hourly rate, 11\frac{1}{2}d.) for
Shipbuilding		Week ending { 7 May.	Male workers employed in the ship-building and ship-repairing trades (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry\$):—  Timeworkers, 21 years of age and over. Pieceworkers	71s. 8d. (basic hourly rate, 9½d.).‡  Decrease of 3s. per week.    Decrease of 7½ per cent. on present list or net piecework prices.
and Ship Repairing.	mouthshire. Tyne, Wear and Blyth Districts. London	Week	Boiler scalers and coverers employed by sub-contractors. Boiler scalers and ship scrapers	Decrease of 3s. per week.  Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: boiler
	Clyde	ending 7 May. May	Sailmakers	scalers, 13s. 8d. per day; ship scrapers, 14s. 10d. per day.
			Male workers employed in engineering shops and ship yards:—  Timeworkers, 21 years of age and over.	Decrease of 3s. per week.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	1 May	OTHER METAL TRADES.  Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture (except maintenance craftsmen).	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on list prices.  Percentage additions to weekly base earnings¶ previously paid of amounts varying from 126.25 per cent. to 105 per cent, reduced, under sliding scale, to a uniform 85 per cent.
Copper Manu- facture.	South Wales	2 May Week	Workpeople employed in the copper trade.	cent. Percentage additions (payable on base rates plus war wages) previously granted of 40 per cent. for time-workers, of 35½ per cent. for pieceworkers, and of 27½ per cent. for boys, reduced to 27½, 25 and 17½ per cent. respectively; and a sliding scale adopted whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour Index Number of retail prices, etc.  Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
* The new co	anditions were not embodied	30 May	eement signed by employees and works	ople, but were put into operation, as from the date

\* The new conditions were not embodied in an agreement signed by employers and workpeople, but were put into operation, as from the date stated, by members of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations throughout the country.

† The change was the result of an agreement made between the London and District Association of Engineering Employers and the United Vehicle Workers and the National Union of Vehicle Workers, and affected all districts within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross, and in addition, such parts of the following towns as are outside that area: Bexley Heath, Crayford, Dartford, Erith, Hayes, Romford, Thames Ditton and Waltham Abbey.

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

† The principal classes not generally affected by the reductions were members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and certain other engineering craftsmen; such men, however, were affected in the ship repairing yards on the Thames and the Mersey, and also among other centres, in the case of ship building firms, at Southampton and Portsmouth. Further decreases of similar amounts were arranged to take effect in the week ending 4 June.

| The decreases are subject to the bonuses of 12½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. granted to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively (thus making the total decrease 3s. 4½d. per week in the case of timeworkers).

| Inclusive of the 25 per cent. "special bonus" consolidated in base rates as from July, 1920.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).	
uminium	United Kingdom	April or	Aluminium workers	Decrease of 10s. per week (11s. 3d. including bonus of
Manufacture.	Birmingham and District	May. Pay day	Men 21 years of age and over employed in	per cent. payable on earnings of men 21 years and over Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 3d.
Founding.		in week beginning 23 May.	the brass foundry trade.	hour. Weekly rates after change: Dressers—Grade 74s. 63d.: Grade D. 82s. 53d.; Polishers—Grade 74s. 63d.; Grade D, 84s.73d.; Grade E, 90s. 33d. Caster
		23 Hay.		Principal hands, 97s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.; Moulders 8\frac{3}{2}s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.; Gette down, 75s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.
	London	6 May	Adult male wire workers	Decreases of Id. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.) for the workers and of 5 per cent. on earnings for piecework that the most of 1s. 9d. being taken as a detailed and the second taken above.
				the time-rate of 1s. 9d. being taken as a datum above below which wages are to fluctuate in correspond with the Ministry of Labour Index Number of re
ire Working				prices, etc.; and piecework prices fixed to enable a wor of average ability to earn at least 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. over t
	Glasgow	27 May	Wireworkers	rates.  Decrease of 1½d, per hour (1s. 11½d, to 1s. 10d.) for ti workers, and of 15 per cent, on pre-war rates (lea
			Workpeople employed in wrought	wages 100 per cent, above pre-war rates) for piecework
			hollow-ware manufacture:- Male day workers, 21 years of age	Decrease of 6s.+ per full ordinary week. Minimum
			and over.  Male pieceworkers in all sections except galvanised hollow-ware	for labourers after change: 60s. per week. Increases granted in 1920, amounting to 15 per cent net list prices, withdrawn.
	Disciplina Walson	1-4	section.  Male pieceworkers in the galvanised	Increases granted in 1920, amounting to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ca
rought Hollow-ware.	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, Dudley and Lye Districts.*	1st pay after 30 April.	hollow-ware section.	lated on the piecework list of 1919, withdrawn, lear the list subject to an addition of 12½ per cent. instea 20 per cent.
	Average major tagget	GTM-100	Youths (timeworkers and piece- workers).	Decrease of 3s. per week for those 18 years and up t years, and of 2s. per week for those under 18 years.
			Women and Girls	Decrease of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over, an 1s. per week for those under 18 years, leaving minin
			NA PROPERTY AND	weekly rates as follows: girls under 15, 14s. 3d.; 15 y and under 16, 14s. 3d.; 16 years and under 17, 21s, 17 years and under 18, 25s. 9d.; 18 years and
		lst pay		358 3d.‡ Decrease of 2s, 11d, per week, resulting from the ador
ast Iron Hollow-ware.	Birmingham and Wol-	day after 25 April.	Adult male workers employed in the cast	of rates dependent on a sliding scale whereby we fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Later and New York and the state of t
Hollow-ware.	verhampton Districts	1st pay	iron hollow-ware trade (black and bright).	Index Number of retail prices, etc.  Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. 4d.  week.
dge Tool	Birmingham, Wolver-	day after   2 May.   1st pay	Males employed in the edge tool trade	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s
Manufacture.	hampton, Wednesbury, Oldbury, Stourbridge,	day in May.		per week for men 21 years of age and over; of 2s. week for those 18 years and under 21 years; an 1s. 4d, per week for those under 18 years.
old, Silver and Allied Trades.	Cannock and Districts.	lst pay day after	Female timeworkers, skilled, 21 years and over, employed in the gold, silver and	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) hour in minimum rate (1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) to 1s. 1d.).
arriery	Kirkcaldy	1 May.	allied trades.	Decrease to rates of 2s. per hour for firemen. 1s. 114d
			- secretarion se de Su, frod se minist	doormen or drivers, and of 1s. 8d. for adva apprentices, and a decrease of 1d. per hour for appren previously earning up to 1s. 6d. per hour; also a sli
	and drain this form		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	scale adopted whereby wages fluctuate in correspond with the Ministry of Labour Index Number of r
	The state of the same of	2 May	Land his per services almost to 1	prices, etc. Revised schedule of rates adopted varying, according to from 15s. per week at 14 years to 31s. per week at
erew	Birmingham and		Women and girls employed in the screw-making trade (timeworkers).	years, and to 35s. 3d. per week for those 21 years over; resulting in decreases varying from 6d. to 2s
Manufacture.	District.	30 May	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	week. Further decrease of 2s. per week for those 18 years of (31s. to 29s.).
	The state of the s		Workpeople employed in the needle and fishing tackle making trade:—	
	The state of the state of		Male timeworkers	War bonus reduced from 26s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week for 21 years and over; from 19s. 6d. to 15s. for those 20 years and over 19s. 6d. to 15s. for those 20 years and over 19s. 6d. to 15s. for those 20 years from 19s.
			Andrew Street St	from 19s. 6d. to 12s, for those 19 years; from 19s. 6 10s for those 18 years; from 12s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. for 17 to 18 years; from 6s. 9d. to 1s. 9d. for those 16
	D. 1314 b. and District	1 4 11		years; and from 4s. 3d. to nil for those under 16 a of age. Rates after change for men 21 years
Teedles and Fishing Tackle Manufacture.	Redditch and District	pay after 5 May.		over: Grade A, 1s. 1d., Grade B, 11d., Grade C per hour, plus in each case war bonus of 22s. 6d week plus bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
manufacture.	AL ADMINISTRATION		Male pieceworkers	War bonus reduced from 24s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per week bonus of 7½ per cent, on earnings as previously gran
100-1 1000 100-1 1000 100-1 1000 100-1 1000 100-1 1000 100-1 1000 100-1 1000 100-1 1000 100-1 1000 100-1 1000 1000	TO A CHARLES TO SERVER A SERVER AS A SERVE		Women and girls	War bonus reduced from 14s. to 11s. 6d. per week for 18 years and over, from 7s. to 5s. for those 16 to 18 y and from 5s. 6d. to 4s. for under 16 years of age.
				after change for women, 18 years and over, 5½d. per plus war bonus of 11s. 6d. per week.
		Per nu	Military musical instrument makers:— Timeworkers	Decrease under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d
Military Musica	London	Pay pre- ceding lst pay		hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: instrument makers. 1s. 11½d and 1s. 10½d.; amakers, 1s. 10½d.; woodwind and saxophone makers.
Instrument Making.	and the second country of the	in May.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1s. 11½d. brass polishers and finishers, etc. 1s.
	A STATE OF THE STA		Pieceworkers	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 4 cent, on piece price list.
	of the season of		TEXTILE TRADES.	
Wool Spinning	Leicester	lst pay day in	Workpeople employed in lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	"cost of living" straing scale, to fa. in the shilling.
	THE RESERVE OF STREET OF STREET	May.	(except workpeople, such as engineers members of unions other than the	
Silk Industry	Leek	27 May	Workers' Union). Workpeople employed in the silk manufacturing industry.	meek for then 22 years of age and over, of 18. oa. per
	Castly of the street			for women 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for juniors under 22 years and for girls under 18 y Minimum time ra'es§ after change for men 22 year
	a sees ashed to a see	SON SON		over: pickers, 59s., braid workers, 60s. 6d.; fully qua- braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 67s. millmen
	The state of the s			weavers, 65s.; women, 18 years and over, 36s.

<sup>\*</sup> The change was the result of an agreement made between the Wrought Hollow-ware Trade Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

† In cases where the 6s. gr nted in 1920 was subject to the addition of the bonus of 12½ per cent., the reduction described above will be similarly subject to the addit on of 12½ per cent.

‡ I was agreed that for f. ma'e workers entering the trade over the age of 16 years, the rate should be 18s. 9d. for the first six months' and 20s. for the second s x m nt s' service.

§ See note † on next page.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).	
Hosiery Manufacture.	Leicester, Lough- borough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in- Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and	Pay day in week ending 28 May.	All classes of workpeople employed in the manutacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.)	Bonus of 1s. 2d. in the shilling on earnings reduced, under "cost of living" sliding scale, to 1s. 1d. in the shilling.
Carpet Manufacture.	Coventry Districts. Great Britain		Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10 per cent. in percentage advance paid on basis rates, leaving wages 120 per cent. and 130 per cent. above basis rates for time-
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland, and certain firms in Yorkshire.	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in	Machine calico printers	workers and pieceworkers respectively.  "Cost of living" wage reduced, under sliding scale, from 107 1 per cent. to 91 per cent. on basic wages, the flat rate bonus of 20s, per week previously granted being paid in addition to this bonus.
Textile Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing etc.	Leek	June. 27 May†	Males employed in the silk dyeing industry.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for those 22 years of age and over and of 1s. per week for those under 22 years. Minimum time ratest after change: dyers and glossers, 22 years, 63s., 22½ years and over, 65s.; adult mixers, 65s. to 73s.; dyeing
	Macclesfield	Pay dav in week ending 21 May.	Males employed in the silk dyeing and finishing industry.	machinemen, 65s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.  Decrease, under sliding scale, of 9s. 3d. per week for workers 22½ years and over and from 3s. to 9s. per week (according to age) for workers under 22½ years. Rates after change for permanent males: 21s. 6d. at 14 years, increasing to 40s. 6d. at 18 years, to 58s. at 21 years, to 64s. at 22 years and to 67s. 4d. at 22½ years and over.
	West Riding of York-shire.	16 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners and labourers employed in woollen and worsted and other textile industries.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 2s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 11d.
	Burton - on-Trent, Mat- lock, Tamworth, and Wirksworth	16 May	Tape weavers and warehouse workers  Workpeople employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths and	Decrease of 20 per cent. on standard price list of August, 1919, leaving rates 20 per cent. above the list.
Other Textile Industries.	Glasgow and West of Scotland District.	1st pay day in	other coloured cotton and woollen goods:— Tenters	Decrease of 12s. 6d. per week in "set" wage and basis of bonus on production revised. "Set" wage after change, 77s. 6d.
		May.	Tapedressers	Decrease of 17s, 6d. per week (101s. 6d. to 84s.) Decrease of 9s, per week (84s. to 75s.) Withdrawal of increases granted as from 12th June, 1920, resulting generally in a decrease of about 17 per cent. on current earnings.
	Glasgow and District	lst pay day in { May.	facture: Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Decrease of 17s. 6d. per week for tapedressers (101s. 6d. to 84s.), and bonus of 25 per cent. granted to other timeworkers in May, 1920, withdrawn.  Decrease of 27½ per cent. in percentage payable on standard
	Kylina a galana	(	CLOTHING TRADES.	list, leaving wages 82½ per cent. above the list.
	Terrary post in the	(	Handsewn boot and shoe operatives:—	Wages for ground work reduced from 24s. 6d. to 23s. per
Boot and Shoe Industry.	Manchester	2 May	Repairers	pair.  Decrease of 5 per cent, on current basic rates leaving wages 5 per cent, above the basic rates.
			trade:—  Males:—  Workers engaged wholly or  mainly upon the making of heavy cotton clothing.	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 3d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates respectively after change measure cutters, 1s. 11d., 2s. 0½d.; other cutters, 1s. 9d., 1s. 10½d., fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machin-
			Measure cutters (other than those engaged in the making of heavy cotton clothing).	ists and passers. 1s. 8d., Is. 9½d. (See Order on p. 327.) Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2¾d. and 3d. per hour in minimum time rates for those with not less than 5 years' experience employed in the London district and other districts respectively, and of 3d. per hour in piecework basis time rates in all districts. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: London, 2s. 2½d. and 2s. 3¾d.: other districts, 2s. and 2s. 1½d. (See Order on p. 327.)
Tailoring	Great Britain	23 May <	Cutters (other than measure cutters), knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists, and passers (other than those engaged wholly or mainly upon the making of heavy cotton clothing).	Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 5\(^3\)d. per hour in minimum rates for those with over 3 years' but less than 5 years' experience, and of 3d. per hour in minimum rates for those with not less than 5 years' experience. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: with not less than 5 years' experience.
			Under-pressers and plain machinists.	ls. 10d. and ls. 11½d.: less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience, ls. 7¾d. and ls. 9¼d. (See Order on p. 327.)  Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d per hour in minimum rates. Minimum time rate and piecework
			Warehousemen, packers, and porters	basis time rate respectively after change, 1s. 5½d., and 1s. 7d. (See Order on p. 327.)  Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1d per hour in minimum rates. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: warehousemen, 1s. 3d to 1s. 6d, 1s. 4½d to 1s. 7½d.;
		•	All other male workers	packers, is. to is. 5d., is. 4½d. to is. 6½d; porters, is. 3d., is. 4½d. (See Order on p. 327.)  Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d. per hour in minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate for those 22 years of age and over, and from ½d. to 1d (according to age) in minimum time rates and 2½d. per hour in piecework basis time rates
		4		for those under 22 years of age, except for workers under 15 years and for those between 18 and 19 years for whom the minimum time rates remained unchanged. Minimum time rates after change: under 15 years, 3d.: 17 to 18, 6½d.; 21 to 22, 1s. 0½d.; over 22 years, 1s. 4½d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 5¾d. (See Order on p. 327.)

\* The decrease took effect from the 1st pay day in June in respect of the preceding pay period.

