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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, DISPUTES, AND PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a further improvement in some trades, but it was still bad generally, and in most of the principal industries there was much unemployment and short time working.

The percentage unemployed among members of trade unions from which returns are received was 14·8 at the end of September, compared with 16·3* at the end of August. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act fell from 13·15 at 26th August to 12·2 at 30th September; the figures on which these latter percentages are based are exclusive of those persons who have removed their unemployment books after exhaustion of benefit. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th September was approximately 1,405,000, of whom 1,078,000 were men and 229,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. In this connection it should be noted that at that date about 366,500 persons who had exhausted their unemployment benefit had ceased to register at the exchanges. At 26th August the number on the live register was 1,573,000, of whom 1,190,000 were men and 275,000 were women, while the number of persons who had ceased to register after exhaustion of benefit was 104,100.

In addition to those unemployed, 177,000 males and 145,000 females were registered as working systematic short time at 30th September in such a manner as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At 26th August the corresponding figures were 218,600 males and 189,200 females. There were also 41,400 persons working systematic short time whose benefit was exhausted, compared with 13,600 at August 26th.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to exchanges and unfilled at the end of September was 21,000, of which 5,250 were for men and 13,500 for women, compared with 21,000 at the end of August.

WAGES.

Changes in rates of wages reported as having come into operation in September in the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department affected over 2,040,000 workpeople, of whom nearly 1,680,000 sustained decreases, while over 360,000 received increases. The net effect of all the changes was a reduction in weekly full-time wages of over £240,000.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions included building trade operatives, whose wages were reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour generally in Great Britain in the case of skilled men, while labourers sustained reductions ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; coal miners in all districts except the Yorkshire and East Midland districts (where there were small increases) and Scotland (where there was no change), in the case of whom there were reductions amounting to 2d. and 1d. per shift for workers over 16 and under 16 years respectively in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, and to 6d. and 3d. per shift respectively in other districts;

* Revised figure.

workpeople in the wholesale clothing and the wholesale mantle and costume trades, in which the minimum Trade Board rates were reduced by amounts varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per hour and by $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the case of men and women respectively; and employees of gas and electricity undertakings, whose wages were reduced under national agreements. Other important reductions affected electrical cable makers, hosiery workers in the Midlands, jute workers, printers and bookbinders, flour millers, sugar refiners, and tanners and curriers.

Since the beginning of 1921 changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of over £3,800,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 6,600,000 workpeople, and a net increase of over £25,000 in the wages of about 150,000 workpeople.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September was 57. In addition, 43 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress at any time in September (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 20,000, as compared with 26,000 in the previous month and 104,000 in September, 1920.

The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during September was nearly 150,000 working days, as compared with over 200,000 days in August, 1921, and with 1,100,000 days in September, 1920.

The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes reported as in progress during the first nine months of the present year was approximately 84,000,000 working days. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was approximately 1,700,000. In the corresponding period of 1920 nearly 9,500,000 working days were lost owing to disputes, in which approximately 780,000 workpeople were involved.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st October the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous items) was about 110 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The corresponding figure for 1st September was 120 per cent. The decrease in the percentage between the two dates is mainly due to reductions in the prices of food, the prices of nearly all the principal articles, including meat, flour, bread, potatoes, butter, cheese, bacon and sugar, being considerably cheaper on 1st October than a month earlier. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 525.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad, but showed some improvement on the previous month. At the end of the month 64 furnaces were in blast at those works covered by the returns received, as compared with 42 at the end of August and with 270 at the end of September, 1920.

The production of pig-iron in September, 1921, as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 158,300 tons, compared with 94,200 tons in August, and 741,000 tons in September, 1920.

The imports of iron ore in September, 1921, amounted to 89,379 tons, or 52,382 tons more than in August, 1921, but 440,023 tons less than in September, 1913.

The exports of pig-iron in September, 1921, amounted to 6,941 tons, or 1,849 tons more than in August, 1921, but 99,584 tons less than in September, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad generally, and showed little change on the whole from the previous month. A number of works were closed entirely and others were working short time owing to lack of orders.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to number of workpeople employed and number of shifts in the week ended 24th September, 1921:—

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS, No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns, Week ended 24th Sept., 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago, Aggregate number of Shifts, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago. Includes sub-columns for Per cent.

The production of steel ingots and castings as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 429,300 tons in September, 1921, compared with 434,100 tons in the previous month, and with 884,700 tons in September, 1920.

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

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, though only moderate on the whole, showed a further improvement. At the end of September 361 mills were reported to be in operation as compared with 320 in the previous month and 506 a year ago.

The number of workpeople unemployed as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 6,945 at 30th September, as compared with 10,923 at 26th August. In addition there were 354 claimants for benefit in respect of systematic short time working at 30th September, compared with 519 at 26th August.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of September, 1921:—

Table with columns: Works, Tinplate, Steel Sheet, TOTAL, Number of Works open, At end of Sept., 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Number of Mills in operation, At end of Sept., 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1921, amounted to 41,462 tons, or 22,522 tons more than in August, 1921, but 58,674 tons less than in September, 1913.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades during September showed a slight improvement at some centres, but remained bad on the whole. Though ship-joiners were generally fairly well employed, their return to work after the dispute did not result in any sustained activity in other sections.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 30th September, 1921:—

Table with columns: Division, Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 30th Sept., 1921, Percentage of Unemployment as compared with 26th Aug., 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th Aug., 1921. Includes sub-columns for Males, Females.

The percentage of persons claiming unemployment benefit in respect of systematic short-time working was 1.5 at 30th September, compared with 2.3 at 26th August.

Employment on the Tyne remained bad on the whole, but further improvements were reported at Elswick, Wallsend and Jarrow, and with ship-joiners employment was stated to be good. On the Wear employment was still bad. At most of the East Coast ports it was again slack, additional yards closing down.

The resumption of work by ship-joiners in August enabled a number of ships to be completed and launched on the Clyde during September, but employment for most classes, though showing some improvement, continued to be bad. On the East Coast of Scotland also an improvement was reported, though employment was still bad. At Belfast, employment was very bad, and worse than in the previous month, and at Cork it was still very bad.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1921.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September, 1921, amounted to 3,282,972 tons, as compared with 3,530,047 tons at the end of June, 1921, 3,731,098 tons at the end of September, 1920, and 1,987,264 tons at the end of September, 1913.

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

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was again bad on the whole during September, the conditions being generally similar to those prevailing in the previous month.

The following Table* shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 30th September, 1921:—

Table with columns: Division, Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 30th Sept., 1921, Percentage of Unemployment at 30th Sept., 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 26th August, 1921. Includes sub-columns for Males, Females.

The proportion of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefit in respect of days of work lost owing to systematic short time was 3.7 per cent. of the insured workpeople at 30th September, compared with 4.9 per cent. at 26th August.

In most of the principal centres employment remained bad, with much short time. With engineers a slight improvement was shown, but foundry workers reported employment as rather worse than in the previous month, while with patternmakers it was bad or very bad at all the principal centres.

The percentage of unemployed was still highest in the West Midlands. In that district considerable discharges took place during the month, especially at motor firms, and with few exceptions three days was the maximum working week.

In the Preston district employment was worse than in August, and much short time was in operation, some men working three days a week and others working alternate weeks. At Leeds the numbers totally unemployed and on short time increased during the month. Employment at Norwich, Luton and Bedford also was reported as worse than in August, large numbers being totally unemployed and many of the remainder working only half-time.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained bad during September, though there was a further slight improvement in some branches. Short time was still very prevalent.

Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 71,982 workpeople, of whom 17.6 per cent. were reported unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 20.1 per cent. in August and 1.2 per cent. in September of last year.

Brasswork.—Employment showed little change compared with the previous month, and was generally bad. The principal Trade Union reported that, of its 32,000 members, 5,000 were totally unemployed at the end of the month, while 5,000 others were working alternate weeks. At Birmingham a slight decrease in the numbers on short time was reported, but employment was still very slack, about 1,500 operatives being unemployed.

* 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.

Employment was reported very slack among bedstead workers in Birmingham, many operatives being unemployed and the remainder generally working only three days a week.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment was very bad with makers of nuts, bolts, spikes, and rivets at Blackheath and Halesowen, and slack with makers of best nuts and bolts at Darlaston. With shoe rivet and wire nail workers at Birmingham no actual unemployment was reported, but most of the factories worked only three days a week.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—Employment in the cutlery trades at Sheffield continued bad generally during September, and short time was very general; a further slight improvement, however, was reported in some branches of the trade. Employment was also bad in the edge-tool trade at Wednesbury. In the bit and stirrup, and in the saddle and harness furniture trades at Walsall employment continued very bad. It was fair or moderate with needle, fish-hook, and fishing tackle makers at Redditch, and about the same as in August, short time being still worked in most branches.

Tubes.—Employment with tube workers was reported as quiet at Wednesbury, and as very bad at Birmingham. Systematic short time was worked in the latter district, and considerable numbers remained totally unemployed.

Chains, etc.—Employment continued bad with block and cable chain makers and with makers of ship tackle and shackles at Cradley; it was slack with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, Stourbridge, and the Lye, short time being general, and quiet with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal.—In the sheet metal industry, generally, employment continued bad, and much short time was again worked. At Wolverhampton employment with tinplate workers was again reported as very bad, while at Birmingham also it was very slack, only three or four days a week being worked, on the average, by those who remained in employment. It was fair, however, at Oldham. Employment was slack generally with iron plate workers at Birmingham and in the Bilston and Dudley area.

Wire.—Employment improved somewhat at Warrington, Birmingham, and at Cleckheaton; but, speaking generally, was still very slack. Short time was general.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment with range and stove workers continued bad during September, and was considerably worse than in the previous month, with many workpeople reported to be on short time.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, etc.—Employment in these trades was again very bad. At Birmingham a decline was reported, and practically all the workpeople who remained in employment at all were working only three days a week on the average. In London and Sheffield the principal Trades Union reported that, in addition to those unemployed, 90 per cent. of its remaining members were working short time.

Hollow-ware, Locks, Latches.—Employment was very slack with hollow-ware workers at Birmingham, only three or four days a week being worked, on the average, by those who remained in employment. At Wolverhampton it was slack with cast-iron hollow-ware and with tin and enamel hollow-ware workers, but fair with galvanised tank and hollow-ware makers. Employment remained slack in the hurdle and fence-making trade at Wolverhampton. In the Wolverhampton and Willenhall area there was a further decline in employment among lock and latch workers; short time increased, and employment was described as very bad.

Farriers.—Employment among farriers varied from fair to very quiet in different districts; a little short time was reported, but full time was in some cases maintained with difficulty.

The exports of hardware in September, 1921, amounted to 5,329 cwt., or 624 cwt. less than in August, 1921, and 16,671 cwt. less than in September, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in September, 1921, amounted to 564 tons, or 127 tons more than in August, 1921, but 2,536 tons less than in September, 1913.