† Under the terms of the sliding scale agreement the decreases described were due to take effect from 29th April, but under an arrangement made between the employers and the Trade Uni n the decreases were postponed for a weeks and for the subsequent four weeks double the amounts described above were to be deducted from wages in order to adjust the arrears of the decrease. The employers, however, have deferred for the present repayment by the operatives of the four weeks decrease in respect of the period, 29th April to 27th May,

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			CLOTHING TRADES (continued).	
		(	Workpeople employed in the ready made and wholesale bospoke tailoring trade (continued):— Females:	
			Other than learners:— Cutters, trimmers, and fitters up.	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d. per hour in minimum rates.} Minimum time rates after change: under 19, 10d., 19 and under 20, 10\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}, 20 years and over, 11d. (See Order on p. 327.)
			Other workers (including homeworkers).	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d. per hour in minimum rates.} Minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate respectively after change: 10d., and 11d. (See Order on p. 327.)
Tailoring (continued).	Great Britain	23 May 〈	Learners:— Occupied wholly or mainly in fitting-up or hooking-up material composed solely of cotton or linen to be used in making overalls and other similar washable garments.	Minimum weekly rates reduced, under Trade Boards Acts, from 16s. 3d. to 16s. for those under 16 years of age, and increased from 19s. 6d. to 20s. for those 16 and under 17 years, and from 24s. to 26s. for those 17 and under 18 years. (See Order on p. 327.)
			Others	New scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts. varying according to age at commencing and length of employment from 9s. to 35s. The new rates resulted in decreases of from 6d. to 4s. 3d. during first two years employment for those starting at 14 and under 15 years of age, of from 6d. to 3s. during first 18 months' employment for those starting at 15 and under 16 years, of from 6d. to 3s. 3d. during first year of employment for those starting at 16 and under 21 years, and of from 1s. to 2s. 9d. during first six months' employment for those starting at 21 years and over; for other workers the scale resulted in increases varying from 3d. to 2s. 6d. per week. (See Order on p. 327.)
			Males:— Measure cutters with not less than 5 years' experience after 19 years.	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 7d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate respectively after change, 2s.,
			Outters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, mach- inists, and passers.	2s. 1½d. (See Order on p. 327.) Increases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 5d. per hour in minimum rates to those with not less than 5 years' experience after the age of 19, and of 2¾d. per hour to those with not less than 3 years' but under 5 years' experience. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates respectively after change; not less than 5 years' experience, 1s. 10d. and 1s. 11½d.; over 3 but under 5 years', 1s. 7¾d. and 1s. 9¼d. (See
			Under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' ex- perience after 19 years.  Warehousemen	Order on p. 327.) Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate respectively after change, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 7d. (See Order on p. 327.) Increases in minimum rates, under Trade Boards
			Packers	Acts, of 4d. per hour for those 24 years of age and over with not less than 2 years' experience, of 2½d. per hour for those 23 and over with not less than 1 year's experience, and of 1d. per hour for those 22 and over with less than 1 year's experience. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: 24 and over, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 7½d.; 23 and over, 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 6d.; 22 and over 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4½d. (See Order on p. 327.)  Increases in minimum rates, under Trade Boards Acts of 3d. per hour for those 24 years of age and over with not less than 2 years' experience, of 2d. per hour for those 23 and over with not less than 1 year's experience. Minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: 24 and over, 1s. 5d. and 1s. 6½d.; 23 and over, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 5½d.; 22 and over, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6½d.; 4d. (See Order on p. 327.)
			Porters (22 years of age and over)	Increase, under Trade Soards Acts, of Id. per flour in minimum rates. Minimum time rates and piece-work basis time rates after change respectively,
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade.	Great Britain	23 May <	All other male workers	ls. 3d. and ls. 4½d. (See Order on p. 327.) Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2½d. per hour in minimum time rates for those 22 years of age and over and in piecework basis time rate for all workers irrespective of age; and new scale of minimum rates adopted for those under 22 resulting in increases varying from ½d. at 15 and under 16 years, to 1¾d. at 21 and under 22 years; the rate for those under 15 remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates after change: under 15 years, 3d. per hour, 15 and under 16, 4d., increasing with each year to 8d. at 18 and under 19, 1s. (½d. at 21 and under 22, and to 1s. 4¼d. at 22 years and over; piecework basis time rate, 1s. 5¾d. (See Order on p. 327.)
			Females:- Other than learners:- Cutters, trimmers, and fitters-up	change: under 19, 10d.; 19 and under 20, 10½d.; 20
			Other workers (including home-workers).	Increase, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in minimum rates. Minimum time rate and piecework basis time rate respectively after change: 10d. and 11d. (See Order on p. 327.)
			Learners:— Occupied wholly or mainly in fitting-up or hooking-up material composed solely of cotton or linen to be used in making overalls and other similar washable garments.	rates after change: under 16, 16s.; 16 and under 17, 20s.; 17 and under 18, 26s. (See Order on p. 327.)
			Others	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, varying according to age of starting and length of service, and resulting in decreases of from \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. or \( \frac{3}{2} \)d. per hour for those commencing at under 16 years of age during first year of employment, and of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. or \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. for those commencing at under 21 years of age during first six months and of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. for those commencing at 21 years and over during first three months; for other workers the scale resulted in in reases of from \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. to \( 1\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour with the exception of those starting at 14 and under 15 years, for whom the rate during third six months of service remains unchanged. (See Order on p. 327.)

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued).

				John Mar, 1921—(commutat).
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics.)
		-	CLOTHING TRADES—(continued). Female workers employed in laundries: Timeworkers	New scale of minimum rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of 1s. per week for those from under 15 to under 18 years of age, and of 2s. per week for those 18 years and over; and increase of 4d. per hour in the minimum time.
Laundering .	Great Britain (excluding Cornwall, and the Orkney and Shetlands).	30 May <	ELISTRIA ATTORNA CONTRA	for casual workers or for workers specially employed for emergency work and in the piecework basis time rate for all workers. Minimum timerates after change: under 15 years, 13s.; 15 and under 16, 17s.; increasing with each year of age to 32s. at 18 years and over ; piecework basis time rate, 9½d. casual or emergency workers: minimum time-rate under 18 years, 8d.; 18 years and over, 8½d.: piecework basis time rate, 10d. (See Order on p. 327.)
			Pieceworkers	time rate, of 2s. per week for those of 16 and under 18 years, and or 3s. per week for those 18 years and over: for those under 16, the rates previously fixed remained unchanged. Minimum rates after change: 16 and under 17, 20s. 17 and under 18, 24s. 10 25.
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.		Pay day in week ending 21 May.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade.	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. per week for males earning 40s. per week or more, of 1s. 6d. per week for males and females earning 20s. per week or more, and of 1s. per week for males and females earning less than 20s. per week. Rates ofter change for timeworkers: men, skilled dyers, 78s. or 83s.; ayers (one colour) 73s.; wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glazers, and other skilled workers, 68s.; labourers, 63s.; women, 18
Hat. Cap, and Millinery.	Ireland (except Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limer- ick, Waterford, and Londonderry).	23 May	Females (excluding learners and home-workers) engaged in the retail branch of the hat, cap and millinery trade, who have not attained the age of 22, or who having attained the age of 22 have not had 3 years' experience after learnership.  Males:—	fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, at 8d. and 9d. perhour respectively. (See Order on p. 327.)
		•	Special or measure cutters, with three years' experience, and pattern cutters or pattern takers with not less than five ye'rs' experience after 19 years of age.  Other workers, 22 years of age and	Acts, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per hour. (See Order on p. 327.)
			over, generally employed in cutting.  Apprentice cutters	Minimum time rate increased, under Trade Boards Acts, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per hour and piecework basis time rate fixed at 1s. 8d. per hour. (See Order on p. 327.)  Scale of minimum weekly time rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 10s. 6d. at under
Shirtmaking	Ireland	6 May	Other male workers	13 years of age, 198. at 15 years, and increasing with each year of age to 27s. 6d. at 18 years, 44. 6d. at 21 years, and 53s. at 22 years and over. (See Order on p. 327.)  New scale of minimum weekly time rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in increases of from 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. under 15. 14s. 9d. at 15. increasing the
	TORREST OF THE STATE OF THE STA		Females	27s. 6d. at 18, and to 53s. at 22 years and over. (See Order on p. 327).  Minimum time rate increased, under Trade Boards Acts, from 7½d. to 8d per hour for all workers other than learners, and increased scale of minimum weekly rates fixed for learners varying, according to age of commencing and length of employment, from 7s. to 24s. 9d. per week. Piecework basis timerate fixed at 9d. for all workers (including homeworkers) and increased scale of piece rates fixed for homeworkers). (See Order on p. 327.)
	A CONTROL OF STREET OF STREET		TRANSPORT TRADES.	
Merchant Ship- ping Service.		6 May	All ranks and ratings in the merchant shipping service.	Decrease of £2 10s. per month for vessels on monthly articles and 8s. 6d. per week for vessels on weekly articles. Monthly rates after change for certain classes of sailors and firemen on monthly articles (with free food in addition): able seamen, £12; ordinary seamen, £7 5s. to £8 15s.; boatswains, £13 10s.: boatswains mates and quartermasters, £12 10s.; carpenters, from £14 10s. on vessels up to 8,000 tons gross to £18 10s. on vessels over 25,000 tons gross; firemen, £12 10s.;
AND	Hull	Y	Fish bobbers and kit scrubbers, etc	Increase of 5s. per week for weekly bobbers; and a decrease of 1s. per day for fish bobbers and kit scrubbers on day work (15s. to 14s.) and a rate of 12s. per day fixed for other work
Dock, etc., Labour.	The state of the s		Coal trimmers employed on fishing vessels.	Decrease from a rate of 1s. 7d. per ton per gang, ex-craft, to a rate of 1s. 4½d. per ton per gang, and from a rate of 11d. per ton per gang, ex-appliance, to a rate of 9½d. per ton per gang: filler's rate reduced from an average rate of 3.8d. per ton to 3.3d. per ton.
	Grimsby	16 May	Coal porters and trimmers, etc., employed at fish docks.	Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} \), per ton for coal lightermen (4\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 4d.), of 2s. per ton for baggers (8s. per ton per gang plus tonnage rates to 4s. per ton per gang plus tonnage rates), and of 5s. per week for lighter loaders (75s. to 70s) and for the first per gang plus tonnage rates).
Canal Service	Midlands§	1 May	Canal boatmen employed in the trans- port of coal, iron, glass, chemicals, etc.,	engineers on steam lighters (85s. to 80s.).  Decrease of 4s. 3d. per week.
Carting Industry.	London¶	13 May	trades. Workpeople employed in the road transport industry.	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: horse-drivers: one horse, light, 61s. per week; one horse, heavy, t6s.; two horse, light, 67s.; two horse, heavy, 70s.; steam wagon drivers, 79s.; mates, 64s; petrol lorry drivers up to 15 cwt., 59s.; 15 cwt. to 40 cwt., 71s.; over 2 tons, 79s; mates, 64s. per week.
			A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH	

\* For workers of 16 and under 18 years with less than 6 months' experience the rates to be 4s. less than the minimum rates applicable under the scale, and for timeworkers 18 years and over with less than 12 months' experience the rates to be 26s, during period required to complete first six months' the change took effect under an agreement previously made between the National Federation of Dyers and Cleaners and the Amalgamated Society the See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§ Including Aston, Birmingham, Bradley, Kidderminster, Oldbury, Old Hill, Smethwick, Tamworth, Tipton, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.

hampton.

A further reduction of 4s 3d. per week is to take effect on 13th June.

The decrease took effect under arrangements made between the London Cartage and Haulage Contractors' Association and The Motor Transport Employers' Federation on the one side, and the United Vehicle Workers' Union and the National Union of Vehicle Workers on the other,

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TRANSPORT TRADES—(continued).	
arting	London	14 April	Carters, motor drivers, etc., employed by master builders.	Standard rates adopted (for a week of 48 hours) of 70s, for 1-horse carmen, and assistant horsekeeper and stablemen; 74s. for 2-horse carmen; moto drivers, 63s., vehicles up to 15 cwt., 75s. 15 to 40 cwt 83s. 2 to 5 tons; steam wagon drivers, 83s., mate (18 years and over, 68s.); the average increas resulting from new rates estimated at about 4s. pe
industry continued).	Arbroath, Brechin, Broughty Ferry, Cupar, Dundee, For- far, Montrose and Tayport.	7 May.	Workpeople employed in the carting in- dustry (including coal carters).	week.  Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change Dundee:—1-horse and coal carters, 65s. 6d. per week 2-horse carters, 67s. 6d.; motor lorry drivers, 71s. 6d to 75s. 6d.; steam lorry drivers, 78s. 6d. to 83s. 6d.; on horse carters at Arbroath and Forfar, 63s. 6d.; and a Brechin, 62s. 6d. per week.
	The state of the s		AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.	
riculture	East Lothian	28 May	Farm servants	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates* after change: men 46 women 29s.
	Grimsby, Hull, Fleet-wood and Liverpool.	2 April	Skippers and mates on steam trawlers	Trip money payments abolished, and in lieu thereof, and any bonuses previously granted, share money fixed at and 1 share of total of 14 shares for skippers and materspectively, to be supplemented by annual bonuses £100 for skippers and £25 for mates, provided that subonuses can be paid out of profits after meeting a charges and expenses and allowing for a profit of 10 pent, to the owner, and provided also, in the case of boskippers and mates, that they have served the whoperiod of twelve months in the same vessel, or have not transferred to another vessel without the owner's pensision; a further bonus made payable to skippers of per cent, of any remaining profits. Skippers and mate
suing			Crews of codmen (line fishing vessels):— Engine room ratings	to provide their own food.†  All sea bonus, risk money, good conduct money, gas an electric light money abolished, and rates adopted of 7' per week plus 3d. in £ on net earnings, and 66s. 6d. p week plus 1d. in £ on net earnings for chief and secongineers respectively. Owners provide food while vest
	Grimsby	16 April 4	Deck crew	is at sea.  All sea bonus, risk money, and good conduct mon abolished, and rates adopted of 49s, per week plus 4d.  £ on net earnings for deckhands and deck trimmers, a of 42s, per week plus 2d, in £ on net earnings for coo Owners provide food while vessel is at sea.
		FU	RNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRAD	ES.
	London (certain firms)	1st pay after 1 May.	Upholsterers on piecework	Advances payable on pre-war prices made uniform 10 per cent. plus 10 per cent. plus 123\frac{1}{2} per cent., calculate cumulatively (i.e., 170 per cent. in all).\frac{1}{2} On work which has come into existence since 31 July, 1914, and for which there is consequently no pre-war rate, a basic price to fixed by mutual agreement and to be then subject to percentage advances. In no case is the change
	London Huddersfield	2 May 16 May.	Gilders	operate to increase the present prices paid by any firm.  Decrease of 3d. per hour (2s, 3d. to 2s.).  Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s, 4d. to 2s, 2d.)
	Sheffleld and District.	16 May	Workbeeple employed in the retail trade:— Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, wood-cutting machinists, upholsterers, french polishers, and carpet planners and cutters.  Carpet and linoleum fitters	
urniture		Werk ending 21 May.	Workpeople in the wholesale trade:— Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, upholsterers, wood-cutting machinists, and french polishers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour for time-workers (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2
Manufacture.	Oldham St. Helens	16 May 21 May	Cabinet makers and french polishers Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d to 2s. 2d.). Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).
	Warrington	16 May	polishers. Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french	
	Wigan	May	polishers. Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s, 4d, to 2s, 2d.).
	Barnstaple, Bath, Bridg- water, Bristol, Cardiff and Gloucester.		Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers, french polishers, etc	decreases for apprentices, and for men in receipt of lower wage than 1s, 11d, before the change, Rates of change for skilled men: Cardiff, 1s, 10d.; other towns, 1s,
	North Staffordshire (in- cluding Stoke, Hanley, and Newcastle-under- Lyme.		Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, turners, machinists, upholsterers and french polishers.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 0½d).
	Ipswich	18 May	Cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, turners, machinemen, upholsterers,	Decrease of 2d. per hour for men and of 1d. per hour women. Rates after change for skilled men, 1s. 10d.
	Reading	16 May	french polishers, and unskilled men. Cabinet makers, carvers, upholsterers, and french polishers. Fully qualified adult male packing case makers, box makers, machinists, sawyers, etc.	2s.1d.; other classes, 1s. 10d. Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change:
	London	26 May <	Labourers	Decrease of 14d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 54d.)
acking Case Making.			Females	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: 6d. at 1 17 years, increasing to 1¾d. at 18 to 19 years, and 1s. 1¾d. at 21 years.
	Hull	9 May	Sawyers employed in box-making factories.	Decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (2s. to 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$ .).
	Scotland § (except Aberdeen).	lst pay day in May.	Packing case makers and woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for journeymen and of \( \frac{1}{2} d. \) per h for apprentices. Rates after change: packing-case mal —Glasgow, 1s. 11d.; Edinburgh, Leith, Dunfermline, Dundee, 1s. 10d.; woodcutting machinists, Glasg

\* In addition to these rates free house and garden is provided together with certain other allowances.

† The revised particulars here given are in substitution for those relating to skippers and mates at the ports mentioned which appeared on page 263

of the May LABOUR GAZETTE.

‡ The 123½ per cent, is the total of the general advances arranged between the Employers and the Trade Unions to cover the whole of the London trade

The two 10 per cent, increases represent further advances granted by certain firms, whilst other firms, mainly in the East End wholesale trade, had given
advances in excess of all these advances. The net result of this new agreement is to reduce the percentages payable by the latter firms to those stated.

§ The change took effect under an Agreement made between the Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing Case Makers, the Amalgamated Society of Packing Case Makers and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued).