COTTON TRADE.

IN this trade employment during September continued slack, with much short time and unemployment. At the end of the month, however, a slight improvement as compared with the previous month was reported in the spinning department, particularly in the coarse spinning section. In the weaving department there was little change; there was much broken time, and many looms were standing idle even in the mills that were open.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.0 at 30th September, as compared with 9.7 in the previous month. In addition, 9.0 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short-time working, as compared with 10.2 per cent. at the 26th August.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns relating to numbers employed and wages paid in the week ended 24th September, as compared with the previous month and with a year ago:—

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

A.—TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, substantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have to be paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted, as are also juveniles under 16 years of age. The number of persons insured under the Act at 31st May last is estimated at 12,190,790, of whom 8,829,320 are males and 3,361,470 are females. Payment of unemployment benefit is subject to certain statu-

tory conditions and disqualifications. The procedure requires the "lodging" of an unemployed person's unemployment book, and the records of books lodged thus afford a measure of the extent to which unemployment is prevalent in the insured industries. At 30th September, 1921, the number of unemployment books lodged in respect of total unemployment was 1,484,829, or 12·2 per cent of the total number insured, as compared with 13·2 per cent. at 26th August, 1921. These figures are exclusive of those persons who have removed their unemployment books after exhaustion of benefit.

The following Table shows by industries and sex the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and the number and percentage of persons totally unemployed whose unemployment books remained lodged at 30th September:—

Table A: Total Unemployment. Columns include Industry, Estimated number of Insured Workpeople (Males, Females, Total), Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 30th Sept. 1921 (Males, Females, Total), and Percentage Unemployed (Percentage at 30th Sept. 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th August 1921, Males, Females, Total).

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

B.—SHORT TIME.

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, an applicant for unemployment benefit must, inter alia, prove continuous unemployment, and it is provided that two periods of unemployment of not less than two days each, separated by a period of not more than two days, during which the insured contributor has not been employed for more than twenty-four hours, or two periods of unemployment of not less than six days each, separated by an interval of not more than six weeks, shall be treated as continuous unemployment for this purpose.

Persons employed in establishments where, owing to depression in trade, the number of working days has been reduced on a systematic basis in such a manner as to fall within the above provision, are accordingly eligible for benefit.

The number of persons claiming benefit in respect of

systematic short time working at 30th September was 322,315, or 2·6 per cent. of the total number of persons insured, as compared with 3·4 per cent. at 26th August. Among males the percentage amounted to 2·0, a decrease of 0·5 per cent., as compared with 26th August, while among females the percentage was 4·3, a decrease of 1·3 per cent. as compared with a month ago.

The highest percentages recorded were in the textile trades, where the figures ranged from 3·2 per cent. in the hosiery trade to 46·0 per cent. in the jute trade. Other trades with a considerable amount of short time working were bolts, nuts, screws, etc. (14·9 per cent.), wire and wire goods (10·5 per cent.), and paper making and staining (10·3 per cent.).

The following Table analyses the figures in respect of systematic short-time working by industry and sex:—

Table B: Short Time Unemployment. Columns include Industry, Number on Systematic Short Time (Number of Short-Time Workers claiming U.I. Benefit at 30th Sept. 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th August 1921, Males, Females, Total), and Percentage on Systematic Short Time (Percentage at 30th Sept. 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th August 1921, Males, Females, Total).

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 September affected about 2,040,000 workpeople, of whom nearly 1,680,000 sustained decreases, amounting to £266,000 per week, and 360,000 received increases, amounting to about £25,000 per week. The groups of trades principally affected are shown below :—

Table with 4 columns: Group of Trades, Approximate Number of Work-people affected by, Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages. Sub-headers: Increases, Decreases.

In the building trade there was a general reduction of 1/2d. per hour under the operation of a cost of living sliding scale; labourers in most districts sustained an additional reduction of 1/2d., 1/4d. or 1d. per hour.

Coal miners in the Yorkshire and East Midland districts received increases of 3 1/2d. and 1 1/2d. per shift for workpeople 16 years and over and under 16 respectively; in all other districts (except Scotland, where no change occurred) wages were reduced, the reductions for workers 16 years and over amounting to 2d. per shift in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, and to 6d. per shift in other districts.

Iron puddlers and millmen in both the North of England and West of Scotland sustained a decrease of 25 per cent. on standard rates (equivalent to 10 or 11 per cent. on current rates). Wages were reduced in the electrical cable-making industry by amounts varying from 1s. to 1s. 11 1/2d. per week for men and by 1s. per week for women. In the gold, silver and allied trades at Birmingham the introduction of a new schedule of wages resulted in decreases for most adult males (ranging from 2s. to 5s. 8d. per week), while the rates for females were increased in certain sections and reduced in others.

In the textile trades the principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions in September were hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose "cost of living bonus" was reduced, and jute workers, for whom the Trade Board minimum rates were reduced by 6s. 3d. per week for men and by amounts ranging from 4s. to 7s. 8d. per week for women.

The principal changes in the clothing trades took effect under Trade Board Orders, which reduced the minimum rates in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and wholesale mantle and costume trades by amounts varying from 1 1/2d. to 3d. per hour for men and 1 1/2d. per hour for women.

There was a general reduction in wages in the printing and allied trades in England and Wales, with the exception of news-

paper offices in London. In the case of male bookbinders and lithographic artists, warehousemen, cutters, etc., the decrease amounted to 2s. 6d. per week, following a decrease of 5s. per week in August; for most other classes of male operatives there was a decrease of 5s. per week in September only. Women's wages were reduced by 1s. per week, following a reduction of 2s. in August.

In the public utility services the principal reductions affected employees of gas and electricity undertakings, whose wages were reduced under national agreements.

In the case of agricultural labourers (who are not covered by the above statistics), the minimum rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board were reduced for all classes of workers in England and Wales.

Of the changes taking effect in September, 8, affecting over 8,500 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 3, affecting 7,500 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; 32, affecting over 470,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining 134 changes, affecting over 1,554,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Board Acts. In 13 cases the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

Changes taking effect in January—September, 1921.

Table with 5 columns: Group of Trades, Approximate Number of Work-people affected by, Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages. Sub-headers: Increases, Decreases.

Hours of Labour.

Only four important changes in hours of labour were reported in September, of which particulars are given on page 557.

[Note.—The statistics given above are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, police, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics.]

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921.

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

Main table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)

* Including the employees of tramways and omnibus, and gas, water and electricity undertakings; and of Port, Harbour and River and other Public Authorities. Building trade operatives, transport workers, etc., directly employed by such Authorities are also included in this group.

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

Main table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)

* These towns were not included in the September LABOUR GAZETTE. (See note † on page 546.) † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).				
Iron Ore Mining	Cumberland ...	1st bargain day after 9 Sept.	Iron ore miners ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s 5d. per shift in the bargain price, and of 2s. 4d. per shift in the minimum wage.
			Winding enginemn ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 6d. per shift.
		19 Sept.	Other underground and surface workers	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 1s. 8d. per shift for men, and of 10d. per shift for boys under 16.
			Iron ore miners ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 1d. per shift in the bargain price (15s. 5d. to 13s. 4d.), and of 2s. 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (12s. 9d. to 10s. 8d.).
Furness District ...	11 Sept.	Winding enginemn ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per shift (12s. 9d. to 11s. 2d.).	
		Other underground and surface workers	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 1s. 0d. per shift for men, and of 6d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: underground (1st class) or leading labourers, 8s. 0d.; blacksmiths, 10s. 9d.; joiners, 11s. 3d.	
Gypsum Mining	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton, Newark - on - Trent and Chellaston	15 Sept.	Gypsum miners, millhands and stone dressers	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 2d. in the £ on earnings.
		12 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. 7d. per shift for men, and of 1s. 3d. per shift for boys under 16.
West Cumberland ...	26 Sept.		Limestone quarrymen ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per shift for men, and of 9d. per shift for boys under 16. Rates after change: knobblers, 11s. 0d.; haulage enginemn, 10s. 2d.; blacksmiths and joiners, 9s. 5d.; day borers, first class, 10s. 6d.; day labourers, first class, 9s. 10d.; and ruddmen, 9s. 4d. per shift.
		16 Sept.	Freestone quarrymen ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour for quarrymen (2s. 0d. to 2s.), and a corresponding decrease for pieceworkers, and of 2d. per hour for labourers (1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d.).
Quarrying	Yorkshire (including Bradford, Halifax, Brighouse, Huddersfield and Elland Districts) North-East Lancashire	1 Sept.	Quarrymen, labourers, etc. ...	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 2s., and labourers, 1s. 8d. per hour.
		1 Sept.	All classes of roadstone quarrymen ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour for men, of 3d. per hour for youths, and of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers. Labourers' minimum rate after change: 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. per hour.
Cornwall ...	South-West of England*	1 Sept.	Granite masons ...	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7d.).
			Granite quarry labourers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d.).
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.				
North of England ...	Sheffield ...	28 Sept.	Iron puddlers ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 100 per cent.
			Iron and steel millmen ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on standard rates.
North Lincolnshire ...	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers' labourers employed in steelworks	Decreases of 1d. per hour for tradesmen, and of 1d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 0d. plus 2d. per hour "dirty money"; carpenters and joiners, 2s. 0d.; labourers, 1s. 7d. per hour.
			Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works	Decreases of 1d. per hour for tradesmen, and of 1d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 0d. plus 2d. per hour "dirty money"; carpenters and joiners, 2s. 0d.; bricklayers' labourers, 1s. 7d. per hour.
South Wales and Monmouthshire.	South-West Wales ...	1st full pay after 19 Sept.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works (other than Dowlais works)	Decreases of 1d. per hour for bricklayers, and of 1d. per hour for bricklayers' labourers. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 0d.; bricklayers' labourers, 1s. 7d. per hour.
			Maintenance men (engineers, fitters, electricians, blacksmiths, moulders, etc.) employed in Siemens' Steel Works	Decrease of 4s. per week for fully skilled craftsmen, and a proportionate decrease for semi-skilled men. Rate after change: craftsmen, 96s. per week.
West of Scotland ...	Great Britain ...	26 Sept.	Iron puddlers ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 105 per cent.
			Iron millmen ...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 105 per cent. above the standard.
Great Britain ...	Great Britain ...	18 Sept.	Bricklayers and joiners employed in steelworks	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, 2s. 3d. per hour; joiners, 2s. 0d. per hour.
			ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.	
Engineering, Foundry, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Trades	Great Britain ...	4 Sept.	Males employed in H.M. dockyards and naval establishments, and in adjacent War Office establishments, etc.†	Decrease of 3s. per full ordinary week for time workers, and of 7½ per cent. on present list on net piecework prices for pieceworkers.† (See Decision No. 665 on p. 442 of the August LABOUR GAZETTE).
			5 Sept. generally	Women, 19 years of age and over, employed in certain Government engineering establishments.