		1		
Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics.)
		FURNITU	RE AND WOODWORKING TRADES-	continued).
Mill-Sawing	Wolverhampton	lst pay day in May. lst pay	Woodcutting machinists and labourers employed in sawmills and timber yards. Woodcutting machinists employed in sawmills.  Workpeople employed in sawmills:—	Decrease of 2d. per hour **. Rates after change: machinist. 1s. 8½d., labourers 1s. 5½d. Decrease of 1d. per hour for journeymen and of ½d. per hour for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 11d.
		day in May.	Machinists and operators	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates ofter change, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10d.
	ondon and certain other towns in the Southern, Midland and Eastern Counties, also certain firms in the West Rid ng of Yorkshire and Lanca-	First full pay day after 21 May	Workpeople employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades by members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour (1s, 5\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. to 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.).  Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: London,\(\frac{5}{5}\) spindle hands and leading hands. 2s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; mounters, coach fitters and sawyers, 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; other skilled men, 1s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. vicemen, 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; hammermen and brush hands, 1s. 5d. labourers, 1s. 3d. Other towns (see footnote).\(\frac{1}{2}\)
	shire and Cheshire.‡ Plymouth	23 May	Men employed in the vehicle building	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rate after change for skilled
Vehicle building.	Aberdeen	16 May	and wheelwright trades. Bodymakers, cartwrights, carriage makers, wheelers, finishers, sawyers, machinists, painters, trimmers and brush hands.	grades, Is. 94d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: brush hands, Is. 5d.; young journeymen in first year out of their time, Is. 10d.; other classes, Is. 11d.
	Edinburgh	lst full pay day after 21 May.	Men employed in the vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	Decrease, under cost of living sliding scale, of ½d. per hour Minimum rates after change: woodworkers, smiths, painters and trimmers, 1s. 1ld.; fitters, mounters and coach vicemen. 1s. 10d.; brush hands. 1s. 5d.
	London	19 May	Workpeople employed in the coach- building section by tram and bus companies.	coach vicemen, 1s. 10d.; brush hands, 1s. 5d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: bodymakers, coach joiners and finishers, trimmers, painters, french polishers and smiths, 2s. 2d.; mounters, 2s.; vicemen 1s. 9\frac{3}{4}d.; brush hands and sprayers, 1s. 9\frac{1}{4}d.; hammermen, 1s. 8d.; spindle hands, 2s. 3\frac{5}{4}d.; general machinists 2s. 2\frac{1}{4}d.; sawyers, 2s. 1\frac{5}{6}d.; labourers (all grades), 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.
		СНЕМІ	CAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC	., TRADES.
Glass Manu- facture.	Yorkshire and certain firms in London and Manchester.¶ Glasgow and District	7 May 16 May	Flint glass bottle makers and blowers  Glass embossers, painters and fret lead	Decrease of 3d. per move (6s. to 5s. 2d.).
Blass Working	Belfast	18 April {	glaziers. Glass bevellers	Decrease of 2d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.).  Decrease of 4d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s. 1d.).
Brick, etc., making.	Great Britain (except Peterborough)**	Begin-	Lead light makers Workpeople employed in the manufacture of common and facing bricks, glazed bricks and terra cotta roofing tiles, drain and conduit pipes, firebricks, silica bricks and enamelled sanitary fireclay goods:—	Decrease of 5d. per hour (2s. 5d. to 2s).
manig.	Total Bollough)	ning of 1st pay period after 12 May.	Males	Decreases for timeworkers of 6s. per week for those 21 years of age and over, of 4s. per week for those 18 and under 21, and 2s. per week for those under 18 years, leaving total war advances of 43s. per week for those 21 and over, 35s. for those 18 and under 21; and equivalent decreases to pieceworkers. See Decision No. 643 on p. 324.
			Females	Decreases for timeworkers of 3s. per week for those 18 years of age and over, leaving a total war advance of 32s. per week, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years; and equivalent decreases to pieceworkers. See Decision No. 643 on p. 324.)
			FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES	•
3 (M)			Workpeople employed in the breadbaking and confectionery trades by members of The Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers, Ltd., and by Co-operative Societies.	Decreases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male bakers and confectioners, 2s. per week for allied workers, 1s. 3d. per week for adult females, 9d. per week for juveniles, and 5d. per day for jobbers. Minimum rates after change for adult male bakers and confectioners: forehands, 78s., 82s. or 86s.; single-hands, 74s.; second-hands and doughmakers, 72s., 76s. or 78s.; ovensmen, machine minders, &c., 73s.; tablehands, 70s.
	London,	28 May (	Workpeople employed in the breadbak- ing and confectionery trades by mem- bers of the London Master Bakers and Confectioners Protection Society.	Withdrawal of bonuses†† previously granted, and decrease of 2s. per week in standard rates for adult male bakers and confectioners, and proportionate decreases for allied workers and females; subsequent changes to be regulated on a sliding scale similar to that adopted for workpeople employed by members of the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers, Ltd., and by Co-operative Societies. Minimum rates after change for
Baking and Confectionery ( Trades.	Aberdeen, Ayr, Ardrossan, Auchinlech, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kilbirnie, Lochwinnoch, Largs, Maybole, Salt-			adult male bakers and confectioners:—forehands, 78s.; single hands, 74s.; second hands, 72s.; table hands, 70s. Decrease of 7s. Ed. per week. Minimum rate after change: 86s.
	coats and Stevenston.  Alexandria, Armadale, Bellshill, Bonhill, Carluke, Dumbarton, Dunoon, Gourock, Greenock. Helens- burgh, Kirkintilloch, Kilmacolm, Lanark, Paisley.Port Glasgow	16 May	Bakers and Confectioners	Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 90s.
	Renton and Shotts. Alloa, Bo'ness, Falkirk, and Stirling.			Decrease of 7s, 6d, per week. Minimum rate after change: 87s.

\* The decrease was made in four stages, viz., ½d. per hour for week ending 14 May, ½d. per hour for week ending 21 May, ½d. per hour for week ending 28 May, and ½d. per hour for week ending 4 June.

† The change took effect under an Agreement made between the Scottish Timber Merchants' and Sawmillers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.

‡ The towns affected, besides London, included the following, against each of which is inserted in brackets the new minimum rate for skilled grades:—Bedford (1s. 8½d.), Biggleswade (1s. 10d.), Chester (1s. 8½d.), Derby (1s. 11d.), Dover (1s. 9½d.), Godalming (1s. 8½d.), Guildford (1s. 8½d.), Huddersfield (1s. 11d.), Ipswich (1s. 8½d.), Leicester (1s. 11d.), Liverpool (1s. 11½d.), Manchester (1s. 11d.), Norwich (1s. 10½d.), Oldham (1s. 11d.), Maximum rates have been defined for Liverpool, Manchester and Oldham, which are now 2s. 3½d. per hour for Liverpool, and 2s. 2½d. for the other towns.

§ Rates varying from 3½d. to 5d. (4d. for most skilled men) in excess of the minimum rates are paid by certain firms, mainly in the West End.

¶ The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Yorkshire Flint Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the National Bottle Workers' Trade Protection Society.

\*\* The change took effect under a decision of the Industrial Court to which the Employers' and Operatives' sides of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries were parties. It has been reported that the change does not apply to workpeople employed by the Manchester Brick Manufacturers' Association.

† The bonuses usually paid before the change amounted to 8s. per week in districts where the price was below that figure subsequent to the payment of this bonus in October, 1920, and to 4s. per week in districts where the price was below that figure

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921-(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.  (Decreases in italics.)
		FOOD,	DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES—(co	ntinued).
	Airdrie, Coatbridge and Hamilton. Annan	30 May ) 23 May 16 May 21 May		Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 90s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 83s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 80s.  Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 89s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 89s.
Baking and Confectionery Trades (continued).	Tranent. Carnoustie  Crieff and St. Andrews  Dundee  Girvan Inverness	16 May	Bakers and Confectioners	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 85s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 80s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 90s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 86s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 82s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 82s.
	Kirkcaldy  Leven  Lockerbie  Peebles  Perth  Rothesay  Stornoway	28 April 2 April 31 March 16 April 16 May 28 May 2 April		86s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 86s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 80s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 82s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 85s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 90s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 90s.
	*Stranraer	9 April 23 May	Washness and surplayed in the manufacture	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 83s. Decrease of 7s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 89s.
			Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate confectionery:  Males 21 years of age and over	Decrease of 5s. per week for timeworkers and of 50 per cent. of the advance granted as from August, 1920, for piece-porkers. Minimum rates after change: day workers,
Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture,			Males under 21 years	87s. 6d.; shiftworkers, 73s. 6d. New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 1s. to 4s. 3d. per week. Minimum rates after change: under 15 years, 14s., increasing to 39s. at 18
	Great Britain*	1 May	Females other than learners	years and to 56s. 9d. at 20 years.  New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: Under 15 years, 14s., increasing to 39s. at 18
			Female learners	New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 3s to 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16 to 17 years—1st 3 months, 19s.: 2nd 3 months, 20s.6d. 17 to 18 years—1st 3 months, 24s.; 2nd 3 months 25s.6d.: 18 to 19 years—1st 3 months, 31s.; 2nd 3 months, 34s
	Bournville, Bristol and York.	1 May	Clerks 18 years of age and over employed by cocoa and chocolate manufacturers.	Bonus of 5 per cent. payable on basic minimum rates fixed
		MIS	CELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPA	Tions.
Saddlery, etc. Manufacture.	Newcastle, Sunderland and Durham. London	1 April 2 May	Saddlers and collar makers	1s. 9d.; collar makers, 1s. 11d. Decrease of 25 per cent. on 1916 list, leaving wages 72½ per cent above the list. Rate after change for timeworkers:
Basket making.	Lancashire and Cheshire	9 May	Skip and basket makers	1s, per hour plus 72½ per cent.  Decrease of 25 per cent, on Lancashire list prices, leaving wages 155 per cent, and 145 per cent, above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively. Rate after change for timeworkers: 8d. per hour plus 155 per cent.
Rubber Manu-	Lancashire	lst full pay in May.	Workpeople employed in india rubbe manufacture.	Decrease of 10 per cent, on total weekly earnings for male time and pieceworkers, of 5s, per week for women 18 years of age and over, and of 2s, 6d, per week for girls under 18, subject to the reductions not bringing wages below 52s, 6d, per full week (of 47 hours) for male workers 21 years and over, and below 27s, 6d, per full week (of 47 hours) for
facture.	Manchester and War-rington.	9 May	Makers, machinists, finishers and passes employed in the manufacture of water proof garments, etc.	rs Decrease of 10 per cent. on earnings leaving wages 50 per
Eutertain- ments.	Barrow-in-Furness .	. 1 Nov., 1920.	Theatrical employees:— Day staffs  Night staffs  Cleaners	minimum rates adopted of 1s. 91. per hour with a minimum of 7s. between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m., of 3s. 6d per hour with a minimum of 10s. 6d. between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., and in continuation of an evening performance, or on Sundays.
	Clyde area‡	. 2 May	cinematograph exhibitors :	<ul> <li>Minimum weekly rates adopted of 100s, and 80s, for chief and second operators respectively in Class A houses, of 80s, and 65s, respectively in Class B house and of 65s, for all operators in Class C houses.§</li> <li>Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting a 15s, for first six months and increasing by 5s, with each half year of service to 40s, after 2½ years; after three years' experience the rate for second operator to apply.§</li> </ul>

\* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Industrias.

† Including Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Heywood, Knutsford, Leigh, Liverpool, Manchester, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport and Warrington.

‡ Stretching from Oban in the North to Dumfries in the South and the whole of that part of the West of Scotland which intervenes.

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

\* The change took effect under an agreement made between the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, and the Trade Union.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

‡ Those in charge of an orchestra of three or four persons (including leader) to receive 5s. per week extra, increasing by 2s. 6d. per week for each additional performer to 15s. where eight or more musicians are employed.

§ The rates described are in accordance with the terms of recommendations made by the Northern Counties Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry. It has been reported that the rates are recognised by the Newcastle and Gateshead, and the Sunderland and South Shields Water Companies, and also, in the case of labourers, by the Durham County Water Board and the Tynemouth County Borough.

∥ Including:—Grade A.—Corporations of Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Wallsend; Urban District Councils of Chester-le-Street, Hebburn, Longbenton, Newburn and Whickham; and the Rural District Councils of Easington, Houghton-le-Spring and South Shields. Grade B.—Urban District Councils of Leadgate and Willington; and the Rural District Councils of Auckland and Sedgefield. No Councils have been reported as paying Grade C rates.

¶ In the case of Newcastle-on-Type flaggers' labourers are paid 1s. 11d. per hour.

\*\*The rates quoted are those recognized by a majority of the Councils concerned, but it is known that in a few cases slightly higher or lower rates are

on (Administrative nty).  ford  Ham		BLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued Building trade operatives employed in Tramway Department.  Able-bodied male manual workers (excluding craftsmen and labourers on hourly rates).  Council employees in Highways, Market, etc. Departments.  Scavengers, roadmen, gulleymen, gardeners, dustmen, carmen, painters' labourers, gravediggers, steam and petrol wagon drivers and mates, labourers, etc.  Watchmen.  Fire-brigade men Carpenters, slaters, masons, wheelwrights, blacksmiths and painters.  Sweepers, gardeners, lamp-lighters, carmen, etc., employed by Corporation (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades).  Manual workers employed in non-trading departments.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: plumbers, 2s. 2½d.; bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and slaters, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; scaffolders, 2s.; and labourers, 1s. 11d. per hour.  "Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 180 per cent. to 160 per cent., leaving wages after change 78s. 3d. per week for carters or horse drivers and 75s. 5d. per week for sweepers, scavengers and general labourers. Decrease of 1s. per week.  Increases of 5s. per week to men and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys. Rates after change: scavengers (men) 58s. (boys) 33s.; roadmen, 66s. to 69s.; gulleymen, 61s. to 66s.; gardeners, 66s. to 72s.; dustmen, 94s. 9d.; carmen, 73s. to 75s.; painters' labourers, 70s. 6d. to 80s.; gravediggers, 65s. 6d. to 71s.; steam wagon drivers and mates, 80s. and 70s. 6d.; and labourers, 60s. per week.  Increase of 1s. 6d. per shift (8s. 6d. to 10s.).  Increase of 5s. per week.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and masons, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; slaters, 1s. 11½d., wheelwrights, 1s. 1½d.; and blacksmiths, 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 5d., per hour.  "Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 170 per cent. to 140 per cent.  Decreases of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for scavengers; of 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. or 9s. for gardeners; of 8s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. 79s. for gardeners; of 9s. 6d. for dustmen, carmen, furnacemen, horsekeepers and watchmen; of 8s. 6d. or 18s. for steam roller drivers; of 9s. for sewermen, assistam horsekeepers, foremen (highways and dust), paviors
ford	. 1 May . 3 Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar. 1 April 17 May . 1 May	Able-bodied male manual workers (excluding craftsmen and labourers on hourly rates).  Council employees in Highways, Market, etc. Departments. Scavengers, roadmen, gulleymen, gardeners, dustmen, carmen, painters' labourers, gravediggers, steam and petrol wagon drivers and mates, labourers, etc.  Watchmen.  Watchmen.  Carpenters, slaters, masons, wheelwrights, blacksmiths and painters.  Sweepers, gardeners, lamp-lighters, carmen, etc., employed by Corporation (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades).  Manual workers employed in non-trading	2s. 2½d.; bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and slaters, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; scaffolders, 2s.; and labourers, 1s. 11d. per hour.  "Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 180 per cent. to 160 per cent., leaving wages after change 78s. 3d. per week for carters or horse drivers and 75s. 5d. per week for sweepers, scavengers and general labourers. Decrease of 1s. per week.  Increases of 5s. per week to men and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys. Rates after change: scavengers (men) 58s. (boys) 33s.; roadmen, 66s. to 69s.; gulleymen, 61s. to 66s.; gardeners, 66s. to 72s.; dustmen, 94s. 9d.; carmen, 73s. to 75s.; painters' labourers, 75s. 6d. to 80s.; gravediggers, 65s. 6d. to 71s.; steam wagon drivers and mates, 80s. and 70s. 6d.; and labourers, 60s. per week.  Increase of 1s. 6d. per shift (8s. 6d. to 10s.).  Increase of 5s. per week.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and masons, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; slaters, 1s. 11½d. wheelwrights. 1s. 1vd.; and blacksmiths, 1s. 1vd. and 1s. 5d., per hour.  "Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 170 per cent. to 140 per cent.  Decreases of 6s. 6d. per week for lavatory attendants and watchman (sewers); of 6s. 6d. or 8s. ft. bath attendants; of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for scavengers; of 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. or 9s. for gardeners of 8s. 6d. for dustmen, carmen, furnacemen, horsekepers and watchmen; of 8s. 6d or 9s. for labourers and wardmen; of 8s. 6d or 10s.
ford	3 Mar.  1 Mar.  1 Mar. 1 April 17 May  1 May	cluding craftsmen and labourers on hourly rates).  Council employees in Highways, Market, etc. Departments.  Scavengers, roadmen, gulleymen, gardeners, dustmen, carmen, painters' labourers, gravediggers, steam and petrol wagon drivers and mates, labourers, etc.  Watchmen	180 per cent, to 160 per cent., teaving vages after change 78s. 3d. per week for carters or horse drivers and 75s. 5d. per week for sweepers, scavengers and general labourers.  Decrease of 1s. per week.  Increases of 5s. per week to men and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys. Rates after change: scavengers (men) 58s. (boys) 33s.; roadmen, 66s. to 69s.; gulleymen, 61s. to 66s.; gardeners, 66s. to 72s.; dustmen, 94s. 9d.; carmen, 73s. to 75s.; painters' labourers, 70s. 6d. to 80s.; gravediggers, 65s. 6d. to 71s.; steam wagon drivers and mates, 80s. and 70s. 6d.; and labourers, 60s. per week.  Increase of 1s. 6d. per shift (8s. 6d. to 10s.).  Increase of 5s. per week.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and masons, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; slaters, 1s. 11½d.; wheelwrights, 1s. 1vd.; and blacksmiths, 1s. 1vd. and 1s. 5d., per hour.  "Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 170 per cent. to 140 per cent.  Decreases of 6s. 6d. per week for lavatory attendants and watchman (sewers); of 6s. 6d. or 8s. ft. bath attendants; of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for scavengers; of 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. or 9s. for gardeners; of 8s. 6d. for dustmen, carmen, furnacemen, horsekeepers and watchmen; of 8s. 6d or 9s. for labourers and vardmen; of 8s. 6d. or 10s.
rick	l Mar. l Mar. l April l7 May . l May	etc. Departments. Scavengers, roadmen, gulleymen, gardeners, dustmen, carmen, painters' labourers, gravediggers, steam and petrol wagon drivers and mates, labourers, etc.  Watchmen	Decrease of 1s. per week.  Increases of 5s. per week to men and of 2s. 6d. per week to boys. Rates after change: scavengers (men) 58s. (boys) 33s.; roadmen, 66s. to 69s.; gulleymen, 61s. to 66s.; gardeners, 66s. to 72s.; dustmen, 94s. 9d.; carmen, 73s. to 75s.; painters' labourers, 70s. 6d. to 80s.; gravediggers, 65s. 6d. to 71s.; steam wagon drivers and mates, 80s. and 70s. 6d.; and labourers, 60s. per week.  Increase of 1s. 6d. per shift (8s. 6d. to 10s.).  Increase of 5s. per week.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and masons, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; slaters, 1s. 11½d. wheelwrights, 1s. 1vd.; and blacksmiths, 1s. 1vd. and 1s. 5d., per hour.  "Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 170 per cent, to 140 per cent.  Decreases of 6s. 6d. per week for lavatory attendants and watchman (sewers); of 6s. 6d. or 8s. fir bath attendants; of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for scavengers; of 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. or 9s, for gardeners; of 8s. 6d. for dustmen, carmen, furnacemen, horsekeepers and watchmen; of 8s. 6d or 9s. for labourers and vardmen; of 8s. 6d. or 10s.
Ham	l Mar. l April 17 May	Scavengers, roadmen, gulleymen, gardeners, dustmen, carmen, painters' labourers, gravediggers, steam and petrol wagon drivers and mates, labourers, etc.  Watchmen	week to boys. Rates after change: scavengers (men) 58s. (boys) 33s.; roadmen, 66s. to 69s.; gulleymen, 61s. to 66s.; gardeners, 66s. to 72s.; dustmen, 94s. 9d.; carmen, 73s. to 75s.; painters' labourers, 70s. 6d. to 80s.; gravediggers, 65s. 6d. to 71s.; steam wagon drivers and mates, 80s. and 70s. 6d.; and labourers, 60s. per week.  Increase of 1s. 6d. per shift (8s. 6d. to 10s.).  Increase of 5s. per week.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and masons, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; slaters, 1s. 11d. wheelwrights, 1s. 10d.; and blacksmiths, 1s. 10d. and 1s. 5d., per hour.  "Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 170 per cent. to 140 per cent.  Decreases of 6s. 6d. per week for lavatory attendants and watchman (sewers); of 6s. 6d. or 8s. fir bath attendants; of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for scavengers; of 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. or 9s. for gardeners; of 8s. 6d. for dustmen, carmen, furnacemen, horsekeepers and watchmen; of 8s. 6d. or 9s. for labourers and yardmen; of 8s. 6d. or 10s.
Ham	l April 17 May . 1 May	Fire-brigade men Carpenters, slaters, masons, wheel-wrights, blacksmiths and painters.  Sweepers, gardeners, lamp-lighters, carmen, etc., employed by Corporation (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades). Manual workers employed in non-trading	labourers, 60s, per week. Increase of 1s. 6d, per shift (8s. 6d, to 10s.). Increase of 5s, per week. Decrease of 2d, per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and masons, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; slaters, 1s. 11½d.; wheelwrights, 1s. 1vd.; and blacksmiths, 1s. 1vd. and 1s. 5d., per hour.  "Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 170 per cent. to 140 per cent.  Decreases of 6s. 6d. per week for lavatory attendants and watchman (sewers); of 6s. 6d. or 8s. fir bath attendants; of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for scavengers; of 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. or 9s, for gardeners; of 8s. 6d. for dustmen, carmen, furnacemen, horsekeepers and watchmen; of 8s. 6d. or 9s. for labourers and vardmen; of 8s. 6d. or 10s.
		men, etc., employed by Corporation (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades).  Manual workers employed in non-trading	"Cost of living" bonus reduced, under sliding scale, from 170 per cent. to 140 per cent.  Decreases of 6s. 6d. per week for lavatory attendants and watchman (sewers); of 6s. 6d. or 8s. f.r bath attendants; of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for scavengers; of 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. or 9s. for gardeners; of 8s. 6d. for dustmen, carmen, furnacemen, horsekeepers and watchmen; of 8s. 6d or 9s. for labourers and vardmen; of 8s. 6d. or 10s
sham	, May	Manual workers employed in non-trading	watchman (sewers); of 6s. 6d. or 8s. fer bath attendants; of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for scavengers; of 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. or 9s. for gardeners; of 8s. 6d. for dustmen, carmen, furnacemen, horsekeepers and watchmen; of 8s. 6d. or 9s. for labourers and vardmen; of 8s. 6d. or 10s
			labourers, chaff cutters and drain tester; and of 10s. for paviors and foreman (sewers). Rates after change assistant horsekeepers, paviors' labourers, etc., 83s. per week: labourers, 83s. or 79s. 6d. per week: carmen. dust
lesex	lst pay day in May.	Adult male manual workers employed in non-trading departments.	the original bonus of 160 per cent. on minimum basi rates.
	26 Feb. 5 26 Mar. 16 May	Dust destructor staff:— Stokers, cranemen, boiler attendants, clinker wheelers, hopper attendant, etc. Bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, stone dressers, masons, paviors, painters, timbermen, pipelayers, scaffolders, rammermen, excavators, labourers, roadmen, depôt labourers, vardmen.	and plumbers, 2s. 2½d.; carpenters, stone dressers, mason and paviors, 2s. 2d.; painters, 2s. 1d.; timbermen, pipe layers, scaffolders and rammermen, 2s. 0d.; excavators
hall-Norwood	Week ended	slop-shoot and mess room attendants. Council employees	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 4s. pe
e Newington and andsworth.	d lst pay day	Manual workers employed in non-trading departments.	(including bonus of 38s. 7d.).  Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 5/28ths of the original bonus of 160 per cent. on the minimum basis rates fixed by the District Joint Industrial Council.
ekenham	{ 7 Jan.	Workpeople employed in Sewage Disposal Works and Highways and General Departments.	increase to a rate of 150 per cent, above pre-war rates
enham	. l April	Carmen, dust fillers, scavengers, bath and male lavatory attendants, labourers, etc.	the original bonus of 160 per cent. on minimum base rates. Minimum rate after change: 30s, per week plu
ne Bay	1 May	Refuse collectors, road scavengers, horse drivers, road labourers, etc.  ( Stablemen and carters employed in	
		Works Department.  Carters and scavengers employed in Cleansing Department.	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: carter 70s.; scavengers, 67s. 6d. per week.
	ekenham enham ene Bay	hall-Norwood  e Newington and indsworth.  ekenham  enham  la May  Week ended 11 May. 1st pay day in May. 7 Jan. 1 April 1 May  le Bay 1 May  dee 7 May	Stokers, cranemen, boiler attendants, clinker wheelers, hopper attendant, etc.  Bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, stone dressers, masons, paviors, painters, timbermen, pipelayers, scaffolders, rammermen, excavators, labourers, roadmen, depôt labourers, yardmen, slop-shoot and mess room attendants. Council employees  Bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, stone dressers, masons, paviors, painters, timbermen, pipelayers, scaffolders, rammermen, excavators, labourers, roadmen, depôt labourers, yardmen, slop-shoot and mess room attendants. Council employees  Manual workers employed in non-trading departments.  Workpeople employed in Sewage Disposal Works and Highways and General Departments.  Carmen, dust fillers, scavengers, bath and male lavatory attendants, labourers, etc.  Refuse collectors, road scavengers, horse drivers, road labourers, etc.  Stablemen and carters employed in Works Department.  Carters and scavengers employed in Cleansing Department.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY, 1921.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.	
Engineering	London District	1st pay after 26 May.	Carters, motormen, steam wagon drivers, mechanical staff, labourers, etc., em- ployed in or attached to garages of engineering firms.	Decrease of 1 hour per week (48 to 47).*	
Dock Labour, etc.	Hull	9 May	Weekly bobbers in store or on board employed by fishing vessel owners.	Increase of 5 hours per week (48 to 53).*	
Cinemato- graph Exhibitors.	Glasgow, Edinburgh and Greenock.	2 May 16 May	Operators and apprentices	Uniform week of 48 hours adopted.* Increase of 2 hours in standard week (22 to 24).*	