* Including the Counties of Berks, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Oxford, Somerset, Wilts and the Isle of Wight.
† The changes applied only to those who received two advances of 3s. per week in the case of timeworkers and 7½ per cent. in the case of pieceworkers in April and June, 1920.
‡ The decreases are subject to the bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. granted to timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively (thus making the total decrease in the case of timeworkers, 3s. 4d. per week).

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES—(continued).				
Engineering, Foundry, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Trades (continued)	London District ...	1st full pay after 16 Sept.	Workpeople employed by railway companies engaged solely in electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high-tension cables between such*	Decrease of 3s. 4d. per week.
	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, and Mid-Glamorgan.	1st pay after 19 Sept.	Males, 21 years of age and over, employed in engineering and foundry shops	Decrease of 4s. per week for skilled craftsmen and proportionate decreases for other workers. Rates after change: craftsmen (skilled), 96s.†; labourers, 72s. (See Decision No. 687 on p. 560.)
Light Castings, etc. Manufacture	Glasgow ...	1 Sept.	Boiler scalers and ship scalers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: boiler scalers, 1s. 11d.; ship scalers, 1s. 8d.
	England ...	5 Sept.	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age employed in light castings and stove and grate manufacture	Weekly bonuses adopted of 9s. for those under 18 years, of 17s. for those 18 years but under 19 years, and of 20s. for those 19 years but under 21 years in lieu of the weekly bonuses previously paid of 12s. 9d. for those under 18 years and of 26s. for those 18 years to 21 years.
Tin Plate Manufacture	Scotland ...	1st pay after 19 Sept.	Maintenance craftsmen employed in the tinplate industry	Weekly bonuses adopted of 9s. for those under 18 years, of 18s. for those 18 years but under 19 years, and of 24s. for those 19 years but under 21 years in lieu of the weekly bonuses previously paid of 12s. 3d. for those under 18 years and of 34s. for those 18 years to 21 years.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1st pay after 19 Sept.	Males employed in the edge tool trade	Decrease of 4s. per week for skilled men and proportionate decreases for other workers. Rate after change for skilled craftsmen, 96s.
Sheet Metal Working	Halifax and District 'Podmorden ...	26 Sept.	Sheet metal workers ...	Decrease of 3d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 10d.).
	Birmingham and District.	19 Sept.	Sheet metal workers ...	Decrease to a rate of 72s. 6d. per week, plus 5s. per week and bonus of 12½ per cent. on earnings.
Cast Iron Hollow-ware Manufacture	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts	1st pay day in Sept.	Adult male workers employed in the cast-iron hollow-ware trade (black and bright)	Daywork rates established of 1s. 0d. per hour for general work, and of 1s. 2d. per hour for motor work (subject in each case to the addition of war bonuses of 26s. 6d. per week and 12½ per cent. on earnings), and piecework prices adjusted so as to enable a workman of average ability to earn at least 35½ per cent. over the daywork rate.
	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Cannock Districts.	1st pay day in Sept.	Males employed in the edge tool trade	Increase, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 10d. per week, making the total amount to be deducted from wages under the scale 8s. 6d. per week.
Edge Tool Manufacture	Sheffield ...	7 Sept.	Women and girls (timeworkers and pieceworkers) engaged in the warehouse or on production in the edge tool trade	Increase, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 9d. per week for those 18 years and under 21 years, and of 6d. per week for those under 18 years.
	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge and Cannock Districts.	1st pay day in Sept.	Goldsmiths, silver and electro-plate workers, diesinkers, stampers and piercers	Decreases of 3s. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 2s. per week for those under 18 years.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	Birmingham†	1st week in Sept.	Platers, gilders, spoon and fork makers, rolled gold, gilt and imitation jewellery workers, case makers and optical goods makers	MALES: Decreases of 2s. 6d. per week for skilled men (77s. 6d. to 75s.), and for semi-skilled men (60s. to 57s. 6d.); and an increase of 2s. per week (52s. to 54s.) for unskilled men.† FEMALES: Increases of 4d. per week (35s. 8d. to 34s.) for skilled women; of 2s. per week (28s. to 30s.) for semi-skilled women; of 1s. or 5s. per week (24s. or 20s. to 25s.) for unskilled women.†
	Birmingham and District.	Pay following 5 Sept. 19 Sept.	Adult male workers in the screw trade	MALES: Decreases of 5s. 8d. per week (75s. 8d. to 70s.) for skilled men; of 5s. per week (60s. to 55s.) for semi-skilled men; and of 2s. per week (52s. to 50s.) for unskilled men.† FEMALES: Decreases of 1s. 8d. per week (35s. 8d. to 32s.) for skilled women; of 3s. per week (28s. to 25s.) for semi-skilled women; and of 4s. per week (24s. to 20s.) for unskilled women.†
Screw Manufacture. Chain Manufacture	Birmingham and District.	Pay following 5 Sept. 19 Sept.	Chain makers and anchorsmiths ...	Decrease of 3s. per week.
	Cradley Heath ...	19 Sept.	Chain makers and anchorsmiths ...	Decreases averaging about 12½ per cent. on piece prices.
Electrical Cable Making	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.	Pay day in week ending 17 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable-making industry	Increases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of from 1s. 9d. to 1s. per week for males 21 years of age and over, of from 6d. to 3d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 years and over. Rates after change: males 21 and over, 68s. 6d. to 74s. 5d.; females 18 and over, 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.
	Great Britain, other than the above counties.	Pay day in week ending 17 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the electric cable-making industry	Increases, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of from 1s. 11d. to 1s. 2d. per week for males 21 years and over, of from 1s. 6d. to 6d. per week for youths 14 years to 20 years, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 years to 17 years. Rates after change: males 21 and over, 62s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.; females 18 and over, 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.

* The change applied only to workpeople 21 years of age and over, except in the case of unskilled labourers 18 years and over who are not covered by agreements as to probational period of training. Electrical fitters, armature winders, plumber joiners, etc., engaged on work ordinarily done by electrical contractors were not affected by this reduction.
† Patternmakers receive an additional 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week "tool money."
‡ The changes described took effect under arrangements made by the Birmingham Jewellers and Silversmiths' Association and the Gold, Silver, Electro Plate and Allied Trades Manufacturers' Federation, and were not embodied in any formal agreement made with the trade unions concerned.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
OTHER METAL TRADES—(continued).				
Heating and Domestic Engineering	England and Wales ...	1 Sept.	Heating and domestic engineers (pipe fitters)	Decreases of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: London, 2s. 0d.; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, Walsall and all towns between, together with the Potteries district, Stafford, Coventry, Rugby, Tamworth, Burton-on-Trent, Newcastle-on-Tyne and towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, 1s. 11d.; Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Leicester, Cardiff, and parts of Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire not included above, 1s. 10d.; all other districts, 1s. 9d.
Constructional Engineering	England and Wales*...	1st full pay in Sept.	Steelwork erectors ...	Decrease of 3d. per hour in gross rates. Rates after change for London: erectors, 1s. 11d.; sheeters, 2s. 13d.; sheeters' holders-up, 1s. 11d.
Safe Making	London ...	13 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the safe making trade	Decrease of 5s. per week for timeworkers, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.†
Surgical Instrument Making	London District ...	15 July	Surgical instrument makers ...	Decreases of 3d. per hour for timeworkers; of 7½ per cent. in the percentage addition on piece prices for pieceworkers (75 per cent. to 67½ per cent.); and of 5 per cent. off wages for boys.
		15 Aug.		Males 21 years of age and over (other than homeworkers)
Pin, Hook, Eye and Snap Fastener Making	Great Britain ...	12 Sept.	Males under 21 years of age ...	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 2d. or 2½d. per hour in minimum time rate for makers, machinists, blackers, electroplaters, &c., and of 2d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 1½d.) in minimum time rate for other workers.‡
			Females 18 years of age and over (other than those employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners)	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in minimum time rate for charge hands, of 1d. per hour in minimum time rates for other workers (homeworkers, 7½d. to 6½d., others 9d. to 8d.); also of 1½d. per hour in general minimum piecework basis rates.‡
Woolen and Worsted Industry	Leicester ...	1, 2 or 3 Sept.	Males under 18 years of age ...	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in minimum time rates varying from ½d. to 2d. per hour.‡
			Females 18 years of age and over (other than those employed in carding hooks and eyes or snap fasteners)	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 1½d. per hour in minimum time rate for charge hands, of 1d. per hour in minimum time rates for other workers (homeworkers, 7½d. to 6½d., others 9d. to 8d.); also of 1½d. per hour in general minimum piecework basis rates.‡
TEXTILE TRADES.				
Woolen and Worsted Industry	Leicester ...	1, 2 or 3 Sept.	Workpeople employed in lambs' wool and worsted spinning industry (except workpeople such as engineers) belonging to unions other than the Workers' Union	Bonus of 6d. in the shilling increased under "cost of living" sliding scale, to 6½d. in the shilling. Weekly rates after change: men, 42s. 6d., plus 6½d. in 1s. on earnings; women, 25s. 6d., plus 6½d. in the 1s.
			Workpeople employed in the preparing, spinning or weaving of (a) jute, or (b) of jute and any other fibre except flax and hemp:—	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in minimum time rates of 6s. 3d. per week (50s. to 43s. 9d.) for those 21 years and over, and of 2s. 9d. to 5s. 7½d. per week for those under 21 years.§
Jute Industry	Great Britain ...	9 Sept.	Males ...	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, of from 4s. 8d. to 7s. 9d. per week in minimum time rates for spinners, and of 6s. per week in minimum rate for spinning shifting mistresses.§
			Females:— Spinners, etc. ...	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in minimum time rates of 4s. per week (32s. to 28s.) for those 18 years and over, and of 2s. 9d. or 3s. 6d. per week for those under 18 years.§
Hosiery Manufacture	Belfast and the North of Ireland, Midlands ...	12 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the flax-spinning industry	Decreases of 4s. per week for skilled men, and of 3s. per week for labourers.
			All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.)	Bonus of 1s. 1d. in the shilling on earnings reduced, under "cost of living" sliding scale, to 1s. in the shilling.
Silk Industry	Brighouse ...	16 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the silk spinning industry	Existing basis rates reduced by 1/10ths for time and pieceworkers, and "cost of living" wage reduced from 125 per cent. to 105 per cent.; maximum amount on which full cost of living percentage payable decreased from 34s. 6d. to 33s. Inclusive rates after change: males: 1st framers, 73s. 2d.; warehousemen, 64s. 8d.; boilermen and machinemens, 66s. 8d.; females: gassers, 42s. 4½d.; warpers, 38s. 9½d.; reeters, 33s. 4d.; winders, 32s. 5½d.; pieceworkers, 15 per cent. above time rates.
			Inside and outside handloom weavers employed in silk manufacture	Decrease of 10 per cent. in existing bonus.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Nottingham ...	15 Sept.	Lace dyers ...	Decrease of 1½d. per hour for adults and a proportionate decrease for juniors. Rate after change for men, 1s. 4½d.
			Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, and finishing trades	Decreases of 4s. per week for men, of 2s. per week for women and young persons and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers.
Asbestos Manufacture	Belfast and the North of Ireland	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry	"Cost of living" wage reduced under sliding scale, from 10½d. to 9d. per hour for males 21 years and over, and from 6½d. to 6d. per hour for females 18 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for other workers. Inclusive hourly rates after change: males 21 years and over, 1s. 4½d.; females 18 years and over, 11d.
			Great Britain ...	Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry

* The decrease took effect under an agreement made between the Bridgebuilding and Constructional Engineering Employers' Association, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union.
 † The reductions are subject to the bonuses of 12½ per cent. or 7½ per cent. for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, thus making a total decrease in the case of timeworkers of 3s. 4½d. per week.
 ‡ For further particulars, see p. 561.
 § For further particulars, see p. 561.
 ¶ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry Districts.
 †† The decrease took effect from the day after the first making-up day after 14th September.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
CLOTHING TRADES.				
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain ...	26 Sept.	Apprentices who are apprenticed for a period of five years to rivet and combination making and repairing, and not less than one-third of whose time is spent in such.	Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, starting at 10s. during 1st year after apprenticeship, and increasing by 5s. with each year of service to 30s. during 5th year.*
			Workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade:—	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in minimum time and piecework basis rates of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— 2½d. to 3d. per hour.*
Tailoring.	Great Britain ...	29 Sept.	Cutters, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists, under-pressers, etc.	1½d. per hour.*
			Warehousemen, packers, and porters.	2½d. per hour for workers 22 years of age and over, and of amounts varying from ½d. to 1½d. per hour in the time rates for workers under 22. General minimum time rate for workers 22 and over, 1s. 2d.*
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making.	Great Britain ...	29 Sept.	Other male workers ...	1½d. per hour.*
			Females, other than learners ...	1½d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change (excepting cutters, trimmers, and fitters-up), 8½d.*
Hat Manufacture	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Failsworth and Romiley Districts; also Carlisle.	1st pay day in Sept.	Female learners ...	1½d. to 1½d. per hour in minimum time rates.*
			Workpeople employed in the wholesale mantle and costume trade:—	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, in minimum time and piecework basis rates of the following amounts for the classes named respectively:— 3d. per hour. General minimum time rate after change for men, other than special classes such as cutters, pressers, machinists, &c., 1s. 1½d.* 1½d. to 3d. per hour.*
Luton, London and St. Albans.	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Warehousemen, packers, and porters.	1½d. to 3d. per hour.*
			Males under 22 years of age ...	1½d. to 1½d. per hour in minimum time rates.*
Felt hat makers:— Timeworkers ... Pieceworkers ...	Luton, London and St. Albans.	1 Sept.	Females, other than learners ...	1½d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change (excepting cutters, trimmers, and fitters-up), 8½d.*
			Workpeople employed in the straw plait bleaching and dyeing trade.	1½d. to 1½d. per hour in minimum time rates.*
TRANSPORT TRADES.				
Coal-tippers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen	Various ports in England and Wales.†	1st full pay in Sept.	Coal-tippers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen	Bonus of 50 per cent., previously paid on agreed piecework and tonnage rates, reduced to 45 per cent. Minimum rate after change, 80s. per week plus 45 per cent.‡
			Shoremens and hoistmen engaged in tipping coal	Decrease averaging about 12 per cent. for hoistmen and shoremens tipping cargo coal, bunker and coke, leaving wages approximately 150 per cent. above previous rates.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour	Cork, Waterford, Dundalk, Newry, Drogheda, Londonderry and Galway	12 Sept.	Dock labourers and other workers employed in actual handling of cargoes in or on a ship, quay, warehouse or craft	Decrease of 1s. per day. [For particulars of rates previously paid, see page 386 of July, 1920, LABOUR GAZETTE.]
			Canal boatmen employed in the transport of coal, iron, glass, chemicals, etc.	Decrease of 1s. per day. [For particulars of rates previously paid, see page 386 of July, 1920, LABOUR GAZETTE.]
Carters ...	Carlisle ...	July	Carters ...	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 65s. 6d.; two-horse carters, 70s. 6d.
			Workpeople employed in the road transport industry (including coal carters)	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse carters, 62s. per week; two-horse carters, 65s. per week.
Swansea ...	Swansea ...	1st full pay in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	Decrease of 3s. per week.
			AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.	
Males 21 years of age and over ...	England and Wales.	5 Sept.	Males 21 years of age and over ...	Decreases in minimum weekly rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board of 4s. to 6s. per week in the rates for ordinary male labourers, and of varying amounts for special classes. (See p. 455 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.)
			Males under 21 years of age ...	New schedules of minimum weekly rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board, resulting in decreases varying, generally, from 1s. to 5s. 6d. per week. (See p. 455 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.)
Females ...	England and Wales.	5 Sept.	Females ...	Decreases in minimum rates of 1d. per hour for those 18 years and over, and of 3d. per hour for those under 18, except in Yorkshire, where the decreases were 2d. (18 and over), 3d. or 1d. (under 18). (See p. 456 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.)
			Trawl fishermen:— Third hands ...	Rate of 70s. per week plus 10s. bonus per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 49s. per week plus 4d. in £ nett.
Chief engineers ...	Ramsgate ...	25 Aug.	Chief engineers ...	Rate of 80s. per week plus 10s. bonus per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 70s. per week plus 3d. in £ nett.
			Second engineers ...	Rate of 60s. per week plus 10s. bonus per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 49s. per week plus 2d. in £ nett.
Engineer trimmers, cooks and deck hands	Ramsgate ...	25 Aug.	Engineer trimmers, cooks and deck hands	Rate of 45s. per week plus 10s. bonus per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 42s. per week plus 2d. in £ nett.
			All hands ...	"Stockabait" money of 10s. per £100 catch previously paid reduced to 5s.

* For further particulars, see p. 561.
 † The decrease took effect under an agreement made between representatives of the Railway Companies, Dock and Port Authorities, The National Transport Workers' Federation, and the National Union of Railwaymen, and applied to the principal ports exporting coal (including North East Coast and South Wales ports) except Immingham. The bonus is to be further reduced to 40 per cent. in October, to 35 per cent. in November, and to 25 per cent. in December. At Immingham the percentage payable on basis rates was reduced from 176½ per cent. to 171½ per cent. from 3rd September and from 171½ to 166½ from 1st October, and is to be further reduced to 161½ per cent. in November and to 151½ per cent. in December.
 ‡ Including Aston, Birmingham, Bradley, Kidderminster, Oldbury, Old Hill, Smethwick, Tamworth, Tipton, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
AGRICULTURE AND FISHING—(continued).				
Fishing (continued)	Aberdeen	1 Sept.	Crews of steam trawlers:— Masters	Decrease of 6d. per day shore pay (10s. to 9s. 6d.).
			Mates	Decrease of 6d. per day shore pay (9s. to 8s. 6d.).
			Second Fishermen	Decrease of 7d. per day sea pay and 6d. per day shore pay. Rates after change: sea pay 9s. 9d. per day plus 3d. in £ nett; shore pay, 8s. 3d. per day.*
			Chief engineers	Decrease of 11d. per day sea pay (16s. 3d. to 15s. 4d.), and of 9d. per day shore pay (12s. 8d. to 11s. 11d.).
			Second engineers	Decrease of 10d. per day sea pay (14s. 11d. to 14s. 1d.), and of 7d. per day shore pay (11s. 3d. to 10s. 8d.).
			Deck hand trimmers	Decrease of 7d. per day sea pay and of 6d. per day shore pay. Rates after change: sea pay, 9s. 9d. per day (or 10s. 9d. if only 9 men are carried); shore pay, 8s. 3d.*
			Deck hands and cooks	Decrease of 7d. per day sea pay (10s. 4d. to 9s. 9d.) and of 6d. per day shore pay (8s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.).*
PAPER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED TRADES.				
Envelope and Stationery Manufacture.	London, Hemel Hempstead, Manchester, Hyde and Otley.	Week ending 6 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufactured stationery trades	Decreases on the scheduled rates of 5s. per week for men, of 2s. 6d. per week for women, and corresponding decreases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.
		Week ending 27 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufactured stationery trades	Decreases on the scheduled rates of 2s. 6d. per week for men, of 1s. 3d. per week for women, and corresponding decreases on the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers. Scheduled rates after change for adults in London: cutters, packers (for rail or export) and head warehousemen, 81s.; ordinary or assistant packers and assistant warehousemen, 77s. 6d.; porters, 70s. 6d.; women, 45s. 3d. The rates for other towns are lower than London, except for cutters and head warehousemen at Manchester, who receive 82s. per week.
Paper Tube Manufacture.	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 27 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufactured stationery trades (factory section).	Decrease of 5s. per week for adult male workers, of 2s. 6d. per week for skilled adult female workers and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers, juniors and learners.
		Pay day in week ending 24 Sept.	Paper tube workers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, of 1s. 3d. per week for skilled adult female workers, and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers, juniors and learners.
Printing and Bookbinding.	Bradford, Keighley, Huddersfield, Oldham, Rochdale, and Castleton.	1st pay day in Sept.	Paper tube workers	Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing rates and sliding scale method of determining wages adopted under which wages are regulated in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.
		Pay day in week ending 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in general printing offices and warehouses:— Compositors, linotype and monotype operators, machine managers, platen machine minders, pressmen, press correctors, litho-printers (including music printers) and stone and plate preparers, readers and assistants	Decrease of 5s. per week for men, of 2s. per week for male juniors, and of 1s. per week for learners. Minimum rates after change: Compositors, 95s.; linotype and monotype operators, 100s.; machine managers, 93s.; press correctors, 99s.
Printing and Bookbinding.	London	Pay day in week ending 27 Aug.†	Bookbinders and machine rulers (members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers), lithographic artists and designers, and women and girls employed in the printing and bookbinding trades, warehousemen, cutters, porters, etc.	Decrease of 5s. per week for men, of 2s. per week for women, and proportionate decreases for juniors and learners.
		Pay day in week ending 24 Sept.‡	Bookbinders and machine rulers (members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers), lithographic artists and designers, and women and girls employed in the printing and bookbinding trades, warehousemen, cutters, porters, etc.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for men, of 1s. per week for women, and proportionate decreases for juniors and learners. Minimum rates after change: Bookbinding trade: men, 92s. 6d.; skilled women over 13, 48s.; binders' cutters, 87s. 6d.; ordinary warehousemen and cutters, 86s.; bench hands and ordinary packers, 82s. 6d.; warehouse porters, 75s. 6d.
Printing and Bookbinding.	Various towns in England and Wales* (except London).	Pay day in week ending 1 Oct.	Journeymen mono-casters (employed by members of the London Master Printers' Association)	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: metal makers and mixers, 92s. 6d.; journeyman caster minders when working one machine with charge responsibility, or two machines without charge responsibility, 92s. 6d.; minders in charge of two machines, 97s. 6d., and 5s. extra for each machine over two and up to eight and over eight by individual arrangement.
		Pay day in week ending 1 Oct.	Compositors, composing machine operators (book, jobbing, and newspaper), and rotary minders employed in newspaper offices	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: § Jobbing compositors, Grade I, towns, 92s. 6d.; Grade II., 89s. 6d.; Grade III., 86s. 6d.; Grade IV., 83s. 6d.; Grade V., 80s. 6d.; Grade VI., 77s. 6d.; linotype operators (jobbing) and monotype operators on day work, Grade I., 101s.; Grade II., 97s. 6d.; Grade III., 94s.; Grade IV., 90s. 6d.; Grade V., 87s.; Grade VI., 83s. 6d.; compositors on morning and evening newspapers, 12s. and 2s. 6d. respectively more than rates for jobbing compositors; linotype operators and rotary minders on morning and evening newspapers, 13s. and 2s. 6d. respectively more than rates for linotype operators in jobbing offices; monotype operators on night work, 9s. more than monotype rates on day work.