"See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

Changes taking effect in June.—The following bodies of workpeople are included among those for whom reductions in wages have been reported to the department as having been agreed upon, to take effect in June:—Building trade operatives at L verpool and Birkenhead; plumbers on the North-East Coast, in the Manchester district, and at Birmingham; iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; shipbuilders and ship repairers; lead workers; electrical cable makers; tube workers in Scotland; silversmiths, jewellery workers, etc., at Sheffield; pen makers at Birmingham; tailors in London and at Bradford; carters in Scotland and North-East Lancashire and at Bradford, Halifax, and Nottingham; canal boatmen in the Midlands; furniture makers at Leeds, Bradford, and certain other Yorkshire towns, Liverpool, Birmingham and Northingham; paint, colour and varnish makers; artificial stone workers; and employees in the non-trading departments of local authorities in Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire (West Riding), and the West Midlands. Details of changes will be included in the July Labour Gazette. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages.

## TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 65, as compared to national coal mining dispute; and 8, directly involving with 44 in the previous month, and 204 in May, 1920. In these new disputes about 34,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes).

The national dispute in the coal-mining industry continued during May. In addition, over 16,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 59 other disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in May was thus 125, involving about 1,152,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during May, of over 23,000,000 days.

The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of

		er of Disp ogress in I	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Groups of Trades.	Started before 1st May.	Started in May.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in May.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Mav.
Building	10	23	33	9,000	104,000
Mining & Quarrying	12	1	13	1,104,000	22 533,000
Metal, Engineering	10	15	25	10.000	10,000
and Shipbuilding.					
Transport	1	10	11	20,000	227,000
Other Trades	27	16	43	9,000	121,000
Total, May, 1921.	60	65	125	1,153,000	23,155,000
Total, April, 1921.	54	44	98	1,176,000	23,392,000
Total, May, 1920.	80	204	-84	138,000	1,169,000

Causes.—Of the 65 new disputes, 38, directly involving nearly 23,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 13, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, on workpeople, in sympathy with the miners involved in the national coal mining dispute; and 8, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—During May settlements were effected in the case of 35 new disputes, directly involving about 14,000 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 11, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 27, directly involving about 13,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 10 disputes, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

DISPUTES IN FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1920 AND 1921.+

		Jan. to Ma	y, 1920.		Jan. to Ma	y, 1921.
Groups of Trades,	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building Mining and Quarrying.	118 115	31,000 169,000	356,000 767,000	64 22	14,000 1,154,000	332,000 45,711,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding.	106	102,000	1,725,000	42	. 22,000	826,000
Other Metal	57	59,000	489,000	30	8.000	208,000
Textile	68	24,000	305.000	11	3.000	81,000
Clothing	45 63	14,000 41,000	154,000 300,000	12 19	4.000 22,000	67,000 249,000
Woodworking	46	16.000	435,000	21	5,000	101,000
Other Trades	135	35,000	563,000	58	11,000	215,000
Employees of Pub- lic Authorities.	45	12,700	66 000	1.2	2.000	32,000
TOTAL	798	503,000	5,160,000	291	1,215,000	47,822,0(0

#### PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAY, 1921.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved, Date when Dispute		en Dispute	Cause or Object.:	Result.1		
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began,	Ended.		PORTO CARLON CONTRACTOR	
Building TRADES:— Building trades workpeople—Belfast.	1,500		1921. 1 Jan.	1.000	Against proposed reduction in wages and increase in working hours.	<u> </u>	
Painters—Aberdeen	<b>3</b> 00		11 Feb.	1 June	Dispute arising out of claim for advance in wages.	Work resumed on old conditions pending the fixing by arbitration of a basic rate for other sections of the building trade in Aberdeen; such rate to be accepted for painters and to be subject to any increases or reductions sanctioned, for other cities paying the same rate, by the Scottish National Painters' Joint Council.	
Electricians in the employ-	640	•• 4	7 Mar.	21 May§	Against proposed reduction in wages from 2s. 3d. to 2s. per hour.	Reduction accepted. (See also page 309.)	
ment of elec-< England and trical con-tractors.	5,000		9 May	21 May	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent., to take effect by two instalments, in	Reduction accepted. (See also page 309.)	
Painters, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and labourers—Dover.	240		17 May	2 June	May and July respectively.  Against proposed reduction in wages of painters to 1d. per hour below other skilled oc- cupations.	Skilled painters to be paid the same rate as other skilled occupations; men other than craftsmen to be paid at labourers' rate.	
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain	1,150,000		1 April		(See special article on pages 280-282.)	( <del></del>	
Quarry workers and stone sawyers —West Riding of Yorkshire, METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING TRADES:—	1,700		29 April		Against proposed reduction in wages.		
Fitters, turners, etc.—Bolton	336		26 Feb.	7 May	Dispute arising out of employ- ment of certain apprentices on	Work resumed pending national settlement.	
Shipyard joiners and carpenters and other shipyard workers—Great Britain.	10,000¶		1920. 1 Dec. 1921.		piece work. Against proposed reduction in wages of 12s. per week.	A STATE OF THE STA	
Electricians at shipbuilding and shiprepairing establishments—United Kingdom.	1,000**		4 May	21 May	Against proposed reduction in wages of 6s, per week on time rates and 15 per cent. on piece rates, to take effect by two instalments, in May and June respectively.	Reduction accepted. (See also page 310.)	

• Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been emitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Work-people involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted once only in the statement of the number of work-people involved.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ At Aberdeen the dispute terminated about a week later.

|| Estimated number of workpeople originally involved in the dispute, since somewhat reduced by the return to work of a number of pumpmen, etc.

¶ Estimated number of ship joiners and carpenters originally involved. A number of men have since obtained work in other trades. Considerable numbers of other shippard workers are reported to have been rendered idle as a result of the dispute, but the information available is insufficient to enable an approximate estimate of their total number to be given.

\*\* Estimated number.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAY, 1921.--(continued.)

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.  Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result,		
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	Began.	Ended.		
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING TRADES—(continued):— Platers, rivetters, shipwrights, etc.—Tyne.	3,	500*	1921. 4 May	5 Мау	Against reduction in wages accepted by Trade Unions on men's behalf, but which was stated not to have been formally notified by the Unions,	Work resumed at reduced rates (See also page 310.)
Shipyard ironworkers, ship- wrights, etc.—Leith.	650	500	4 May	11 May	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Proposed reduction accepted. (See also page 310.)
CLOTHING TRADES:— Tailors, etc.—London (W.)	2,500		ll April	4 June	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reduction accepted.
Tailors, etc.—London (E.)	900	•	5 May	9 May	Dispute arising out of refusal of certain pressers to accept a reduction in wages, workpeople demanding full recognition of Trade Union and other concessions.	Pressers to be reinstated at old rate of wages, and agreement effected on other points.
TRANSPORT TRADES:— Dock workers—Bristol	350		30 April	3 May	In sympathy with coal miners involved in national dispute.	Work resumed.
Ships' stewards, cooks, butchers and bakers — Ports in Great Britain.	10,000*	••	6 May	3 June	Against proposed reduction in wages, and revision of overtime rates and conditions.  In sympathy with coal miners involved in national dispute,	Work resumed on employers' terms  Work resumed unconditionally.
Dock workers { Glasgow Leith	7,000 1,500	::	7 May 20 May	4 June 21 May	men refused to handle certain coal, and ceased all work when volunteers were employed on the coal.	
OTHER TRADES: Scarborough Hartlepool	1,	200	{11 Apr. }		Against proposed reduction in	-
Waterproof garment makers, machinists, finishers, passers, etc. —Manchester and Warrington.	2,170	••	(23 Apr.) 29 Mar.	6 May	wages. Against proposed reduction in wages of 17½ per cent.	Agreement effected providing for an immediate reduction in wages of 10 per cent, with a further reduction of 7½ per cent. to come into operation in July. (See also
Cabinet makers, carvers, polishers, upholsterers, etc. — Tyne and Wear districts.	350	••	28 May		Against proposed reduction in wages.	page 317.)

<sup>\*</sup> Estimated number.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases\* of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during May, 1921, was 17. One death due to lead poisoning in the printing industry was reported. Seven cases of lead poisoning (including two deaths) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during May, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and anthrax are analysed below:—

analysed below:—	
(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.  Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering 1 Printing File Cutting and Hardening Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead Works †Pottery 3 Vitreous Enamelling 2 Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting 1 Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries 2 Other Industries 2 Other Industries	(b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.  Mercurial Poisoning  Barometer and Thermometer Making Other Industries Phosphorous Poisoning  Arsenic Poisoning  Toxic Jaundice  Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas Other  Epitheliomatous Ulceration  Faraffin Pitch  Tar Chrome Ulceration  (c) Cases of Anthrax  Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries
PLUMBING 7	TOTAL, ANTHRAX

<sup>\*</sup> Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

† The persons affected in the Pottery industry were males.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.1

THE number of workpeople other than seamen reported as killed in the course of their employment during May, 1921, was 82, as compared with 132 in the previous month and

The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various

	trades is as follows:—		
İ	RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-
	Brakesmen and Goods		(continued):
1	Guards	1	Non-Textile—continued:
	Engine Drivers	2	Gas
1	Firemen		Wood ::
	Guards (Passenger)		Clay, Stone, &c
	Permanent Waymen		Chemicals
	Porters	1	Laundries
	Shunters	2	Food
	Mechanics		Drink
	Labourers		Paper, Printing, &c
	Miscellaneous	2	Other Non-Textile In-
	Contractors' Servants	1	dustries 1
		-	-
ı	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	9	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND
ă	MANAG	-	WORKSHOPS 4
ä	Underground	7	-
	Surface	3	ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDE
	Sul1400		FACTORY ACT, 88. 104-5-
	TOTAL, MINES	10	Docks, Wharves and
		-	Quays
	QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	2	Warehouses
		-	Buildings to which Act
	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOI	PS.	Applies 1
	Textile— Cotton	1	-
		2	TOTAL UNDER FACTORY
			ACT, SS. 104-5 1
	Other Textiles		
	Non-Textile—		Accidents reported under
	Extraction of Metals		Notice of Accidents Act,
	Conversion of Metals		1894
	Founding of Metals	1	
	Marine, Locomotive, and		Total (excluding Sea-
	Motor Engineering		men) 8
	Ship and Boat Building	9	
	1 7 1 T . O. O	- 2 35	initiate of the same of Distance

t Based on Home Office and Ministry, of Transport Returns,

## POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and the Board of Health in Scotland.)
The number of persons relieved on one day in May, 1921, in the 31 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 269 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 49 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 137 per 10,000

49 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 137 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with April, the total number relieved increased by 86,630 (or 22·1 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 42 and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 86,672 (or 31·4 per cent.). Two districts showed no change, the Aberdeen district showed a decrease, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Sheffield district (583 per 10,000) and in the Stockton and Tees district (231 per 10,000).

Compared with May, 1920, the total number relieved increased by 244,398 (or 104·1 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients increased by 10,310 (or 9·7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 234,088 (or 182·4 per cent.). Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in the Sheffield district (868 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (501 per 10,000) in the Cardiff and Swansea district (359 per 10,000), in the East Metropolitan district (341 per 10,000), and in the West Ham district (265 per 10,000). Nine districts showed increases ranging from 79 to 178 per 10,000, fourteen showed increases ranging from 23 to 60 per 10,000, and in three districts the increases were under 20 per 10,000.