* In addition bonuses of from 5s. to 10s. are given at each settling for a period of 7 days or over according to average daily gross earnings, together with all livers and roes.
 † See page 626 of LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920.
 ‡ In some cases the decrease took effect a week later.
 § For list of towns included in the various grades see note || on page 387 of LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920. Compositors, &c., at Leigh and Darwen have been transferred from Grade IV. to Grade III. and at Llanelly from Grade III. to Grade II.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
PAPER, PRINTING, AND ALLIED TRADES—(continued).				
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Various towns in England and Wales* (except London)	Pay day in week ending 1 Oct.	Printers' assistants (21 years of age and over) employed in newspaper offices:— Brake hands and controller hands	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum day-work rates after change: Grade I, towns, 87s. 6d.; Grade II., 84s. 6d.; Grade III., 81s. 6d.; Grade IV., 78s. 6d.; Grade V., 75s. 6d.; Grade VI., 72s. 6d.; men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.
		Pay day in week ending 24 Sept.†	Oilers, strikers, reel hands, reel hoist hands, packers, dispatchers, tiers-up, linotype assistants, and revisers	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work, 4s. less than above rates for brake hands and controller hands; men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Various towns in England and Wales* (except London)	Pay day in week ending 1 Oct.	Flyhands, copyholders, and general assistants	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change for day work, 8s. less than above rates for brake hands and controller hands; men on night work to receive 6s. more than corresponding grade on day work.
		Pay day in week ending 24 Sept.†	Lithographic printers (including stone polishers and plate grainers) (members of Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers)	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rates after change: † Direct or offset flat-bed machine minders and transferers: Grade I, towns, 92s. 6d.; Grade II., 90s.; Grade III., 87s. 6d.; plate transferers for rotary machines, 5s. more than above rates; direct or offset rotary machine minders, 10s. more than above rates; two-colour rotary offset machine minders, 20s. more than above rates. For stone polishers and shifters the rate for all towns (except London) is 67s. 6d., and for stone and plate grainers, 69s. 6d.
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Various towns in England and Wales* (except London)	Pay day in week ending 27 Aug.‡	Lithographic artists, designers and engravers (excluding process workers)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: † Grade I, towns, 92s. 6d.; Grade II., 90s.; Grade III., 87s. 6d.
		Pay day in week ending 24 Sept.†	Cutters, packers, warehousemen, etc., in jobbing offices (members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers):— Experienced cutters, head stock-keepers, envelope machine adjusters, monotype caster attendants (charge hands) (21 years of age and over)	Decrease of 5s. per week from date (a) and 2s. 6d. per week from date (b). Minimum rates after change, after five years' experience: Grade I, towns, 87s., decreasing by 3s. each successive grade to 72s. for Grade VI.*
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Various towns in England and Wales* (except London)	Pay day in week ending 27 Aug.‡	Folding machine minders in charge, relief stampers and embossers, and monotype caster attendants (runners' assistants and second hands) (21 years of age and over)	Decrease of 5s. per week from date (a) and 2s. 6d. per week from date (b). Minimum rates after change, after four years' experience: Grade I, towns, 79s., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 69s. for Grade VI.*
		Pay day in week ending 24 Sept.†	Packers (ordinary), hydraulic and other bookpress operators, assistant stock-keepers, warehousemen, male feeders of wharfedale and litho. machines above quad crown, and two-revolution machines up to quad crown, lithographic plate grainers and plate preparers (21 years of age and over)	Decrease of 5s. per week from date (a) and 2s. 6d. per week from date (b). Minimum rates after change, after three years' experience: Grade I, towns, 75s., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 65s. for Grade VI.* male feeders of two-revolution machines above quad crown, 2s. per week above these rates.
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Various towns in England and Wales* (except London)	Pay day in week ending 1 Oct.	General assistants, male feeders of all cylinder machines (except two-revolution machines) up to quad crown, lithographic stone grinders, polishers, and shifters (21 years of age and over)	Decrease of 5s. per week from date (a) and 2s. 6d. per week from date (b). Minimum rates after change: Grade I, towns, 70s., decreasing by 2s. for each successive grade to 60s. for Grade VI.*
		Pay day in week ending 1 Oct.	Learners (under 21 years of age)	Decreases of from 6d. to 4s. per week from date (a) and of 6d. to 3s. per week from date (b). Decrease of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and of from 6d. to 4s. per week for learners under 21 years. Minimum rates after change for men 21 years of age and over in the different classes are 2s. 6d. higher than those quoted above for members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Various towns in England and Wales* (except London)	Pay day in week ending 27 Aug.‡	Printers' assistants, cutters, packers, warehousemen, etc., in jobbing offices (members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (see entry immediately above for classes of workpeople affected)	Decrease of 5s. per week for journeymen, and of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week for apprentices.
		Pay day in week ending 24 Sept.†	Male bookbinders and machine rulers (forwarders, finishers, gilders, blockers, rulers, etc.)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen, and of from 6d. to 2s. per week for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: Grade I, towns, 90s.; Grade II., 87s.; Grade III., 84s.; Grade IV., 81s.; Grade V., 78s.; Grade VI., 75s.
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	Various towns in England and Wales* (except London)	Pay day in week ending 27 Aug.‡	Women and girls employed in the printing and binding industry (layers-on, feeders, etc.)	Decrease of 2s. per week for qualified workers, and of from 6s. to 1s. 6d. per week for learners.
		Pay day in week ending 24 Sept.†	Women and girls employed in the printing and binding industry (layers-on, feeders, etc.)	Decrease of 1s. per week for qualified workers, and of from 6d. to 1s. per week for learners. Minimum rates after change for qualified women: Grade I, towns, 40s.; Grade II., 39s.; Grade III., 38s.; Grade IV., 37s.; Grade V., 35s. 6d.; Grade VI., 34s.

* For list of towns included in the various grades see note || on page 387 of LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920. Bookbinders, &c. at Huddersfield have been transferred from Grade IV. to Grade III.
 † For list of towns included in the various grades see note * on page 388 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920.
 ‡ In some cases the decrease took effect a week later.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Furniture and Woodworking Trades, Glass, Brick, Chemical, etc., Trades, and Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades.

For rates previously in operation see p. 389 of LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920. The present rates are 7 1/2 per cent. less. Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees District (including Hartlepoons, Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby).

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of change. Includes sections for Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades, and Miscellaneous Trades and Occupations.