Number of persons in receipt

	of poor-law relief on one day in May, 1921.				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of	
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor.	Out-	TOTAL.		10,000 of Population as compared with a	
				mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.†  Metropolts.  West District  North District  Central District  East District  South District	8,518 10.122 2,714 9,527 18.542	4.691 14.579 1.873 26.752 35,257	13,209 24,701 4587 36,279 53,799	164 249 361 559 278	+ 9 + 14 + 10 + 14	+ 41 + 100 + 79 + 341 + 125
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,423	83,152	132,575	294	+ 12	+134
West Ham	4,103	30,111	34,214	415	+ 48	+ 265
Other Districts. Newcastle District	3.217	11 969	14,186	276	+104	+151
Stockton and Tees District Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District? Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	1,008 3,586 1,714 8,139 9,701 1,790	15,735 3,255 5,626 19,499 15,413 3,378	16,743 6,841 7,340 27,638 25,114 5,168	626 81 160 257 210 136	+231 + 4 + 6 + 60 + 15 + 18	+501 + 14 + 29 +148 + 60 + 60
Halifax and Hudders- field	1,150 2,240 847 2,636 1,670 1,761 1,976 1,114	2,518 4,552 4,476 47,610 8,291 10,948 5,832 1,980	3,668 6,792 5,323 50,246 9,961 12,709 7,808 3,094	93 138 156 969 295 300 158 128	$\begin{array}{r} + & 4 \\ + & 14 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 583 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 129 \\ + & 29 \\ + & 12 \end{array}$	+ 24 + 50 + 17 + 868 + 115 + 178 + 47 + 26
Birmingham District. Bristol District. Cardiff and Swansea.	3,001 6,262 2,559 2,116	11,989 17,751 3,331 22,365	14,990 24,013 5,890 24,481	208 278 147 508	+ 6 +118 + 11 +126	+105 +177 + 26 +359
TOTAL "Other Districts"	55,487	216,518	272,005	261	+ 74	+148
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District	3.960 735 1,512 -655 439 347	19,309 2,252 4,705 2,332 1,926 2,099	23,269 2,987 6,217 2,987 2,365 2,446	240 150 153 147 137 226	+ 3 + 1 + 2  - 6 + 15	+ 43 + 32 + 23 + 35 + 1 + 53
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	7,648	32,623	40,271	196	+ 3	+ 35
Total for above 31 Dis-} triots in May, 1921	116,661	362,404	479,065	269	+ 49	+137

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

† Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving outdoor medical relief only.

† The numbers included for the Wigan and Sheffield Unions do not cover increases which have taken place since the 30th April, 1921, and the 14th May, 1921, respectively.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The results of recent ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron are given below:—

	Price acco		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on		
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.	
COAL. (Average of all classes of Coal at pit's mouth.)		s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	
Durham PIG IRON.	JanMar.	28 13	$-8 0^{3}_{4}$	- 3 11	
Cumberland {	JanApr. MarApr.	242 2 215 11	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 14 6 - 24 2	
Nottinghamshire	JanMar.	232 93	-33 54	+ 45 64	
Northamptonshire	JanMar.	205 04	-35 41	+ 22 4	
West of Scotland	JanMar.	229 1	-45 4	†	
MANUFACTURED IRON. North of England (Bars and angles.)	MarApr.	481 11/2	-58 61	- 26 11	
West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	MarApr.	474 73	<b>−81 10</b> }	- 43 3	

Coal.—No change in miners' wages was made in connection with the ascertainment of the average selling price of Durham coal for the above period.

Pig Iron.—The Cumberland ascertainment for the four months ended April decreased the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cumberland and North Lancashire by 60 per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The wages of iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland were also reduced as a result of the ascertainment for the two months March and April, 1921. The decrease in the ascertained selling price of Nottinghamshire pig-iron for the quarter ended March, resulted in a reduction of 20 per cent. on the standard rates for blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire and for ironstone miners in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. In Northamptonshire the decrease amounted to 44½ per cent. on standard rates for blastfurnacemen and ironstone and limestone quarrymen in that county. The ascertainment for the West of Scotland reduced the wages of blastfurnacemen by 42 per cent. on standard rates. Pig Iron.—The Cumberland ascertainment for the four by 42 per cent, on standard rates.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages Manufactured from.—In the North of England the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 30 per cent. on standard rates, whilst in the West of Scotland the reduction amounted to 40 per cent. The reduction in both districts took effect from 30th May, 1921.

Further particulars relating to the above decreases will

be found on page 309.

#### CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sale	est in the guarter of	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with		
	1920.	1919.	1915.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE	£	£	£		
SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive "	27,903,358 8,527,760	25,930,772 7,334,095	12,378,026 3,544,580	+ 7.6 +16.3	+125.4 +140.6
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive "	7,565,943 2,848,385	7,186,732 2,362,459	3,140.544 1,172,760	+ 5°3 +20°6	+140.9 +142.9
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:— Productive Departments	209.867	274,064	94,647	-23.4	+121.7
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—Distributive Departments	382,632	323,466	75,369	+18.3	+407.7
Total—Distributive Departments	35,851,933	33,440,970	15,593,939	+ 7.2	+129.9
	11,586,012	9,970,618	4,811,987	+16.2	+140.8
Grand Total	47,437,945	43,411,588	20,405,926	+ 9.3	+132.2

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.
† No ascertainment of this series was made.
† The figures given for productive departments represent sales and sfers to the distributive departments.

## LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## (1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: ONUS OF PROOF: MEDICAL EVIDENCE AS TO CAUSE OF DEATH.

No compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Acts for injury by accident, unless that accident was one arising out of and in the course of the

accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment.

In the Sheriff's Court, Dunfermline, the widow of a deceased miner claimed compensation in respect of the death of her husband, lately in employment at the Aitken Pit, Kelty. The medical evidence proved that death resulted from hæmorrhage arising from a gastric ulcer in the stomach, from which deceased had suffered for some time. The pursuer's case was, that as a result of being crushed between a hutch and a prop, and later on the same day between two hutches, hæmorrhage was induced, which resulted in death. Refusing compensation, the judge said that the question in the case was a medical one. Spontaneous hæmorrhage was common from such an ulcer, and was a usual cause of death in one who suffered from it. Pursuer's medical witnesses were unable to prove any connection between death and the alleged accidents, or either of them. They would go no further than to say that the accidents might have caused the hæmorrhage. This was not enough, and did not discharge the onus placed by the Statute on the pursuer.—Owens or Duffy v. Fife Coal Company, Ltd.—17th May, 1921.

#### (2) "Passive Strike."

ACTION OF TRADE UNION: MOTION FOR INJUNCTION: TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1906.

In this case the plaintiffs were the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Limited (hereafter referred to as the Society), and the defendants were F. E. Williamson, one of the collectors of the Society, and also an official of the National Amalgamated Union of Life Assurance Workers (hereafter referred to as the National Union), and W. J. Willcock, one of the trustees of the National Union.

The plaintiffs asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from requiring or soliciting any collector or agent of the Society to pay moneys collected by him on behalf of the Society to the defendants or to any association or persons, other than the duly authorised officers of the persons, other than the duly authorised officers of the Society, and from receiving from any such collector or agent any moneys received by him as such. As against Williamson, the plaintiffs asked for an injunction to restrain him from paying any moneys received by him as collector, or agent, to any association or persons other than the duly authorised officers of the Society. The Society's main business is industrial assurance. The duty of the agents of the Society is to collect the weekly or monthly payments from the policy holders, and to pay over to the Society the moneys received by them each week.

The majority of the staff of the Society belong to a trade union known as the Royal London Staff Association, but Williamson and some of the collectors in the north belong to the National Union—a trade union of insurance "agents" and collectors.

to the National Union—a trade union of insurance "agents" and collectors.

Some jealousy has of late existed on the part of the National Union against the Royal London Staff Association. At a meeting in April last of the Merseyside agents of the Mutual Assurance Society, who were members of the National Union, a protest was made against the directors of the Society being members of the Royal London Staff Association. At the same time it appears that it was decided that collectors who were members of the National Union should hold a "passive strike," which resulted in the collectors continuing to carry out their duties in so far that they collected the weekly or monthly payments, but instead of paying over these amounts to the Society's officers, they handed them to the trade union, and after making deductions for health benefit the trade union remitted a lump sum to the Society without disclosing the amounts collected by individual collectors, or the details of the deductions made. The Society refused to accept these amounts.

On the 9th, 16th and 24th April, Williamson sent ch

On the 9th, 16th and 24th April, Williamson sent cheques to the Society drawn on the account of the National Union. These were refused. On the 24th April Williamson communicated with the collectors informing them of the "passive strike," and requiring them to pay in their accounts through their shop stewards.

For the plaintiffs, it was said that the defendants had unjustifiably interfered with the business of the Society, that Williamson had broken his contract with the Society, and that the action of the National Union resulted in the union taking the management of the business into their own hands.

own hands.

The defendants did not appear.

His Lordship's attention was drawn to the question whether the action was in any way affected by the Trade

Disputes Act, 1906. Section 3 of this Act provides as follows:—

"An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills."

Mr. Justice Russell said that the effect of the "passive strike" was to prevent the London Office from ascertaining the amount collected by individual collectors, who had continued to collect on behalf of the plaintiffs, but in breach of their contracts had misapplied the moneys. The defendants were inducing others who were continuing to serve to misapply the moneys collected by them in the service of the Society.

His Lordship held that section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, did not prohibit an action in respect of such conduct and that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction.—Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., v. Williamson.—Chancery Division—27th May, 1921.

#### (3) Emergency Regulations, 1921.

TRADE UNION AND DEFENCE FORCE: EXPELLED MEMBER REINSTATED: SUMMONS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Chester Jones at Bow Street Police Court, on the 2nd June, dealt with the adjourned hearing of a case under section 19 of the Emergency Regulations, 1921. The District Secretary of the Wandsworth Branch of the Electrical Trades Union was charged on a summons with committing an act calculated to cause disaffection amongst His

Majesty's forces.

The proceedings arose out of the expulsion from the union of a member who had joined the Defence Force, to whom the District Secretary had previously written, complaining of his having taken a course "violently opposed to the traditions of Trade Unionism, and the interests of our class in general."

Counsel for the prosecution said that since the adjournment information had been received that the Central Executive body had passed a resolution, that the fact that a member had joined the Defence Force was not to bring about his expulsion from the Union, unless he ceased to pay his contributions. Further, it was stated that the Wandsworth branch had acted without sufficient consideration, and that the man who had been expelled would be reinstated.

The object of the prosecution having been attained, Counsel intimated that he was prepared, with the permission of the Court, to withdraw the summons.

For the defence it was emphasized that the decision of the executive had been arrived at before the case arose, and that the erroneous action arose from heat engendered on the eve of a strike.

The summons was withdrawn. Mr. Chester Jones remarked that he was sure all trade unions recognised that the Defence Force was not directed against trade unions, but rather in their favour, being solely directed to the preservation of peace

## (4) Trade Union Acts.

Enforcing Trade Union Agreements: Agreement between one Trade Union and Another: Expulsion of Union from Federation: Jurisdiction of Court to restrain Expulsion.

By the Common Law of England a trade union is an illegal society, being founded on agreements in restraint of trade, and as such is not entitled to the protection of the Courts. By the Trade Union Act, 1871, however, it is provided that the purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such union liable to criminal proceedings. It is further provided that nothing in the Act shall enable any Court to entertain any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing, or recovering damages for, the breach of any of certain agreements, including any agreement between one trade union and another. Nothing, however, in the Act is to be deemed to constitute any such agreement unlawful.

A number of trade unions of workmen engaged in a

such agreement unlawful.

A number of trade unions of workmen engaged in a certain industry were united in a Federation of such unions, which was itself a trade union.

This federation passed a resolution that the districts should be asked whether they were in favour of forming a National Conciliation Committee. One of the trade unions composing the federation, at a mass meeting, decided not to take a ballot on the question. The federation thereupon passed a resolution that the union in question, by refusing to carry out the previous resolution, had forfeited its membership of the federation. The officers of the union then brought an action in the High Court against the officers of the federation for a declaration that

the union had been unlawfully expelled from the federation. The plaintiffs contended that there had been no defiance by their union of the rules of the federation as alleged, nor had there been any breach of any regulation alleged, nor had there been any breach of any regulation or agreement, and that it was contrary to justice to expel them without giving them full opportunity of stating their case to the National Conference. The defendants contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the proceedings or to enquire into the questions raised by the

plaintiffs.

The Judge held that beyond doubt the action was one to enforce an agreement between one trade union and another, as the plaintiffs relied on the agreement by which their union became a member of the federation. The Act did not authorise the Court to entertain any such action. And as by the Common Law both societies were illegal societies, and, therefore, their agreements would not be enforced by the Courts, the plaintiffs had no rights outside the Act. The action was accordingly dismissed.—M'Clusky and Others v. Cole and Others.—Chancery Division.—20th and 21st April, 1921.

Correction.

It is regretted that an error occurred in the title (as given at the end of the review) of the first of the "Legal Cases Affecting Labour," on page 269 of the Labour GAZETTE for May. This should have read "Dennis v. Midland Railway Company, Limited (Northern Counties Committee) Ireland," and not "Dennis v. Midland Great Western Railway Company (Ireland)."

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

## THE INDUSTRIAL COURT CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT,

#### Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

MACHINE KNIFE GRINDERS .- Machine Knife and Allied Machine Knife Grinders.—Machine Knife and Allied Trades Association v. National Amalgamated Union of Labour. Decision—Inasmuch as the machine grinders' earnings are neither gross nor net, and as the parties are not agreed as to the fair average yield of the respective bonuses as earnings for a full week of a machine grinder, the proper course is for the parties to meet and decide on what is a fair bonus to machine grinders compared to the bonuses paid to hand or jobbing grinders paid on their gross or net earnings, and failing agreement the matter may be referred to the Court for settlement. Issued 12th May. (644)

RAILWAY ELECTRICAL WORKERS: LONDON DISTRICT.— National Union of Railwaymen v. Negotiating Committee of Railway General Managers. Decision—

- (a) Claims for alteration in settlement relating to men concerned to whom the Court's decision No. 542 applied not established.
- applied not established.

  (b) In the case of employees solely engaged in electricity generating stations and sub-stations on high tension cables between generating stations and sub-stations in the London district, the rates to apply in accordance with agreement dated 18th January, 1921, in the electricity supply industry (Greater London area) less ½d. an hour in the case of workers paid hourly and 2s. 6d. in the case of weekly paid men in consideration of certain privileges enjoyed by railway men. railway men.
- (c) The claim that the rates and conditions laid down he claim that the rates and conditions laid down in the agreement referred to should be extended to the railways throughout Great Britain is not conceded; the Court decide that rates in centres outside the London district shall remain as determined by their decision No. 416. Certain conditions with agreement which appear to be applicable wholly or in part to the employees concerned in the railway companies and recited in the decision of the Court to be observed in substitution for the corresponding conditions set. substitution for the corresponding conditions set out in the award of the Committee on Production No. 2,773 in so far as these are applicable
- (d) The Court concedes that difference of responsibility should be recognised by a difference in rate of pay or otherwise in the case of switchboard attendants and charge hands in the case of large stations; turbine and auxiliary plant attendants in like circumstances to receive similar consideration. sideration.
- (e) The Court make no variation in the matters of holidays, promotion and higher grade working. Issued 19th May. (648)

Railway Electrical Workers: London District.—Electrical Trades Union v. Negotiating Committee of Railway General Managers. Decision—

- (a) Claim for alteration in settlement relating to men concerned to whom the Court's decision No. 542 applied not established.
- (b) In the case of employees solely engaged in electricity generating stations and sub-stations on high tension cables between generating stations and sub-stations in the London district, the rates and sub-stations in the London district, the rates to apply in accordance with agreement dated 18th January, 1921, in the electricity supply industry (Greater London area) less ½d. an hour in the case of workers paid hourly and 2s. 6d. in the case of weekly paid men in consideration of certain privileges enjoyed by railway men.
- (c) Other conditions in the agreement and recited in the Court's decision to be observed in as far as these are applicable.

Issued 19th May. (649)

#### Chemical, Explosives, Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass Trades.

CLAY INDUSTRY.—Employers' Side of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries v. trial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries v. Operatives' Side of the Committee. Decision—The wages of the workers concerned to be reduced by the amount of the last advance granted by agreement in October, 1920, viz.: Males aged 21 years and over 6s. a week; 18 years and under 21, 4s.; under 18 years, 2s. Females aged 18 years and over, 3s.; under 18 years, 1s. 6d. Issued 12th May. (643)

## Public Utility Services.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: PEMBROKE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (IRELAND).—Irish Municipal Employees' Trades Union v. Pembroke Urban District Council. Decision—The claim for overtime of the two employees of the Council concerned, in view of the circumstances of the case, is reasonably met by the proposal by the Council's representative to pay each man £50, and should be adopted. Issued 4th May. (642)

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, ETC.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Hammersmith Metropolitan Borough Council. Decision—The Civil Service scale of war bonus, known as scale 102, to be applied in the case of the Town Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health. The scale is not to apply to the Engineer and Surveyor or to the Borough Accountant; the Court approve the remuneration proposed by the Council in regard to these officers. The scale is to apply to certain other officers concerned save in the case of such as come within the category of exceptional cases in which the Court sees no reason why the decision of the Council should be interfered with. In the event of the parties being unable to agree whether a case is or is not exceptional the matter may be referred to the Court. The offices of superintendent and matron of the baths and washhouses to be regarded as joint for the purpose of applying the bonus which is to be calculated on an aggregate of the two salaries. Issued 13th May. (645)

CLERICAL, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF: GLAS-CLERICAL, TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF: GLASGOW CORPORATION.—National Association of Local Government Officers, National Amalgamated Workers' Union, National Union of Clerks v. The Corporation of the City of Glasgow. Decision—Bonus on salaries at the rates provided by the Civil Service. Arbitration Board Award No. 101, to be paid as follows, except in cases where the bonus is already in excess of the amount that would be paid, and excepting officers appointed at salaries fixed, having regard to post-war conditions or otherwise specially dealt with. In this latter category fall certain officers in the Housing Department, transferred from other departments: departments: — Men and boys: —

(a) To those of 21 years of age and upwards:

(i) If their ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 60s. a week, 24s. a week plus the equivalent of 30 per cent. of their ordinary

(ii) If their ordinary remuneration exceeds

£156 10s. a year (60s. a week), £60 a year plus 30 per cent. of ordinary remuneration.