The change took effect under an Agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry. The various districts are classified as follows:—Class A.—Barnsley, Barrow, Barry, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bolton, Brighouse, Bristol, Bromley, Cardiff, Coventry, Doncaster, Edinburgh, Ellersmere Port, Erith, Glasgow, Goole, Grimsby, Halifax, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Mexborough, Newcastle on Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Nottingham, Oldham, Portsmouth, Rotherham, Selby, Sheffield, Slaithwaite, Sowerby Bridge, Stockport, Sunderland, Swansea, Thornaby, Wakefield, Warrington and York. Class A.A.—Altrincham, Birmingham, Chorley, Crayford, Croydon, Dartford, Derby, Felixstowe, Gloucester, Ipswich, King's Norton, Leicester, Lincoln, Norwich, Plymouth, Sharpness, Silloth, Southsea, Uxbridge, Waddon, Walsall, West Bromwich, Whitehaven, Whitley Bridge, Wolverhampton and Wrexham. Class B.—Aldershot, Alderston, Bath, Bedington, Bedford, Bilston, Bishop Auckland, Boston, Brighton, Bursough, Burton, Cambridge, Caversham, Chatham, Chelmsford, Chesterfield, Colchester, Dover, Driffield, Dundee, Dursley, Enfield (Lancs.), Frodsham Bridge, Gainsborough, Grantham, Hexham, Kidderminster, Killamarsh, Kirkcaldy, Louth, Luton, Maidstone, Malton, Mansfield, Nafferton, Newark, Northampton, Nuneaton, Poole, Portslade, Ramsgate, Reading, St. Albans, Salisbury, Slough, Stourbridge, Swindon, Todmorden, Warmley, Warwick, Watford, Wellington, Winchester, Worcester, Workop, and Yarmouth. Class B.B.—Andover, Ashford (Kent), Astwick, Aylesbury, Barnstaple, Beccles, Betchworth, Bishop's Cleeve, Bishop's Cleeve, Brundon, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Christchurch, Dorchester, Ewell, Fareham, Faversham, Great Cornard, Guildford, Halstead, Hanwood, Hereford, Hertford, Hertingfordbury, Hitchin, Ickleton, Kempston, King's Langley, Kirtton, Lindsey, Langley Mill, Leighton Buzzard, Little Hallingbury, Maldon, March, Milton, Newport (I.W.), Parndon, Plympton, Remenham, Romsey, Roydon, Sawbridge, Shalford, Shalford, Stanstead Abbots, Stowmarket, Sudbury, Sutton, Swaythling, Tewkesbury, Totton, Walkern, Ware, Wendon, and Willenhall. Class C.—Aicester, Ampthill, Atherstone, Axminster, Berkhamsted, Bidford on Avon, Biggleswade, Bishops Cleeve, Bishops Cleeve, Blandford, Boro' Green, Bosham, Botley, Bottesford, Bovey Tracey, Box, Brantham, Buckden, Burghfield, Calcot, Calne, Chelmsdon, Chippenham, Chipstead, Cirencester, Clifford Hill, Cossey, Cullompton, Dalkeith, Dedham, Dorking, Dunbridge, Dursley, East Dereham, East Malling, Ermington, Exwick, Fakenham, Fingringhoe, Fiskerton, Fordingbrige, Godstone, Great Chesterford, Great Ryburgh, Great Shelford, Harston, Haverhill, Hayle, Heddingham, Hellingley, Holbeach, Holbrook, Horncastle, Horrabridge, Horsham, Horstead, Hungerford, Huntingdon, Ithch Abbas, Kettering, Kexby, Kingsbridge, Lavenham, Lesbury, Lifton, Loughborough, Maesbury, Matlock, Melksham, Milseldean, Monmouth, Montford Bridge, Montrose, Needham Market, Newington, Newport Pagnell, North Lawton, Nursling, Okehampton, Old Walsingham, Olney, Ordsall, Par, Penzance, Pershore, Petworth, Probus, Ramsay, Ringwood, Rochford, Royston, St. Badesux, St. Columb, St. Neots, Sharnbrook, Shotisham, Skirbeck, Soham, Sonning, Southwell, South Wingfield, Stamford, Stratford-on-Avon, Stockbridge, Swallowfield, Thorverton, Tiverton, Tonge, Twyford, Wantage, Warmminster, Water Newton, Wells-on-Sea, West End, West Hampnett, Wickham Market, Wokingham, Wootton (I.W.), Worth, and Yarm. Further decreases of 2s. per week in October, and 1s. per week in November have been arranged. A further reduction of 5s. per week has been arranged for male workers from 31st October. The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales, and the National Leather Trades' Federation, and the National Federation of General Workers. Future changes are to be regulated under a sliding scale based on the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, rents, etc.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—(continued).				
Cardiff, Newport and Port Talbot		1 Aug.	Patent fuel workers	Decrease of 2s. per day for daywagemen, and of 10 per cent. for pieceworkers.
		1 Sept.	Patent fuel workers	Decrease of 1s. per day for daywagemen, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.
Swansea		1 Aug.	Patent fuel workers Co-operative employees— Distributive departments	Decrease of 3s. per day.
Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, North Riding of Yorkshire, and part of Westmorland*		5 Sept.	Productive departments	Decreases* of 3s. 6d. per week for males 21 years of age and over, of 2s. 6d. per week for females 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 9d. per week for juniors between 18 and 20 years, and of 1s. per week for juniors under 18 years of age. Minimum rates after change can be calculated by deducting the above decreases from the rates shown on p. 501 of September LABOUR GAZETTE.
			Employees of Co-operative Societies (except laundry, transport, and boot repairing departments);— Shop foremen and managers Male assistants Female assistants	Decrease of 4 1-6 per cent. on rates paid previous to the increase granted as from July, 1920, leaving rates 4 1-6 per cent. above these rates.
London		1st pay after 9 July	Male clerks	Decrease of 7s. per week. Rates varying from 2s. to 7s. per week. Rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, increasing to 7s. at 25 years.
			Female clerks	Decreases varying from 2s. to 7s. per week for those 16 years and over. Rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, 19s. at 15 years, increasing to 5s. at 24 years.
Other Trades and Occupations			Warehousemen, packers, and porters	Decreases varying from 2s. to 7s. per week for those 22 years of age, and minimum rates adopted of 63s. at 23 years, and 68s. at 24 years. Rates after change: 17s. at 14 years, increasing to 68s. at 24 years and over.
			Males employed in the coffin furniture making trade:— Timeworkers:— Dressers, stampers, polishers, or planishers (including wheelers)	Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing rates. Minimum rates after change: males—21s. 9d. at 16 years, increasing to 58s. 6d. at 21 years, and to 72s. at 26 years; females—18s. at 16 years, increasing to 57s. 9d. at 26 years.
Merthyr, Dowlais, Treharris and Troedyrhiw		12 Sept.	Clerks, cashiers, assistants, etc., employed by Co-operative Societies	Decreases, under Trade Boards Acts, of 5s. 6d. per week in minimum rates for those 21 years of age and over, and of from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per week for those under 21 years. Minimum rates after change for those 21 years and over: dressers and stampers, 74s. 6d. to 88s.; polishers and planishers (including wheelers), 76s. to 90s.†
			Employed in packing, rough warehousing, despatching, etc.	Minimum weekly rates fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 14s. for those under 15 years of age, increasing to 29s. at 17 years, and decreases of from 1s. to 4s. per week for those 18 years of age and over, except in the case of those 21 years and over with less than one year's experience. Minimum rates after change for those 21 years and over, 56s. 6d. to 66s.†
Great Britain		12 Sept.	Pieceworkers (21 years of age and over)	Minimum piecework basis time rate fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 12½ per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate.†
			PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.	
Great Britain‡		15 to 23 Sept.	Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy and on the maintenance of plants and cables, etc. (excluding workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease of 3s. per week, such decrease to be subject to the bonus of 12½ per cent. where paid in cases where consolidation of wages has taken place (the amount of decrease to be 3s. 4½d.)‡
			Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy and on the maintenance of plants and cables, etc.	Area grading scheme adopted, under which the districts affected are divided into three zones, and a schedule of minimum rates (to include all war advances and the bonus of 12½ per cent.) made applicable to each. The following are examples of the new rates§:— Zone A undertakings Electricians, 86s. 2d.; electricians' mates and labourers, 73s. 5½d. Zone B and C undertakings ... Zone A rates less 4s. per week for Zone B, and less 8s. per week for Zone C for the above occupations.
Devon and Cornwall§		July	Men 18 years of age and over employed in the gas industry	Decreases of 6d. per shift for shift workers and of 3s. per week for other workers.¶

* The decreases shown apply to districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. In the case of number 3 district the advances arranged to operate as from July, 1920, were not generally paid in full, and under the terms of the Decision of the Industrial Court the present decreases were to bear the same proportion to the full decreases as the increases granted as from July, 1920, bore to the full increases arranged. For societies affected see page 501 of September GAZETTE.
† For further particulars see p. 561.
‡ The decrease described took effect under the terms of recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, and applied only to those undertakings which have carried out the Council's Awards and Agreements for increases of wages. The decrease shown forms the second instalment of a total reduction of 6s. per week, the first instalment of which took effect generally in July. In the East Coast Area the second instalment takes effect from the first full pay week after 23 November.
§ The rates described have been adopted by the Devon and Cornwall Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. They are, however, subject, under the terms of recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council, to a reduction of 2s. 4½d. per week from 15th July, and a further reduction of 3s. 4½d. per week from 16th September. The undertakings reported to have recognized the minimum rates shown are as follows:—Zone A.—Plymouth. Zone B.—Exeter and Torquay.
¶ The decreases described took effect under an Agreement made between the Federation of Gas Employers and the National Federation of General Workers; decreases of similar amounts took effect under the same Agreement from 15th July. In the case of undertakings which have previously paid bonuses of 12½ and 7½ per cent. on earnings to time-workers and piece workers respectively who are 21 years and over, the decreases are subject to the addition of such bonuses. The Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry has divided Great Britain into 11 Areas, for each of which a Regional Joint Council has been elected. During the past year grading schemes have been put into operation by each of these Councils, with effect from varying dates from 1st August, 1920, to 1st April, 1921, under which minimum rates of wages have been fixed for various classes of workpeople. With the exception of the Manchester Area Regional Council (covering Lancashire, Cheshire and a portion in Westmorland) and the London Regional Council, which have fixed rates for all classes of workpeople, the minimum rates agreed upon apply principally to stokers and labourers, and negotiations are still proceeding in regard to other classes. In the case of labourers the rates so fixed, outside London, usually vary from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. per hour in the smaller undertakings, to 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per hour in the large industrial centres, while for stokers they vary from 10s. 6d. to 12s. per shift in the smaller undertakings, to rates ranging from 14s. to 15s. per shift in large towns. These rates are taken as inclusive of war advances or bonuses for the purposes of calculation only, without prejudice to the question of consolidation, and are subject to the reductions referred to above.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued).				
Waterworks Undertakings	South Wales and Monmouthshire*	12 Sept.	Workpeople employed at waterworks undertakings (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades)	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: mains and service layers, etc. 1s. 10d.; semi-skilled labourers, water fitters' helpers and drain flushers, 1s. 8½d.; ordinary labourers, 1s. 8d.*
			Leeds Sheffield	1 Sept. 10 Sept.
Local Authority Services	East Midland Area (Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Notts, Northants and Soke of Peterborough and Rutland)† Holborn	1st pay in Sept. 1 Sept.	Manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local authorities which previously paid the minimum rates recommended by the Joint Industrial Council	Decrease of 1d. per hour.† [Details as to the minimum rates previously in force are given on p. 39 of the January LABOUR GAZETTE.]
			Borough Council employees (adult male manual workers)	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1/10ths of the original bonus of 130 per cent. on basic rates.
South-Western Counties (Devon, Dorset and Cornwall)‡	Heston and Isleworth (U.D.C.) Southend-on-Sea	1 Sept. 15 Sept.	Manual workers employed in Council's non-trading departments	Decrease, under "cost of living" sliding scale, of 1/10ths of the total bonus previously paid, leaving the bonus, payable on basic rates, at 130 per cent.
			Corporation employees	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. [Particulars of the rates previously in force are given on p. 439 of the August LABOUR GAZETTE.]
Able-bodied male manual workers, excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades, employed in non-trading departments of local authorities	South Wales and Monmouthshire*	First full pay week in Sept. 12 Sept.	Able-bodied male manual workers, excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades, employed in non-trading departments of local authorities	Decreases in the minimum rates of 5s. 6d. per week for Grade A areas; of 3s. per week for Grade B areas; and of 1s. per week for Grade C areas. Rates after change: Grade A, 65s.; Grade B, 57s.; Grade C, 50s.; Grade D, 46s. per week.‡
			Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading departments of local authorities	Decrease of 1d. per hour.* [Particulars of the minimum rates previously in force are given on p. 503 of the September LABOUR GAZETTE.]

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
Building	Belfast	8 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plasterers, labourers and hodsmen Plumbers	Decrease of 2 hours per week in winter (44 to 42)§
		13 July	Stonecutters	Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer (47 to 44), and a decrease in winter hours, making an average decrease for the year of about 3 hours per week.¶
Merchant Shipping Service	United Kingdom	1 July	Deck and engine room hands on vessels on weekly articles and on foreign-going vessels when in port and the usual watches are suspended	Increase of 2 hours per week in summer, and a decrease in winter hours, making an average increase for the year of about 1 hour per week.¶
			Dayworkers in deck and engine room departments of foreign going vessels when at sea	Ordinary hours of labour fixed at 8 per day on Monday to Friday, and 6 on Saturday.¶

* The decreases described form the second instalment of a total reduction of 4d. per hour, the first instalment of which took place in August. Further reductions of 1d. per hour are to be made in October and November.
† The decrease described took effect as a result of recommendations made by the East Midland Area Joint Industrial Council. A further reduction of 1d. per hour is to be made from the first pay in December, if the "cost of living" index figure of retail prices, etc., has then fallen to 110 per cent., or from a later date when this figure is reached, such reduction to remain in operation for three months. The authorities which are reported to have applied the reduction, generally from the date shown, are as follows:—Grade A.—Great Grimsby, Lincoln, Mansfield, Northampton and Nottingham. Grade B.—Borough Councils of Boston and Grantham, and Urban District Councils of Mansfield-Woodhouse, Kettering, Swadlincote District and West Bridgford. Grade C.—Urban District Councils of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ashby-Woulds, Hinckley and Worksop.
‡ The decreases described took effect, generally from the date shown, as a result of recommendations made by the South-Western Area Joint Industrial Council. The authorities which are reported as paying the revised minimum rates are as follows:—Grade A.—(No information yet available.) Grade B.—Barnstaple, Exeter, Newton Abbot, Paignton, Swanage, Torquay and Weymouth. Grade C.—Axminster (U.D.C.), Seaton and Sidmouth. Grade D.—Axminster (R.D.C.) and Tiverton.
§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."
¶ Men whose time at sea is not divided into watches, who normally work only during daytime, viz.: donkeymen, carpenters, bosuns, storekeepers, and their assistants, lamp trimmers, and any seamen or engine room rating in similar employment.
‡ The hours stated do not apply to arrival and sailing days. Overtime rates were fixed for all time worked in excess of the scheduled number of hours.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADES.*

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.†		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit † on		
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average Selling Price Per Ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
PIG IRON:		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
	Cumberland	July—Aug.	164 10	- 41 4	- 118 3
Cleveland	July—Sept.	131 6½	+ 4 5½	- 86 1½	
MANUFACTURED IRON:					
	North of England	July—Aug.	333 4½	- 50 3½	- 267 6½
	West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hooks and rods).	July—Aug.	340 1½	- 52 3	- 273 5

* In previous issues particulars have been given in this article of the Quarterly Ascertainment of the selling price of Coal in Northumberland. This ascertainment has now ceased to be made.
† Stated to the nearest farthing.

Pig Iron.—In Cumberland the ascertainment for the two months of July and August resulted in decreases in wages from the first bargain-letting day after 9th September, of 3s. 5d. per shift in the bargain price and 2s. 4d. per shift in the minimum rates of iron-ore miners, of 2s. 6½d. per shift for winding enginemen, and for other underground and surface workers, of 1s. 8½d. per shift for men and 10½d. per shift for boys. It was also mutually arranged that further reductions, based on an agreed selling-price of 140s. per ton, should take effect from 19th September as follows:—2s. 1d. per shift in the bargain price and minimum rates for miners, of 1s. 6½d. per shift for winding enginemen, and for other underground and surface workers, of 1s. 0½d. or 6½d. per shift for men and boys respectively. The wages of limestone quarrymen in West Cumberland were also decreased in two instalments in September, particulars of which are given on p. 548. The Cleveland ascertainment for the quarter ended September resulted in an increase of 4½ per cent. on the standard rates of 1919 for blastfurnacemen.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 25 per cent. on standard rates from 26th September as a result of the ascertainment for the two months July and August.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1920 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and females, therefore, are only approximate.

The classification by groups of trades is necessarily imperfect, since Trade Union organisation is in many cases occupational and not industrial. The total membership of each Union has been included in the industry group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected, except in the case of general Unions of labourers, clerks and engineers, whose membership it has not been possible to distribute by industries. A special article dealing with these figures appears on page 517.

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN 1920, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1919.

Table with columns: Trade Group, No. of Unions at end of 1920, Membership at end of 1920 (Males, Females, Total), Membership at end of 1919 (Males, Females, Total), Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Membership at end of 1920 compared with end of 1919 (Males, Females, Total).

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1916 to 1920.

Table with columns: Trade Group, Membership (Males, Females, Total) for years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

* The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in Colonial and Foreign branches to the number (in 1920) of 72,000, of whom 31,000 belonged to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, and 34,000 to the Amalgamated Engineering Union. † The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See note in italics at head of page. ‡ In compiling these figures certain associations, the majority of whose members are also members of the National Union of Teachers, have been omitted. Some of the Associations included have also members in the National Union of Teachers, and there is, therefore, some duplication of membership in the totals shown. The extent of such duplication is not ascertainable precisely, but from such information as is available it would appear that the net membership would probably be less than that shown by between 10,000 and 15,000, the great majority of whom would be women. § The figures are exclusive of the membership of Unions confined to Government, bank, railway or shipping clerks, which are included under "Employees of Public Authorities," "Banking and Insurance," and "Transport" respectively. ¶ The figures are exclusive of the membership of Unions wholly or mainly confined to colliery enginemen, included under "Coal Mining." ** The figures exclude teachers, tramway workers and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teachers," "Transport," and General Labour. *** See §. In this Table "Banking and Insurance" is included with "Miscellaneous." †† Comprising the Leather, Entertainments Workers, Banking and Insurance, Enginemen and Miscellaneous groups shown in the preceding Table.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.*

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment during September, 1921, was 169 as compared with 155 in the previous month and 272 a year ago.

The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as follows:—

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by trade group: RAILWAY SERVICE, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, MINES, QUARRIES, and other categories.

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 September, 1921, was 21. Two deaths due to lead poisoning were reported during the month, one in smelting works and one in the shipbuilding industry. Five cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during September, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and an anthrax are analysed below:—

Table showing cases of lead poisoning and other forms of poisoning among operatives engaged in various trades.

* Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport returns. † Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. ‡ The person affected in the Pottery industry was a female.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and the Board of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons relieved on one day in September, 1921, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 403 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 97 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 267 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with August, the total number relieved increased by 173,487 (or 31.8 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 2,877 (or 2.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 170,610 (or 39.8 per cent.). The Bristol district showed no change, the Sheffield district showed a decrease of 169 per 10,000, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Dundee and Dunfermline district (303 per 10,000) and in the Birmingham district (224 per 10,000).

Compared with September, 1920, the total number relieved increased by 478,156 (or 198.6 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief increased by 13,487 (or 12.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 464,669 (or 345.7 per cent.). Every district showed an increase, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (673 per 10,000), in the Birmingham district (658 per 10,000), in the Sheffield district (647 per 10,000), and in the East Metropolitan district (559 per 10,000). Eleven districts showed increases ranging from 214 to 440 per 10,000, nine showed increases ranging from 102 to 195, and seven showed increases ranging from 15 to 84 per 10,000 of population.

Table showing poor law relief statistics by district: Selected Urban Areas, ENGLAND & WALES, METROPOLIS, and SCOTLAND.

* These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district. † Exclusive of 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 out-door medical relief only. ‡ The numbers included for the Sheffield and Bristol Unions do not cover changes which have taken place since 20th August, 1921, and 27th August, 1921, respectively. § The figures for Scotland include destitute able-bodied unemployed in receipt of Poor Relief owing to trade depression. In most cases these figures are approximate as, owing to the sudden rush of applicants and the emergency measures adopted, Parish Councils were unable to give exact figures as at 15th September, 1921.

OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

The Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade, having been unable to agree upon a neutral Chairman, requested the Ministry to appoint a Chairman, in accordance with No. 6 of the Board's Rules. Mr. F. H. McLeod, C.B., Chairman of the Industrial Court, has been appointed, and has accepted the duties.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Building and Allied Trades.

WAR OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS (BUILDING WORKS DEPARTMENTS).—Trade Union Side of the Building Trade Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments *v.* War Office. Decision—Claim that building trade workers in War Office establishments at Woolwich, Plumico, Waltham Abbey and Enfield be paid building trade district rates not established. Issued 5th September, 1921. (685)

H.M. DOCKYARD, ROSYTH (BUILDING WORKS DEPARTMENT).—Trade Union Side of the Building Trade Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments *v.* Admiralty. Decision—Claim that the wages of building trade workers in Rosyth Dockyard be increased by 2d. per hour not established. Issued 5th September, 1921. (686)

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades.

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY TRADES—SOUTH WALES.—West Wales Allied Engineering Trades Committee *v.* Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Association. Decision—The wages of skilled workers shall be reduced by 4s. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision, and by a further 3s. per week as from the beginning of the first pay period following 1st November, 1921. The wages of other workers shall be reduced in a like proportion on the same dates, and the new rates shall continue in force until 31st January, 1922. Issued 19th September, 1921. (687)

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

SAW MILL LABOURERS—HARTLEPOOLS.—National Union of General Workers; Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union *v.* Hartlepoons and Tees-side Saw Mill Owners' Association. Decision—The men concerned shall be paid a rate of 1s. 8d. per hour as from 5th September, 1921, and this rate shall continue in operation until 1st January, 1922. Issued 30th September, 1921. (689)

Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

BREWERY WORKERS—BLACKBURN AND DISTRICT.—Workers' Union; National Union of General Workers *v.* Blackburn Brewers' Association, representing certain firms in Blackburn, Preston, Burnley and other towns. Decision—The wages of male workers aged 19 years and over and of youths aged 18 years shall be reduced by 4s. per full ordinary week from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision, and by a further 3s. from 31st October, 1921. The wages of female workers aged 18 years and over shall be reduced by 2s. 6d. per full ordinary week from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the decision. The new rates shall continue in operation until 1st February, 1922. The Court are of opinion that in view of the existing agreement for the revision of wages the introduction of a sliding scale is unnecessary. Issued 22nd September, 1921. (688)

Public Utility Services.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—WHICKHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—National Association of Local Government Officers *v.* Whickham Urban District Council. Decision—That for the time being the salaries now paid to the Clerk to the Council, Assistant Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, Rate Collector, Road Foreman and Cemetery Superintendent should continue. Issued 30th September, 1921. (690)

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF—EDINBURGH CORPORATION.—National Association of Local Government Officers *v.* Corporation of the City of Edinburgh. Decision—The Corporation from 1st July reduced the bonus of officers in receipt of salaries not exceeding £400 per annum by 2/26ths. Until that date these officers were in receipt of bonus under the terms of Award No. 101 of the Civil Service Arbitration Board. The Court decide that the Corporation were not justified in making the reduction, and direct that the position may be reviewed on or after 1st January, 1922. Issued 30th September, 1921. (691)

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

Building Trades.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES: NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Difference—As to a claim by the operatives for the regrading of the towns in the area, which the employers considered to be a claim for an increase of wages. Arbitrator—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C. Award—The question of regrading was one that might be appropriately dealt with by the Midland Area Joint Council for the Building Trades. The wages of the men concerned should be 2s. 1½d. per hour for craftsmen and 1s. 8½d. per hour for labourers as from the 27th August, 1921, subject to a reduction in each case of 1d. per hour as from the same date. The question of the national further reduction of ½d. per hour as from the 1st September, 1921, was left for adjustment between the parties, with a recommendation that they should agree to its taking place as from that date. Issued 30th September, 1921. (I.R. 1931/2.)