(b) To those under 21 years of age but not under 18 years, 17s. a week plus 30 per cent. of ordinary remuneration.

(c) To those under 18 years of age, 11s. 6d. a week plus, in the case of those of 16 years of age or over, 30 per cent. of their ordinary remuneration.

Women and airls:-

- (d) To those of 18 years of age and upwards, 15s. a week to weekly wage earners and £40 a year to those on annual salaries, plus 30 per cent. of their
- ordinary remuneration.

  (e) To those under 18 years of age, 11s. 6d. a week plus, if 16 years of age and over, 30 per cent. of ordinary remuneration.

Officers provided with house, board and similar advantages in addition to salary to receive the same proportion of the bonus as determined under this decision as their present bonus bears to full bonus under the existing unless the application of this clause would be to their disadvantage.

Assistant registrars 21 years of age and over to receive as war bonus the equivalent as third grade clerks.

To take effect from 1st April, 1921, and to remain in force for not less than six months from such date.

Issued 13th May. (646)

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.—National Association of Local Government Officers, National Amalgamated Workers' Union (Municipal Section) v. Glasgow Corporation. Decision—The Court indicate the classes of employees properly to be regarded as coming under the designation of clerical, technical and administrative officers and those not falling within this category, and, thirdly, a class that is distinct from workmen on the one hand and clerical, technical and administrative officers on the other. Any technical and administrative officers on the other. Any revision of war bonus consequent on the Court's decision to operate from 1st April, 1921. Issued 17th May. (647)

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

Miscellaneous Trades.

Co-operative Employees: Edinburgh.—National Amalgated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks v. St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd. Decision—Weekly rates fixed for the numerous classes of workpeople concerned detailed in the decision. Working week for dressmakers and milliners to be 44 hours, and in the case of other workpeople 48 hours. Overtime to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half. Annual holiday, excluding statutory holidays, to consist of 12 working days; in the case of dressmakers and milliners 6 days. Payment for annual holidays and statutory holidays. Excepting dressmakers and milliners, employees to be granted after twelve months' service two weeks' full pay in the event of sickness. The decision to operate from first pay after 21st April, 1921. Issued 21st May. (650)

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

#### Building and Allied Trades.

PLUMBERS: BELFAST.—Belfast Plumbers' Society v. Belfast Master Plumbers' Association. Difference—As to a proposed reduction of 2d. per hour. Agreement—Work should be continued at the current rate of 2s. 2½d. per hour pending a settlement of the Belfast Building Trade dispute, the rate then fixed for skilled tradesmen in the building trade to become the rate for plumbers, and to operate from the 16th May, 1921. Failing a settlement of the building trade dispute by 15th June, a meeting of representatives of the parties would be called to reconsider the position. Agreed 14th May, 1921. (I.R. 600/5. I.B. 417/3)

## Mining and Quarrying.

Mining and Quarrying.

Gravel Workers, etc.: London.—National Union of General Workers v. Ham River Grit Co., Richmond. Difference—Proposed reduction of wages. Agreement—The reduction of 1d. per hour should operate until the end of October, 1921. If at any time between now and the end of October the rates of wages for the gravel workers in the Greenhithe area should be higher than those paid by the above-named firm, the higher rates should be paid; if therates paid are reduced, it is agreed that the reduction should apply also. The request for a week's holiday to receive the attention of the parties. Work to be resumed on 27th April. Agreed 26th April, 1921. (I.R. 1115)

## Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades.

Wireworkers: London.—National Brass and Metal Mechanics' Union v. Master Wireworkers' Association, London. Difference—Proposal to reduce wages. Agreement—Day time rates shall be fixed at 1s. 9d. per hour, with a datum line on the cost of living at 137. For each variation of 12 points above or below this datum line an increase or decrease of \( \frac{2}{3}d. \) per hour shall operate. The variation to become operative as from the first clear pay week following the publication of the Labour Gazette. Piecework prices shall be such as will enable a workman of average ability to earn at least 33\( \frac{1}{3} \) per cent. over his base time rates, the existing piecework earnings to be reduced by 5 per cent.; further alterations corresponding to the variations in day time rates to be made by mutual agreement. Working week to consist of 47 hours, and overtime to be paid thereafter. Day time rates guaranteed. Other working conditions fixed. Effective as from the 6th May, 1921. Agreed 6th May, 1921. (I.R. 1324)

Sawyers and Labourers: Skibberern.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Messes. Fuller, Shipbuilders, Skibbereen. Difference—Claim by the Union for advances in rates of wages. Agreement—The men were to resume work at the pre-strike rates, and the firm undertook to give their yard (which they had intended closing) a further trial. Agreed 10th May, 1921. (I.R. 600/5; I.B. 92/4)

### Clothing Trades.

Tailors, etc.: Kanturk.—Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses v. Messrs. Looney and others, Kanturk, Co. Cork. Difference—Decision of the employers to reduce the rates fixed by the Agreement of May, 1920. Agreement—The rates fixed by the Agreement of May, 1920, to continue to be paid on condition that certain alleged defects in workmanship were in future remedied. The secretary of the union undertook on behalf of the men that this should be done, and it was arranged that work should be resumed on 18th April, 1921. Agreed 16th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

(I.R. 600/4)

Drapers' Assistants: Dublin.—Irish Drapers' Assistants' Benefit and Protection Society v. Merchant Drapers' Association of Dublin (acting on behalf of the Henry Street Warehouse Co., Ltd., Dublin). Difference—Dismissal by the company of certain employees and serving of notice of dismissal on others, victimisation being alleged by the union. Agreement—That the premises should be re-opened on 26th April, 1921, and that notices of dismissal given to certain employees should be withdrawn on the understanding that the employers maintain their right to dismiss these or any other members of their staff should the state of business warrant it. The directors of the firm present at the conference undertook ex gratia to recommend to the employers that a sum equivalent to three extra weeks' wages should be paid in lieu of notice to three assistants who were proved to have suffered hardship owing to dismissal. The employers were to prove to the workers that the counting house was adequately staffed. Agreed 26th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

Boot and Shoe Repairers: Manchester.—Amalgamated

April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS: MANCHESTER.—Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers v. Manchester Master Boot Makers' Association. Difference—As to proposed reductions in the wages of boot and shoe makers and repairers. Agreement—The wages for "ground work" should be 23s. per pair. Extras should be as set out in the Agreement of the 11th October, 1920. The basic rate of wages for boot and shoe repairers should be 100 per cent. on pre-war rates, plus 5 per cent. Effective on and from 2nd May, 1921, until 1st September, 1921, from which date one month's notice for any reconsideration of this agreement might be given by either side. No further reduction of wages should be made until the "Cost of Living" index number given in the Labour Gazette has been reduced to number given in the LABOUR GAZETTE has been reduced to 100 per cent. over and above the cost of living figures of July, 1914. Agreed 4th May, 1921. (I.R. 1288)

July, 1914. Agreed 4th May, 1921. (I.R. 1288)

TAILORS AND TAILORESSES: DROGHED A.—Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses and the Drogheda United Irish Tailors' and Tailoresses' Society v. Davis, Ltd., and McQuaid and Co., both of Drogheda. Difference—As to the substitution by the employers of the Scotch log for the current Drogheda log. Agreement—Pending the completion of the deliberations of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) on the question of a National log, work should be resumed on Monday, the 23rd May, 1921, on the basis of the Drogheda log as previously worked to, the log rate to be 11d. per hour. Agreed 20th May, 1921. (I.R. 600/5; I.B. 1400)

#### Transport Trades.

Dock Labourers: Londonderry.—National Union of Dock Labourers v. Coast Lines, Ltd., Londonderry. Difference—Dispute as to the carrying of goods from ship to shore without the use of trucks. Agreement—Work to be resumed under the existing conditions, and a Joint Committee set up to draft new working rules for the loading and discharging of the Liverpool steamers at Londonderry. Agreed 29th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

#### Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Wehicle Builders.—National Union of Vehicle Builders, Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists v. United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry. Difference—Proposal to reduce wages. Agreement—A reduction in wages of 2d. per hour on all minimum rates should operate on the first full pay after the date of this agreement. A sliding scale should be adopted as from the 1st day of May, 1921, based on the cost of living as shown by the index figure in the Labour Gazette. The first reduction to take effect as from the 1st of June, based on the figures for April, at the rate of ½d. for the first 10 points below the current index figure of 141, and afterwards at the rate of ½d. for every 6½ points below 131, the second revision to take place on 1st August, based on the figure for June; the rates to be reviewed every three months after the 1st of August, 1921, based on the figures for September and December as appearing in the Labour Gazette, and the new rates to operate from 1st November and 1st February respectively. In the event of the index figure for any period showing an increase over that of the preceding period, there shall be a corresponding increase in the rate of wages calculated on the same basis as obtains in the case of a decrease. These proposals should form a national settlement. Any dispute arising as to the interpretation of this Agreement should be referred to a Joint Wages Board of employers

and employees for settlement. This Agreement should remain in force until 1st May, 1922, and any proposed amendment or alteration should be subject to two months' notice to be given prior to that date.

notice to be given prior to that date.

At the same conference it was agreed that in the establishments of affiliated employers in Scotland there should be a reduction of 2½d, per hour on all standard rates for skilled tradesmen (including coach vicemen), to operate on the first full pay after the date of this Agreement. The sliding scale should operate concurrently with the national minimum wage rate agreement, except in the case of men employed on coach work whose rate should be reduced by an extra ½d, on 1st June, 1921, and 1st February, 1922. All other clauses of Agreement dated 13th November, 1920, to remain in operation, subject to alteration to suit the reremain in operation, subject to alteration to suit the requirements of the revised wage rates. Agreed 1st April, quirements of the 1921. (I.R. 132)

UPHOLSTERERS AND POLISHERS: BELFAST.—National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association v. Belfast House Furnishers' Association. Difference—Application for a rate of 2s. 3d. per hour for upholsterers and polishers. Agreement—Work should be resumed at the pre-strike rate of 2s. per hour. Agreed 26th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

2s. per hour. Agreed 26th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

Clog Sole Workers: Hebden Bridge. —Workers' Union v. J. Maude and Son, Hebden Bridge. Difference—As to a proposed reduction in wages. Agreement—The wages of timeworkers should be reduced by 4s. 6d. per week as from the 13th May, and further by 1d. per hour as from the pay period ending 27th May, being in effect a total reduction of 8s. 5d. per week. An equivalent reduction should be made in the wages of pieceworkers. The question of the notice that should be given of any future alteration in wages was to receive further consideration (see agreement dated 1st June). Agreed 20th May, 1921. (W.A. 3215/1920)

CLOG SOLE WORKERS: HEBDEN BRIDGE.-Workers' Union CLOG SOLE WORKERS: HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Workers' Union v. J. Maude & Son, Hebden Bridge. Difference—As to the notice that should be given of future alterations in wages, in view of the agreement for the reduction in the wages of timeworkers and pieceworkers as from the pay period ending 27th May, 1921. Agreement—Twenty-eight days' notice should be given by either side before any further variation is made in the wages of the workpeople concerned. Agreed 1st June, 1921. (W.A. 3215/1920)

#### Glass, Pottery, Brick, etc. Trades.

GLAZIERS: BELFAST.—Belfast Glaziers' Society v. Belfast GLAZIERS: BELFAST.—Belfast Glaziers' Society v. Belfast Glass Merchants' Association. Difference—The employers gave notice to reduce the wages of glaziers from 2s. 3d. per hour to 2s. per hour. Agreement—The rate of wages should be the same as that paid to skilled tradesmen in the Belfast Building Trade; pending a settlement of the building trade strike, the rate should be 2s. per hour as from 15th April, 1921. If the building tradesmen's rate finally fixed is less than 2s., the men shall refund the amount in excess of that rate paid them since 13th April, 1921; if the tradesmen's rate is higher than 2s. per hour, the question of retrospective pay will be considered by a committee consisting of a representative of each of the parties. mittee consisting of a representative of each of the parties, with a neutral chairman appointed by the Ministry of Labour. Agreed 11th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

Lead Sashmakers: Belfast.—National Union of Glass Workers of the United Kingdom (Belfast Branch) v. Belfast Glass Merchants' Association. Difference—The employers gave notice that the wages of lead sashmakers would be reduced from 2s. 5d. to 2s. per hour. Agreement—The rate of wages should be the same as that paid to skilled tradesmen in the Belfast Building Trade; pending a settlement of the building trade strike, the rate of wages should be 2s. per hour as from 18th April, 1921. If the building tradesmen's rate finally fixed is less than 2s. per hour, the men will refund the amount in excess of that rate paid them since 18th April, 1921; if the tradesmen's rate is fixed at more than 2s. per hour, the men's claim for retrofixed at more than 2s, per hour, the men's claim for retrospective pay will be considered by a committee consisting of a representative of each party, with a neutral chairman appointed by the Ministry of Labour. Agreed 13th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

GLASS BEVELLERS: BELFAST.—National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association (Belfast Branch No. 46) v. Belfast Glass Merchants' Association. Difference—The employers gave notice to reduce the wages of glass bevellers from 2s. 3d. to 2s. per hour. Agreement—The rate of wages should be 2s. 1d. per hour for two months following date of resumption of work, on the expiration of that time the rate should be 2s. per hour. Agreed 14th April, 1921. (TR 600/4)

#### Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

CORN MILL WORKERS: CHARLEVILLE.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Morrissey and Cahill, Corn Millers, Charleville. Difference—Objection by the Union regarding the employment of a non-unionist in preference to a member of the union. Agreement—It was agreed that the employee in question should become a member of the union, and on this understanding the Union withdrew its opposition. Agreed 2nd April, 1921, (I,R. 600/4)

CARPENTERS, ETC.: MALLOW.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. J. & R. Webb, Ltd., Corn Merchants and Millers, Mallow. Difference—Application for a rate of 2s. per hour for six carpenters and a fitter employed in the firm's saw-mill. Agreement—The carpenters should receive a wage of 1s. 9d. per hour for a 47-hour week with a lump sum of £1 per man in settlement of their claim for retrospective payment. No change should be made in the wages of the fitter who was in receipt of perquisites which brought the value of his remuneration to over 2s. per hour Agreed 22nd April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4) per hour. Agreed 22nd April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

LABOURERS, ETC.: DUBLIN.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. J. B. Ferguson & Sons and Brown and Gilmore, Corn Merchants and Millers, Dublin. Difference— Application for an increase of 15s. per week on the present rate of 55s. per week. Agreement—Owing to the present uncertain conditions of trade the employers feel unable to grant any increase in wages and they desire to intimate that it will be necessary to review existing rates in the coming summer. In order to satisfy the men's demand, coming summer. In order to satisfy the men's definand, however, they are prepared to pay a bonus to each man at the rate of 5s. per week as from 1st January, 1921. This bonus applies to labourers and to the engine driver, but not to firemen. It will not affect overtime rates. Agreed 22nd April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

#### Leather Trades.

LEATHER WORKERS: DUBLIN.—Irish Clerical and Allied Workers' Union v. Long & Co. (Dublin), Ltd., Wholesale Leather Merchants and Boot Factors. Difference—Applica-Leather Merchants and Boot Factors. Difference—Application for increased wages, reinstatement of certain dismissed employees, and the withdrawal of notices of dismissal in other cases. Agreement—Increases ranging from 2s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week were granted, the increases to be retrospective to 1st March, 1921. Notice of dismissal in one case was suspended for three months, and the parties agreed to consider, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour, the advisability of adopting a "short-time" scheme with a view to obviating further dismissals and re-employing those employees dismissed owing to the slump in the firm's trade. Agreed 26th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

#### Public Utility Services.

Croydon Corporation (Electricity Committee). Difference—Concerning the application of the agreement of the District Council No. 10, Greater London Area. Agreement—It was decided to abide by the agreement and to help the continuance of such machinery as Whitley Councils. It was agreed to accept the ruling, of the National Council that Croydon was in No. 10 Area and to lodge an appeal, under Clause 17 of the agreement, regarding wages. Agreed 2nd May, 1921. (I.R. 146/41)

PLUMBERS: DARWEN.—Operative Plumbers' Society v. Darwen Corporation. Difference—Concerning the employment of handymen on water services and on the fitting of gas stoves and wash boilers. Agreement—All new water services beyond stop taps to be fixed in future by bona fide journeymen plumbers employed either by the Water Works. journeymen plumbers employed either by the Water Works Department direct or by private master plumbers. An exception was made in the case of a certain handyman who, on ceasing to be employed by the Corporation, should be replaced by a journeyman plumber. This agreement applies to repairs to separate services but not to common service pipes. Two handymen engaged on fixing and repairing gas stoves to be retained, but to be replaced by plumbers on ceasing to be employed by the Corporation. Certain other work allocated. Agreed 5th May, 1921. (I.R. 4479)

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

Miscellaneous Trades.

Hide, Etc., Workers: Dublin.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Dublin Hide, Skin and Wool Merchants. Difference—Decision of the employers to reduce the wages of their employees by 7s. per week. Agreement—It was agreed that notices of reduction of wages should be withdrawn on the understanding that a joint conference of the parties under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour would be held during the week ending 9th April. A conference of the parties was held on the 5th April, as the result of which no reduction in wages is being made for the present. Agreed 5th April, 1921. (I.R. 600/4)

Agreed 5th April, 1521. (I.R. 5074)

BASKET MAKERS: LONDON.—London Union of Journeymen Basket Makers v. London Cane and Willow Workers' Employers' Association. Difference—Proposal to reduce the bonus by 25 per cent. Agreement—The men decided to return to work on 2nd May at the reduced rates, but only under protest. Agreed 27th April, 1921. (I.R. 657/3)

Sensitized Material Workers (Women): Newcastle-on-Tyne.—National Union of General Workers (Women's Section) v. Mawson Co.; Ltd., Manufacturers of Sensitized Materials, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Difference—Proposal to reduce wages by 15 per cent. on a 44-hour week or 10 per cent. with a 48-hour week. Agreement—It was agreed to continue to pay the same weekly wages as had been paid for a week of 44 hours, but as from 28th May the working week should consist of 48 hours. Agreed 26th May, 1921, (I.R, 1432)

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

June, 1921.