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal Trades.

RAILWAY SHOPMAN: DUBLIN.—Irish Engineering Industrial Union *v.* Midland Great Western Railway Company, Limited. Difference—As to whether a certain man was dismissed by the company because of his membership of the Irish Engineering and Foundry Trades Union. Arbitrator—The Right Hon. Lord Justice O'Connor. Award—The man concerned was not dismissed because of his membership of the above-named union. Issued 19th September, 1921. (I.R. 600/8; I.B. 164.)

RIVETERS, ETC., SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING TRADES: GREAT BRITAIN.—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society and the Shipwrights' and Shipconstructors' Association *v.* Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Difference—Claim by the Employers' Federation that the advances granted in certain awards and consequential agreements (the Standard Ship Cycle of Advances and Consequential Extensions) should be withdrawn. Board of Arbitration—Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. James Fullerton, C.B.E. (Employers' nominee), Mr. George J. Rowe, O.B.E. (Workpeople's nominee). For particulars of this Award see pages 516 and 517 of this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Issued 4th October, 1921. (I.R. 441/4.)

COUNTERSINKERS, ETC.—SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING TRADES: GREAT BRITAIN.—National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the National Union of General Workers *v.* Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. Difference—Claim by the Employers' Federation that the advances granted in certain awards or agreements (the Standard Ship Cycle of Advances and Consequential Extensions) should be withdrawn. Board of Arbitration—Sir William W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. James Fullerton, C.B.E. (Employers' nominee), Mr. George J. Rowe, O.B.E. (Workpeople's nominee). For particulars of this Award see pages 516 and 517 of this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Issued 4th October, 1921. (I.R. 441/5.)

Textile Trades.

SILK WEAVERS, EMBROIDERERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION: MACCLESFIELD.—National Silk Workers' Association *v.* Macclesfield Silk Trade Employers' Association. Difference—As to the interpretation of Mr. A. B. Pilling's award of the 15th July, 1921, in a difference between the above-mentioned parties (see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921, page 442). Arbitrator—Mr. A. B. Pilling (Mr. A. Fogg and Mr. T. Birch, Assessors). Award—The reduction of wages in the case of warehousemen, overlookers, card cutters and knitting takers was two shillings per week and not four shillings. The 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of weavers on piecework applied to rich cut ups, 28-inch squares, scarves and four-fold scales in the case of weavers of those goods who had been paid the 112½ per cent. under the agreement of May, 1920. Where wages of 60s. or over were paid to males a reduction of 4s. per week should be made, and any male receiving less than 56s. per week should not suffer a reduction of wages. The minimum of 56s. per week was not prescribed for all adult male time workers. The minimum rate for female knitters was 34s. 6d. per week; rates of 37s. 6d. per week and upwards were to be reduced by 3s. The method of adjustment of piece prices was dealt with. Pending consideration by the parties, the former award prescribed a reduction of 4s. for males and 3s. for females in the embroidery section, subject to minimum rates of 56s. and 33s. respectively. Issued 17th September, 1921. (I.R. 238/7.)

AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Clothing Trades.

TAILORS AND TAILORESSES: GLASGOW.—United Garment Workers' Union *v.* Messrs. Sunderland and Sons, Glasgow. Difference—As to a proposed reduction in wages. Agreement—A reduction of the wages of the workpeople concerned should be made on a percentage basis, as from the first pay day following 1st October, and the parties should confer with a view to an adjustment of the piece price list. Agreed 1st September, 1921. (I.R. 1974.)

Transport Trades.

DOCK WORKERS: IRELAND.—National Union of Dock Labourers and Irish Transport and General Workers' Union *v.* Various

Associations of Employers concerned in Dock Labour in Ireland. Difference—Application for a reduction in wages of 3s. per day. Agreement—In Cork, Waterford, Dundalk, Newry, Drogheda, Londonderry and Galway a reduction of 1s. per day should be made as from 12th September, 1921. The representative of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union agreed that in Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, Sligo and other Ports a reduction of 1s. per day as from 15th September, 1921, should be accepted. Reductions in overtime rates consequential on the above reductions should be made in all cases. This agreement should apply to all men to whom the Agreements of 13th, 15th and 17th May, 1920, applied; in the case of those men whose wages were adjusted locally in consequence of those agreements the same procedure should apply. Signed 9th September, 1921. (I.R. 600/9; I.B. 57/53.)

Chemical Trades.

CATTLE FOOD WORKERS: LONDON.—National Union of General Workers *v.* Joseph Thorley, Limited, London. Difference—As to a proposed reduction of wages. Agreement—The wages of the men and women should be reduced by 6s. and 3s. per week respectively as from and including the 11th August, 1921. The firm should also put into operation at both their establishments any further reductions or increases of wages agreed to by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Oilcake Manufacturing Industry. Signed 7th September, 1921. (I.R. 1862.)

Public Utility Services.

OFFICIAL STAFFS: LLANELLY CORPORATION.—National Association of Local Government Officers and Municipal Employees' Association *v.* Llanelly Corporation. Difference—As to proposed reductions of wages. Agreement—The salary of the Deputy Town Clerk should be reduced to £390 plus one increment of £25 as from the 1st January, 1922, and that of the Borough Accountant to £390 plus two increments of £25 as from 1st January, 1922. Reductions of the wages of the other officials concerned should also be made amounting on an average to approximately 11 per cent. It was also agreed to suspend the dismissal of four girl clerks. Effective as from 1st October. Agreed 23rd September, 1921. (I.R. 2032.)

Miscellaneous Trades.

RYEGRASS MACHINERS: IRELAND.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union *v.* Irish Wholesale Ryegrass Machiners' Association. Difference—Application for a reduction of wages. Agreement—The current rate of wages should be reduced to 50s. per week of 48 hours as from the first pay day following 12th September, 1921. Overtime should be paid for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour. Existing arrangements as to allowances for holidays should remain unaltered, the members of the Employers' Association undertaking not to take advantage of this settlement to curtail the holiday arrangements of their men for the period ending 30th June, 1922. The agreement should remain in operation until 30th June, 1922. Signed 17th September, 1921. (I.R. 600/9; I.B. 1630.)

WASTE PAPER WORKERS: LONDON.—Transport and General Workers' Union, National Union of Vehicle Workers, United Vehicle Workers' Union, and National Union of General Workers (Women's Section), *v.* Waste Paper Merchants' Association and Messrs. Robert Hough, Paper Stock Merchants, Limehouse. Difference—As to reductions of wages. Agreement—The men concerned should return to work under the terms of the agreement of 16th March, 1921, with such modifications as had been agreed upon since that date, to remain in operation until 31st December, 1921. The firm or their Association shall be at liberty to give notice of any alteration in the agreement after 30th November, 1921. Signed 28th September, 1921. (I.R. 2151.)

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

ORDERS.

ORDERS conferring minimum rates of wages, as 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:—

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 16th September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male apprentices, and specifying 26th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 7th September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male workers, and specifying 12th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates per week of 47 hours for male workers of 21 years of age and over employed in the Coffin Furniture Section of the trade, range, according to operation and experience, from 56s. 6d. to 90s.; lower rates being fixed for younger workers with less experience.

Corset Trade Board.

Order, dated 21st September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 3rd October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates are as follows:—(a) Male workers of 22 years of age and over, 1s. 2d. per hour, and for

certain specified operations, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per hour, with lower rates for younger workers; (b) all female workers (other than learners), 8½d. per hour, lower rates being fixed for learners.

The piece-work basis time-rates are as follows:—(a) Male workers of all ages, 1s. 3½d. per hour, and for certain specified operations, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8½d. per hour; (b) All female workers, 9½d. per hour.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Scotland).

Order, dated 21st September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for female learners in the Wholesale Manufacturing and all other branches of the trade except the Retail Branch; and specifying 1st October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

Hollow-Ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 21st September, 1921, confirming general minimum time rates of 1s. 2½d. per hour for male workers and 8d. per hour for female workers, lower rates being fixed for learners in both cases, a piece-work basis time-rate of 9d. per hour for female workers of 18 years of age and over, and overtime rates for male and female workers; and specifying 1st October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 3rd September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female workers; and specifying 9th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates per week of 48 hours are as follows:—Male workers of 21 years of age and over, 45s. 9d., and under 21 years of age, from 19s. 3d. to 39s. 4½d., according to age; female workers of 18 years of age and over, 28s., and under 18 years of age, 19s. 3d. or 24s. 6d., according to age, female weaving learners, 15s. 9d. during period ending 8th January, 1922, spinning shifting mistresses, 42s., orra (or spare) spinners of 18 years of age and over, 33s. 3d., spinners (other than orra (or spare) spinners (all ages)), from 32s. 10d. to 51s. 4d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, etc.

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

Order, dated 3rd October, 1921, confirming a general minimum time-rate of 8d. per hour (as varied) for female workers of 18 years of age and over (other than learners), a piece-work basis time-rate of 8½d. per hour (as varied) for female workers (all ages), and general minimum piece-rates (as fixed) for certain classes of female workers; and specifying 6th October, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 7th September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, a piece-work basis time-rate of 8½d. per hour for certain classes of female workers, and a general minimum time-rate of 6½d. per hour and general minimum piece-rates for home-workers employed on carding; and specifying 12th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates for (a) male workers (other than home workers) of 21 years of age and over are 1s. 1½d. per hour, and from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7½d. per hour when employed on certain specified operations; (b) female workers (other than home workers) of 18 years of age and over, 8d. per hour, and 8½d. per hour when employed as charge hands; lower rates being fixed for male and female workers.

Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 21st September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers; and specifying 29th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates are (a) for male workers of 22 years of age and over, 1s. 2d. per hour, lower rates being fixed for younger workers, and rates ranging from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 9d. per hour for workers employed on certain specified operations; (b) for all female workers, 8½d. per hour, with special rates of 8½d., 9d. and 9½d. per hour (according to age) for Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up, lower rates being fixed for learners. The piece-work basis time-rates are:—(a) For male workers of all ages, 1s. 3½d. per hour, with rates ranging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10½d. per hour for workers employed on certain specified operations; (b) for all female workers (except Cutters, Trimmers and Fitters-up, etc.), 9½d. per hour.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Orders, dated 5th October, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates (as varied) for male and female learners and apprentices, and certain other classes of male and female workers; and specifying 10th October, 1921, as the date from which the rates are effective.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order, dated 21st September, 1921, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers; and specifying 29th September, 1921, as the date from which these rates are effective.

Ltd., Newburgh. Soaps: Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pavitt & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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