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

#### Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister has made an Order dated 29th April, 1921,

The Minister has made an Order dated 29th April, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and general minimum piece-rates as fixed and as varied by the Trade Board for male and female workers, and has specified 6th May, 1921, as the date from which they become effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied are 8d. per hour for female workers other than learners, with lower rates for female learners, and 1s. 8d. per hour for Special or Measure Cutters, or Pattern Cutters or Pattern Takers of not less than 5 years' experience after the age of 19; 1s. 6d. per hour for male workers of 22 years of age and over employed in Cutting; and 1s. 1½d. per hour for male workers (other than Cutters) of 22 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger male workers. General minimum timerates have been fixed for Male Apprentice Cutters ranging from 10s. 6d. per week for workers under 15 to 55s. per week of 48 hours for workers of 22 years of age and over.

The piece-work basis time-rates now effective are 9d. per hour for female workers and 1s. 8d. per hour for Male

hour for female workers and 1s. 8d. per hour for Male Cutters (other than Special or Measure Cutters) of 22 years of age and over with not less than 5 years' experience in

The general minimum piece-rates for female homeworkers have also been varied.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister has made an Order dated 9th May, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates as varied and fixed for female workers of 20 basis time-rates as varied and fixed for female workers of 20 years of age and over with not less than 4 years' experience in any branch of the trade and employed in certain specified operations, and he has specified 1st June, 1921, as the date from which the rates become effective. The general minimum time-rates thus made effective are 11½d. per hour for workers employed (i) in areas administered by Rural District Councils, and (ii) in areas administered by Urban District Councils or other Local Authorities and having a population not exceeding 2,000 as returned at the last census, and 1s, per hour for workers in other areas. last census, and 1s. per hour for workers in other areas. The corresponding piece-work basis time-rates are 1s. 04d. and 1s. 1d. per hour respectively.

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

The Minister has made an Order dated 17th May, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers as varied by the Trade Board and has specified 23rd May, 1921, as the date from which these rates become effective.

The general minimum time rates for male weakers are the general minimum time rates for male weakers.

as varied by the Trade Board and has specified 20rd May, 1921, as the date from which these rates become effective.

The general minimum time-rates for male workers now effective under this Order range from 1s. 7\frac{3}{2}d. to 2s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. per hour in the case of Measure Cutters, Cutters, Knife Cutters or Knifemen, Fitters-up, Tailors, Pressers, Machinists, and Passers, the highest rates (2s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. and 2s. 0\frac{1}{4}d. per hour, respectively) being payable to Measure Cutters and to Cutters (other than Measure Cutters) or Knife Cutters or Knifemen in the London district. For Under-Pressers and Plain Machinists the rate is 1s. 5\frac{1}{4}d. per hour; for Warchousemen of 22 years of age and over from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5d. per hour according to age and over from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per hour according to age and experience. Porters of 22 years of age and over are to receive 1s. 3d. per hour and all male workers of 22 years of age and over, other than those of the classes specified above, 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. per hour, with lower rates for workers under that age. The piece-work basis time-rates for male workers of the above specified classes are 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour higher than the corresponding general minimum time-rates; for all other male workers the piece-work basis time-rate as varied is 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. per hour.

For female workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and For female workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up the general minimum time-rate as varied is 10d. per hour for workers under 19, 10½d. per hour for workers between 19 and 20, and 11d. per hour for workers of 20 years of age and over; and for other female workers (other than learners) the general minimum time-rate is 10d. per hour and the piece-work basis time-rate is 11d. per hour. Correspondingly lower general minimum time-rates are payable to learners in both cases.

#### Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Minister has made an Order dated 17th May, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers as varied by the Trade Board and has specified 23rd May, 1921, as the date from which these rates become effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied for male workers range from 1s.  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2s. per hour for Passers, Machinists, Pressers, Tailors, Fitters-up, Knife-cutters or Knifemen, Cutters (other than Measure Cutters or Knifecutters or Knifemen) and Measure Cutters; for Under-Pressers and Plain Machinists the rate is 1s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; for Warehousemen of 22 years of age and over, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per hour according to age and experience. For male porters of 22 years of age and over the general minimum time-rate as varied is 1s. 3d. per hour, and for all other male workers of 22 years of age and over the rate is 1s.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour with lower rates for nour, and for all other male workers of 22 years of age and over the rate is 1s.  $4\frac{1}{4}d$ . per hour with lower rates for younger workers. The piece-work basis time-rates as varied for the special classes of male workers specified above are in each case  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour higher than the corresponding general minimum time-rates, and the piecework basis time-rate for all other male workers is 1s.  $5\frac{3}{4}d$ .

For female workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and For female workers employed as Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up, the general minimum time-rate as varied is 10d. per hour for workers under 19, 10½d, per hour for workers between 19 and 20, and 11d, per hour for workers of 20 years of age and over; and for other female workers (other than learners) the general minimum time-rate is 10d, per hour and the piece-work basis time-rate is 11d, per hour. The general minimum time-rates for female learners are correspondingly lower.

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

The Minister has made an Order dated 17th May, 1921, confirming a general minimum time-rate, a piece-work basis time-rate and overtime rates fixed by the Trade Board for female workers employed in the retail branch of the trade in areas other than the areas of the County Boroughs of the Cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Londonderry, and has specified 23rd May, 1921, as the date from which these rates become effective.

The rates fixed are for female workers (excluding learners)

and homeworkers who have not attained the age of 22 or who having attained the age of 22 have not had three years' experience after learnership in the trade.

The general minimum time-rate fixed is 8d. per hour and the piece-work basis time-rate 9d. per hour.

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

The Minister has made an Order dated 9th May, 1921, confirming overtime rates for male and female workers as varied by the Board and has specified 16th May as the date from which these rates become effective.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board have

declared the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 48 in any week, 9 on any week-day other than Saturday and 5 on Saturday; all time worked on Sundays and customary public and statutory holidays being regarded as

#### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Ireland).

The Minister has made an Order dated 26th May, 1921, effective from 6th June, 1921, confirming additional general minimum piece-rates as fixed by the Board for male and female workers and the cancellation of minimum rates of wages previously operative in so far as they apply to the following classes of workers:—

- (a) Male workers undergoing a course of training in the trade under an approved scheme of the Industrial Training Branch of the Ministry of Labour
- (b) Male workers completing a period of apprenticeship in the trade, interrupted by service in His Majesty's Forces, under an Interrupted Apprenticeship scheme of the Ministry of Labour.
- (c) Male and female workers engaged in retail establishments who are employed, wholly or mainly, in retailing leather footwear or in receiving, delivering, marking in or marking out such goods for repair

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

The Minister has made an Order dated 27th May, 1921, The Minister has made an Order dated 27th May, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, guaranteed time-rates for piece-workers, and overtime rates as varied by the Trade Board for female workers other than those employed within the administrative county of Cornwall and the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and has specified 30th May, 1921, as the date from which these rates become effective.

The general minimum time-rates for female workers specially employed for emergency work or whose employ-

The general minimum time-rates for remate workers specially employed for emergency work or whose employment is of a casual nature are 8d. per hour for workers under 18 and 8½d. per hour for workers of 18 and over, and the piece-work basis time-rate for such workers is 10d. per hour. For all other female workers the general minimum time-rates as varied range from 3½d. per hour for workers under 15 to 8d. per hour for workers of 18 and

WHEREAS by the Unemployment Insurance Act, the Minister of Labour is empowered to make Regulations for prescribing the manner in which claims for Unemployment Benefit may be made.

And Whereas the Minister of Labour has made the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) Regulations, 1920, (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Regulations), for regulating the manner in which such claims are to be made.

And Whereas it is desirable to amend the said Principal

Now Therefore the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the said Act and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations for amending the said Principal Regulations.

1. In Part II of the Principal Regulations, after proviso (c) to paragraph (1) of Regulation 4, of the said Principal Regulations, there shall be inserted as an additional proviso the words following:—

"(d) Where in the opinion of the Minister an "exceptional amount of unemployment exists "either generally or in any particular district, "and it is expedient that all or any specified "class of insured contributors should be excused "from personal attendance and signature of the "Register on any days on which they would "under these Regulations have been liable to "attendand sign the Register, an insured con-"under these Regulations have been hable to "attend and sign the Register, an insured con"tributor shall, if he complies with such con"ditions (if any) as may be imposed by the 
"Minister, be excused either from personal 
"attendance or from signing the Register or 
"from both as the Minister may direct, and 
"shall not be disqualified from receipt of benefit 
"by reason only of the fact that he has not 
"so attended or signed as the case may be."

2. Where by these Regulations any words are directed to be inserted in the Principal Regulations, copies of the Principal Regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after these Regulations come into force may be printed with the words inserted as these

Regulations require, and the Principal Regulations shall be construed as if they had at the time these Regulations came into force been made with such additions.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Benefit) (Amendment) Regulations, 1921.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this twenty-seventh day of May, 1921.

J. E. MASTERTON SMITH Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE MINISTER.

NOTICE is hereby given of decisions given by the Minister of Labour upon questions submitted to him for determination under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act,

A.—The Minister has decided that contributions ARE payable in respect of persons employed:—

As carter and team labourer upon general carting work

in connection with a private estate and mansion house. (S.D.U. 220.)

house. (S.D.U. 220.)
By a farmer's auction mart company to pen and drive cattle on sale days and to clean the auction mart on other days. (S.D.U. 249.)
As superintendent at a home for working boys, who, as such, places the boys in work, receives their wages, caters for the home and pays household accounts, conducts the necessary correspondence and supervises the cleaning of the said home. (S.D.U. 252.)

-The Minister has decided that contributions are NOT

By the trustees of a private estate to plant trees in the woodlands, to tend the said trees when planted, and to trim hedges and boundary fences on the said estate. (S.D.U. 237.)

As a private servant by a land owner in the care and management of a gas installation for the sale nurross.

As a private servant by a land owner in the care and management of a gas installation for the sole purpose of heating and lighting the mansion house, stables, and domestic offices. (S.D.U. 242.)

As matron at a home for working boys, who, as such, is responsible for the supervision of, and does the catering and cleaning in, the said home. (S.D.U. 252a.)

\* These Regulations although statutory are provisional only. Permanent Regulations will be made later.

## tion has been made, the rates operative being those set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order dated 2nd November, 1920. [See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL. The following Trade Boards have issued Notices of Proposal to fix and/or vary minimum rates of wages as

over, the piece-work basis time-rate for these workers being 9½d. per hour. The guaranteed time-rates (as varied) for

15 to 7d. per hour for workers and per hour for workers under 15 to 7d. per hour for workers of 18 and over.

For female workers in the Administrative County of Cornwall and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands no varia-

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

The Board, having withdrawn their Notice dated 9th April, 1921, have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 13th May, 1921, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

The variations in the general minimum time-rates proposed by the Board consist of reductions of 12½ per cent. on the rates at present in operation, to be operative during a period of four months from the date from which the rate is to become effective, and reductions of 20 per cent. on the present rates to become operative after that

The Board have also issued a Notice of Proposal dated 13th May, 1921, to vary the general minimum piece-rates for female workers employed on Hessian Weaving in the same manner as indicated above for general minimum time-rates, and have withdrawn their Notice relative to piece-rates for this class of workers dated 9th April, 1921.

#### Lace Finishing Trade Board.

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister of Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal dated 3rd June, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rate for workers other than learners from 7½d. to 7d. per hour and to vary the general minimum piece-rates at present effective by removing the 8½ per cent. addition to the rates made in the last variation of these rates.

#### Button-Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 23rd May, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates, piecework basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers other than homeworkers.

The proposed general minimum time-rates per hour are:

| Male workers employed in Stamping, Burnishing, (1) Male workers employed in Stamping, Burnishing, Spinning, Dipping, Staining, Sawing, Turning or Cutting (other than Cutting on Wet Lathes) of 21 years of age and over (a) with not less than 2 years' experience in one or more of these operations, 1s. 3\frac{3}{4}d.; (b) with not less than 1 but less than 2 years' experience in one or more of these operations, 1s. 3d.; (c) with less than 1 year's experience in one or more of these operations, 1s. 2d. (2) All other male workers of 21 years of age and over, 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. (3) Female workers of 18 years of age and over, 7\frac{1}{2}d., with lower rates for vounger workers in each case.

lower rates for younger workers in each case.

The proposed piece-work basis time-rate per hour for those workers referred to in section (1) of the preceding paragraph is 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., and for female workers other than meworkers, 83d.

For the purpose of the overtime rates the Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work in the trade to be 48 in any week and 5 on Saturday, all hours worked Sundays and on customary public and statutory holidays being regarded as overtime

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

The Board have (with the consent of the Minister Labour) issued a Notice of Proposal, dated 25th May, 1921, to fix and/or vary general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female apprentices in the Cigar section of the

The proposed general minimum time-rates are those for workers of the same age and sex set out in the Schedule to the Minister's Order, dated 14th July, 1920. [See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920, page 463.]

The overtime rates proposed are to be calculated in the same manner as those at present in operation for male

and female workers.

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

The Board have issued a Notice of Proposal dated 1st June, 1921, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for female learners employed in the trade other than in the Retail Branch. The proposed variations are reductions in the rates for learners commencing at 14 and under 15 and for learners commencing at 15 and under

16 during the first four six-monthly periods of employment

in the trade. Similar reductions are also proposed in the rates for learners commencing at 16 years of age and over, such learners now forming one group instead of two groups (16 and under 21 and 21 and over) as hitherto.

Further particulars regarding these minimum rates of wages proposed or fixed and varied by Trade Boards may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 7-11, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade Boards.

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

#### INSPECTORS OF MINES.

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

One Junior Inspector of Mines in Scotland.
Two Junior Inspectors of Mines in Yorkshire and
North Midland Division.
One Junior Inspector of Mines in South Wales.
One Junior Inspector of Mines in the Midland and

Southern Division.

One Sub-Inspector of (Coal) Mines in Scotland.

One Sub-Inspector of (Coal) Mines in the York and

North Midland Division.

One Sub-Inspector of (Coal) Mines in the Midland and

Southern Division. Full particulars of these posts, together with details of the qualifications required and the revised scales of pay can be obtained on application to the Under-Secretary for Mines, Mines Department, 46, Victoria Street, London,

## MINING INDUSTRY ACT, 1920.

Appointment of Advisory Committee for the Metalliferous Mining Industry.

The Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, Secretary for Mines, announces that in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, he has appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the Advisory Committee for the Metalliferous Mining Industry:—

Sir Cecil Lindsay Budd, Cha	airman.
BrigGeneral G. M. Jackson. Mr. Myles Kennedy, J.P Mr. S. J. Lloyd, J.P	presentatives of owners f Iron Ore Mines and quarries.
Mr. William Lewney, J.P Mr. Will Sherwood	presentatives of workers n or about Iron Ore lines and Quarries.
$Mr. R. Arthur Thomas {Rep T$	presenting owners of in Mines.
Mr. Joseph Harris { Rep	presenting workers in about Tin Mines.
Rep	presenting owners of lead and Zinc Mines.
Mr. James Wignall, M.P $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Rep} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{M} \end{matrix} \right.$	presenting workers in about Lead and Zinc lines.
Mr. Thomas Falcon Mr. Fredk. H. Hatch, Ph.D., O.B.E Mr. Frank Merricks. C.B.E.	ning Engineers.

Economic Geologists.

Mr. T. C. F. Hall ... ... Prof. Henry Louis, D.Sc. ... Dr. James Malcolm Maclaren { Representing the Iron and Steel Industry. Mr. J. J. Burton ... Sir Kenneth Weldon Goadby, Representing Medical

Mr. F. C. Starling, of the Mines Department, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

Arrangements are being made to hold the first meeting of the Committee as soon as the present emergency in connection with the coal mining industry is past.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MAY.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished as Od., Cmd., H.L., H.C. or S.O publication) may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from R.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.O.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 31, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Caradif; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 118, Grafton Street Dublin.]

Dock Labour.—Copy of eleventh annual report of the Port of London Authority for the year ended 31st March, 1920. [H.C. 195: price 4d.]

Education.—Report of the committee of Council on education in Scotland, 1920-1921. [Cmd. 1266: price 4d.]

Ex-Service Men.—Ex-Service men employed in government offices on 1st April, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1288: price 1d.]

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Staffs employed in government departments on 1st March, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1289: price 1d.] and on 1st April, 1921. [Cmd. 1290: price 1d.]

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. With memorandum by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Treasury. [H.C. 41: price 9d.] (2) Memorandum on present and prewar expenditure with particulars of government staffs at certain dates. Treasury. [Cmd. 1304: price 2d.] (3) Copy of Treasury circular, dated 13th May, 1921, relative to securing a large reduction in the estimates for the financial year 1922-23. Treasury. [Cmd. 1309: price 1d.] (4) Account of public income and expenditure in the year ended the 31st March, 1921. Treasury. [H.C. 90: price 1d.] price 1d.7

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—Report of the Departmental Committee on approved societies administratio allowance. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1291: price 3d.]

Profiteering.—Reports of Committee of Investigation. Board of Trade. (1) Iron and steel products. [Cmd. 1268: price 2d.] (2) Standard boot and shoe scheme. Second Report. [Cmd. 1269: price 1d.] (3) Brushes and brooms. [Cmd. 1275: price 2d.] (4) Final report on an investigation into the cost of milk production, from 1st October,

1919, to 30th September, 1920. Agricultural Costings Committee. [Cmd. 1305: price 3d.]
STATISTICS.—Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1905 to 1919. Board of Trade, Statistical Department. [Cmd. 1246: price

hours in the United Kingdom at 31st December, 1920.
Ministry of Labour. [Cmd. 1253: price 2s. 6d.] See page 285.

Welfare. - Memorandum of the government actuary on the Washington draft convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1293: price 1d.]

Health. [Cmd. 1293: price ld.]

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN—REPORTS, ETC.—(1) British Honduras. Report No. 1070 for 1919. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-13: price ld.] (2) East Africa. Correspondence regarding the position of Indian in. [Cmd. 1311: price 2d.] (3) Gold Coast. Report No. 1066 for 1919. Colonial Office. March, 1921. [Cmd. 1103-9: price 6d.] (4) Hong Kong. Report No. 1071 for 1919. Colonial Office. April, 1921. [Cmd. 1105-14: price 2d.] (5) Russia. Report (political and economic) of the Committee to collect information on Russia. Foreign Office. [Cmd. 1240: price 2s.] See page 285. (6) Tanganyika Territory. Question of the settlement of Indian agriculturists in. [Cmd. 1312: price 1d.]

#### BRITISH DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

CANADA.—(1) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1921. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.] (2) The Labour Gazette. April, 1921. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during 1920, accidents to women in industry, etc. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey.] (3) Juvenile Immigration, 1919-20. Report of the chief inspector of British immigrant children and receiving homes. Department of Immigration and Colonisation. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey, 1921.] (4) Report of the Department of Labour for the year ending March, 1920.

Report of the Director of Coal Operations, employment services, technical instruction, wages and arbitration, etc. [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey, 1921.] (5) Report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Canada, December, 1920. Details of treatment, training and afterare: members of the Imperial Forces in Canada; etc [Ottawa: Thomas Mulvey, 1921.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1920. Ch. 105. An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916. Ch. 77; 1918. Ch. 102; 1919. Ch. 93. [Victoria: W. H. Cullen. 1920.]

Manitoba.—(1) An Act to amend the Industrial Conditions Act. Ch. 57. Assented to March 27th, 1920. (2) Regulations of the Minimum Wage Board. Regulations for dressmaking, fur trade, millinery, offices, hotels, restaurants and places of amusement. (Appeared in the Manitoba Casatte in 1910). Gazette in 1919.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920. Act No. 41, 1920. [Sydney: 31st December, 1920.] (2) Report on the operations of the Department of Labour and Industry during the year 1919. (Including the 23rd Series of annual reports of Inspectors under the Factories and Shop Acts, 1912.) Industrial Gazette. Special Supplement. January, 1921. (3) Compendium of awards and industrial agreements in force 31st December, 1920. Adult time workers. Industrial Gazette. Special Supplement. February, 1921. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick.] (4) The New South Wales Industrial Gazette. 28th February and 31st March, 1921. Prices and price-fixing; workmen's compensation; industrial awards; etc. Department of Labour and Industry. (5) The Industrial Arbitration Reports. New South Wales, 1921. Vol. XIX, Part 3, 1920. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, 1921. Government Printer.]

QUEENSLAND.—State Government Insurance of Queensland Official Journal, March, 1921. [Brisbane: A. J. Cum-

South Australia.—Wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of persons employed in the industry of banking as carried on by trading banks in the State of South Australia. Industrial Court 1921. No. 13.

Western Australia.—Statistical Register for the year 1919-20 and previous years. Part VI. Industrial establishments (exclusive of mines, for which see Part VII). Government Statistician. [Perth': F. M. Simpson.]

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TASMANIA. - Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1920. [Tasmania: John Vail.]

Egypt.—Labour Conciliation Board. 5th Report. October-December, 1920. [Alexandria: A. Serafini, 1921.] India .- (1) The Washington Labour Conference official correspondence. Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour.
No. 10. Indicates the action taken in India on the
Washington Conventions up to February, 1921. [Calcutta:
Superintendent Government Printing. February, 1921.]
(2) Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of (2) Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar (raw), salt, etc., in India and districts for the fortnight ending (a) 15th February, 1921. (b) 28th February, 1921. Department of Statistics. (3) Monthly Statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills. January, 1921. Department of Statistics. (4) Special Wheat Forecast, 1920-21. April 20th, 1921. Department of Statistics. (5) Supplementary Memorandum on the wheat crop of 1920-1. (a) For the period ending 31st March. (b) For the period ending 30th April. Department of Statistics. (6) Supplementary Memorandum on the sesamum (til or jinjil) crop of 1920-1. Department of Statistics. [Calcutta: April 20th, 1921.]

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—(1) Journal of Industries, March-April, 1921. South African Industries; the labour item in gold production costs; employee representation; etc. Department of Mines and Industries. [Pretoria: Government Printing and Stationery Office.] (2) Interim Report of the Unemployment Commission. March 1921. Recommends that the Interim Report of the Low Grade Mines Commission of 1919 should be carried out, and that local industries should be fostered. [Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—(1) International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics. (a) April, 1921. Part II. Production. Part III. Trade and Stocks. (b) May, 1921. Part I. Prices. International Institute of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. [Rome: Alfredo Ruggeri.] (2) International Labour Office. Official Bulletin. (a) 20th April, 1921. Vol. III. No. 15. Persons nominated to form a panel for Commission of enquiry; ratification of Washington Draft Conventions, and consequent labour legislation up to 14th April, 1921. (b) 27th April, 1921. Vol. III., No. 16. Interpretation of the decisions of the International Labour Con-

ference, etc. (c) 4th May, 1921. Vol. III. No. 17. Seventh session of the governing body of the International Labour Office, etc. [Geneva.] (3) International Labour Office, Studies and Reports. (a) Reform of the Supreme Council of Labour (Consiglio Superiore del Lavoro) in Italy. Series B. No. 9. (b) The Compulsory Employment of Disabled Men. Series E. No. 2. Extent and difficulty of the problem of employment of disabled men; measures taken in United Kingdom, Germany, Austria and France. (c) Regulation of Labour in Agriculture in France. Series K. No. 6. Minutes of a Commission appointed on 10th June, 1919, to consider the limitation and regulation of labour in agriculture. [Geneva.] (4) International Labour office. International Labour Review. February, 1921. Industrial hygiene, industrial tuberculosis, health of the British population; the Economic Labour Council in France; the German Works Councils Act; attendance of workers in Moscow factories, etc. [Geneva.]

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Austria. — Amtliche Nachrichten des oesterreichischen Bundes-Ministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung, 1st May, 1921. Department for Social Administration, Insurance,

Belgium.—(1) La situation des industries belges en décembre, 1920. Report on Belgian industries in December, 1920. Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies. [Brussels.] (2) Revue du travail, May, 1921. Unemployment in March (in mining), employment exchanges in April, work of national industrial commissions, labour disputes in 1920, retail prices in April. Ministry of Industry and Labour Supplies. [Brussels.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—(1) Bulletin de statistique de la Répub-Ozendo-Slovakia.—(1) Buttetin de statistique de la Republique Tchécoslovaque, May, 1921. National Statistical Office. [Prague.] (2) Rapports de l'office de statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque. No. 3, 1921. Report of the Statistical Office. [Prague.] (3) Socialni Revue, Feb., 1921. Journal of Czecho-Slovakian Ministry for Social Affairs. [Prague.]

Affairs. [Prague.]

Denmark.—(1) Statistiske Efterretninger, 29th April, 7th, 21st May, 1921. Unemployment during March, 1921, wages in fourth quarter of 1920, retail prices and unemployment in April. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen.] (2) Danmarks civile og kriminelle Retspleje i aarene 1911-15. Statistics of judicial proceedings, 1911-15. Statistical Office. [Copenhagen.] (3) Social Forsorg. April 1921. Unemployment in December, 1920, and January, February and March, 1921; work of employment exchanges. Unemployment Council, Workmen's Council, etc. [Hellerup.] etc. [Hellerup.]

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France.—(1) Compte-rendu des Traveaux au cours de l'année 1920. Central Commission on cost of living, report for 1920. General Statistical Department. [Paris.] (2) Statistique agricole. 1920. Agricultural Statistics of Alsace and Lorraine, 1920. Statistical Office. [Strassbourg.] (3) Compte-rendus statistiques. Nos. 10 and 12, 1921. Persons employed and output in coal mining, August to December, 1920, in Alsace and Lorraine. Statistical Office. [Strassbourg.] (4) Projet de loi sur les assurances sociales. (Government) Bill on re-organisation of social insurance (sickness, old age, death, maternity, etc.). Chamber of Deputies. Session, 1921. [Paris.] (5) Journal Officiel (daily). Issues from 27th April to 28th May (inclusive). France.—(1) Compte-rendu des Traveaux au cours de May (inclusive).

GERMANY.—(1) Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, 30th April and 15th May, 1921. Employment in March and in middle of May, unemployment and out-of-work donation, Bill on re-organisation of employment exchanges, recent collective agreements; problem of labour supply in agriculture, wages as factor in building costs, notices relating to collective agreements statistics of employment exchanges on 4th May, comparative cost of living in German towns. Ministry of Labour.

[Berlin.] (2) Deutscher Reichsanzeiger (daily). Issues from 27th April to 28th May (inclusive).

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(2) Bollettino del lavoro e della previdenza sociale, February, 1921. Changes in wages and hours of labour, employers' organisations and trade unions, recent collective employers' organisations and trade unions, recent collective labour agreements, insurance against unemployment, old age, etc., recent labour legislation (including Bills). Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (3) Bollettino ufficiale del ministero per il lavoro e la previdenza sociale, 1st and 16th May, 1921. Recent decrees relating to social insurance. Journal of the Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. [Rome.] (4) Bollettino del lavoro. March, 1921. Journal of the Provincial Office of Labour of Veneto.

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Mexico.—Gaceta mensual del departamento del trabajo.

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November, 1920. Ministry of Industry, Commerce and November, 1920. M. Labour. [Mexico.]

Labour. [Mexico.]

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16-18, 1921. Norwegian Gazette of Laws. [Christiania.]
(3) Sociale Meddelelser. Nos. 5, 1921. Retail prices in
April and cost of living in March, statistics of labour
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Department for Social Affairs. [Christiania.]

Spain.—Boletin del instituto de reformas sociales. March and April, 1921. Labour disputes in January, retail prices of food and other necessaries in Spanish towns in February and March, labour disputes in February. Institute of Social Reforms. [Madrid.]

Sweden.—(1) Sociala meddelanden, No. 5, 1921. Trade union unemployment in February, employment exchange operations in March, rise in cost of living in Scandinavian countries, retail prices up to March, 1921. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm.] (2) Sveriges officiella

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SWITZERLAND.—(1) Der schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt.
20th April, 12th and 26th May, 1921. Central Employment Exchange. [Berne.] (2) Feuille fédérale et recueil des lois suisses. (Weekly) Issues from 20th April to 18th May (inclusive). (3) Eidgenössisches Arbeitsamt: Monats-Bericht. April, 1921. Monthly report on unemployment. [Berne.] (4) Preisbericht, No. 8, 1921. Retail prices of food and other necessaries in 32 centres on 30th April. Federal Statistical Bureau. [Berne.]

URUGUAY.—Cronica de la oficina nacional del trabajo, March, 1921. National Labour Office. [Montevideo.]

March, 1921. National Labour Office. [Montevideo.]

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—Massachusetts.—Massachusetts Industrial Review.
No. 4, March, 1921. Labour disputes; employment; employees' magazines published in Massachusetts. Department of Labour and Industries, Division of Statistics.
—Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin Labour Market in March, 1921. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Statistical Department.

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

#### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1921.

#### ADMIRALTY

ADMIRALTY

(CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

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Sheffield.—Steel, Sectional Material: Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Shelton Iron, Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Steel Wire Rope: Allan, Whyte & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; W. B. Brown & Co. (Bankhall), Ltd., Liverpool; Caledonian Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Airdrie; W. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Crawhall & Sons, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland; Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; E. Ellis & Co., Itd., London, E.; Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland; W. J. Glover & Co., St. Helens; Haggie Bros., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; R. S. Newall & Son, Ltd., Liverpool; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; T. & W. Smith, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Wire Hawsers: Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland.—Steel Wire Line and Strand: Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool.—Tallow: T. S. Harris & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; L. & J. MacLellan, Glasgow.—Tape: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Leek; J. & N. Phillips, Stoke-on-Trent.—Twines (various): Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Port Glasgov & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Twist Drills: J. Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Co., Itd., Sheffield.—Wire: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Cannock, Staffs.; Bruntons, Ltd., Musselburgh; J. Rigby & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; F. Smith & Co., Manchester; J. Shipman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gauges: Dewrance & Co., London, S.E. Sheffield .- Steel, Sectional Material: Port Talbot Steel Co.,

#### ADMIRALTY

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

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WAR OFFICE.

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#### AIR MINISTRY.

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Cable Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Electric Wiring: T.
Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines: Ricardo &
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Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Flagstaffs: Piggott
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Motors and Starters: British Electric Construction Co.,
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Buildings: J. Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; J.
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Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.—Testing Engine: E.L.S. Engine
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Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Outer Covers and Inner Tubes:
Beldam Tyre Co. (1920), Ltd., Brentford. Inner Tubes: North
British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—Wheels, etc.: The
Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd., London, W.—Wheels, etc.: The

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#### HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

Bacon: J. Adamson & Co., London, E.C.—Bins: Estler Bros., London, E.—Biscuits: Huntley & Palmer, Reading.—Boiler, Engine: Plenty & Son, Newbury.—Brushes: J. Mason & Sons, London, W.—Buttons: New Pegamoid, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cambric: A. Stockwell & Co., Manchester.—Canvas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Carbon Pellets: Peel-Conner Telephone Works, London, W.C.—Cloth, Tracing: The Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester. Compressor, Air: Alley & Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Covers, Rick: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Cycle Parts: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Elements, Carsak: Siemens Bros. & Co., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., London, W.C.—Engine Spares: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Fans, Ceiling: Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Fittings, Electric: J. Stone & Co., London, S.E.—Gear Cutter: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Generating Sets: J. Birch & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Laurence Scott & Co., Norwich.—Generator and Spares: Lancachire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Helmets: P. Ayers & Co., London, S.W.; Barrow, Bacon: J. Adamson & Co., London, E.C.-Bins: Estler

Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Iron, Scrap: T. W. Ward, Ltd., London, E.C.—Jelly: E. Lazenby & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Joists: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.—Jugs: Holt & Willets, London, E.C.—Lathe: Noble & Lund, Felling-on-Tyne.—Lubricant, Drilling: Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight.—Machines: A. Ransome & Co., Newark-on-Trênt; Furnival & Co., Stockport; Butler Machine Tool Co., Halifax; Tinson, Bullock & Barber, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Glover & Co., Manchester; Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Machinery Parts: J. Haigh & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Materials for Sleepers: Halls Barton Ropery Co., Hull.—Materials for Log Ropeway: Allan, Whyte & Co., Glasgow.—Motor Car: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.—Oil, Linseed: Prices Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint: N. G. Fenner & H. B. Alder & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—Pipes: James Russell & Sons, Ltd., Wednesbury; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Reaper, etc.: Ruston & Hornsby, Lincoln.—Soups: E. Lazenby & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Spares for Trollies: Drewery Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Spares for Wagons: The "Sentinel" Wagon Works (1920), Ltd., London, W.C.—Tapicca: J. Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Wolverhampton.—Switchboard: Relay Auto Telephone Co., Ltd., London, E.—Thread, Linen: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Tubes, I.R.: W. & A. Bates, Ltd., Leicester; Industrial Rubber Products, Ltd., London, W.; Werneth Rubber Works, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent: Beldam Tyre Co. (1920), Ltd., Brentford; G. Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tyres: Henley's Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tyres, Steel: H. Bessemer & Co., Sheffield.—Wagons, Steam: The "Sentinel" Wagon Works (1920), Ltd., Alondon, S.W.—Tyrie: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley; The Whiteeross Co., Warring-Marchalet F. Switch don, S.W.—Wire: Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley; The Whitecross Co., Warrington; R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; F. Smith & Co., Wire Manufacturers, Ltd., Halifax; Elliott's Metal

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—Copper Salt, etc.: Messrs. W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Copper Wire. etc.: The Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Salop.—Couplings: The Birmingham Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—Covers: Messrs. Singleton Flint & Co., Lincoln; Messrs. T. Briggs (London). Ltd., London, E.C.—Crane Spares: Messrs. Stothart & Pitt. Ltd. Bath.—Crane: Messrs. Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.; Messrs. Whitakers (Engineers, Ltd.), Leeds.—Drill: Messrs. A. & S. Henry & Co., London, E.; Messrs. J. Booth & Co., Manchester; Messrs. T. Barnes & Co., Manchester.—Drills: The Climax Rock Drilling & Engineering Works, London, E.C.—Druos: Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, E.—Duck: Messrs. Baxter Bros. & Co., Dundee; Messrs. Boase Spinning Co., Dundee.—Electrical Material: Messrs. The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Flannel: Messrs. J. Radcliffe & Co., Manchester.—Galyl: The Anglo-French Drug Co., London, W.C.—Gas Engine: Messrs. Crossley Bros. London, E.C.—Geysers: Messrs. Ewart & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—Greatcoat Cloth: Messrs. H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—Greatcoats: Messrs. J. & B. Pearse & Co., London, E.C.—Chests: Messrs. Barrods, Ltd., London, W.—Jerseys: Messrs. D. Payne & Sons, Hinckley.—Launch: Messrs. Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Lead Sheet: Messrs. Baxendale & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Locks, Stoves, etc.: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Locomotive: Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Motors and Switchgear: The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pails, etc.: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Pails, etc.: Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Pails, etc.: Messrs. Foster, Blackett & Wilson, Hebburn-on-Tyne; Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, London, W.C.: Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, London, E.C.—Paper: Messrs. C. Baker & Co., London, E.C.—Pails, etc.: Messrs.

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  The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches (see Cover).
  - PRINTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, AT 11-17, HARE STREET, E.2.