# LABOUR GAZETTE

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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in March showed a further decline and there were large increases both in the numbers unemployed and in the numbers working short time. In a few industries, including brick, shale mining, building, and agriculture, full employment was generally maintained, but most of the other industries were seriously depressed.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions (mainly of skilled workpeople) from which returns are received rose from 8.5 at the end of February to 10.0 at the end of March, and the percentage unemployed among the 12,000,000 workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act rose from 9.5 at the end of February to 11.3 at 24th March.

In addition to those unemployed, 382,000 males and 456,000 females were registered as working systematic short time on 24th March, to such an extent as to entitle them to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act or the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme. At the end of February the corresponding numbers were 320,000 and 423,000.

The number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 24th March was approximately 1,414,000, of whom 936,000 were men, 365,000 were women, and the remainder were boys and girls. At the end of February the corresponding number was 1,218,000, of whom 802,000 were men and 310,000 were women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Exchanges and unfilled at the end of March was 41,000, of which 12,000 were for men and 25,000 for women. At the end of February the total was 42,000, of which 15,000 were for men and 24,000 for women. Further details, showing the state of employment in the principal industries, are given on pages 188-198.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The total number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 42. In addition, 63 disputes which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in March was about 31,000, as compared with 28,000 in the previous month, and 134,000 in March, 1920. The most important dispute in progress was that involving ship joiners, who have been on strike since 1st December last against a proposed reduction in wages.

The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 469,000 working days, as compared with 378,000 days in February, 1921, and 788,000 days in March, 1920. Detailed statistics, together with particulars of the principal disputes, are given on page 202.

The dispute in the coal mining industry, which commenced on 1st April, is dealt with in a special article on pages 174-176. WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are collected, changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as having been arranged to come into operation in March affected over 360,000 workpeople, of whom 350,000 sustained decreases, amounting to £60,000 in their weekly wages, and over 11,000 received increases. amounting to nearly £2,900 a week. The trades chiefly affected by the reductions in March were the textile trades. About 200,000 woollen and worsted operatives sustained a further decrease, under the operation of sliding scale agreements by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices and rents, making in the case of timeworkers a total decrease since the beginning of the year of 30 per cent. on basis rates or about 11 per cent. on the rates current at the end of 1920; decreases also occurred in the wages of workpeople in the hosiery, silk, carpet and asbestos trades. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced during March included iron ore miners in Cumberland and Furness, shale miners in Scotland, steel millmen in Scotland, iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and Scotland, workpeople in the dyeing and dry cleaning trades, electricity supply workers in London, youths and boys engineering works in the Birmingham and Wolver-

hampton district, lock, latch and key makers and drop forgers in the Birmingham district, and stoneware workers in Scotland.

Under Orders made by the Agricultural Wages Board, the minimum rates of youths and boys and of female workers were increased in most districts in England and Wales. Orders made by the Minister of Labour, which took effect in March, under the Trade Boards Acts, fixed minimum rates for male bespoke tailors in rural areas in Ireland, and for workpeople in the hat, cap, and millinery trade in Ireland.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st April the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was 133 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 141 per cent. at 1st March. As was the case in the previous month, the decrease was mainly due to reductions in the prices of food, but clothing also continued to decline in price. For further particulars reference should be made to the article on page 184.

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

#### NATIONAL STOPPAGE OF WORK IN COAL MINES.

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for March\* there appeared an account of the negotiations up to the beginning of that month between the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Mining Association of Great Britain with regard to the question of the future regulation of wages in the to the question of the future regulation of wages in the industry. The position created by the decision of the Government that the control of the industry should be terminated on the 31st March was dealt with; and the attitude of both the Federation and the Mining Associa-

attitude of both the Federation and the Mining Associa-tion towards this decision was to some extent defined. It became apparent during March that no agreement as to the future regulation of wages could be immediately reached, and that, therefore, the miners and the owners would probably be obliged to submit separate schemes to the President of the Board of Trade, in place of the joint scheme, which they had agreed, in the terms of the national settlement terminating the strike last November, to prepare by the 31st March, 1921. The fundamental point of divergence between the owners and the men was point of divergence between the owners and the men was the question whether wages should be regulated on a national or a district basis

#### NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE OWNERS, THE MEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The course of the negotiations throughout March up to the stoppage which occurred on the 1st April may be summarised as follows:—:

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation held a meeting on the 9th March preliminary to the assembling of the National Delegate Conference which had met prein the National Delegate conference which had met pre-viously on the 27th and 28th January and on the 22nd and 24th February. The meeting of the Executive reviewed the progress of the negotiations with the owners, but no agreed recommendation could be formulated for presentation to the Conference. A proposal that the owners should again be approached before the miners communicated their scheme to the Government was put forward, but it appears to have met with considerable opposition. This, however, was the policy adopted by the Delegate Conference when it met on the following day, the 10th March. The draft scheme for the future regulation of the industry which had been prepared by the Executive was then endorsed, but the Conference decided to accept an invitation that their representatives should again meet representatives of the Mining Association, and also that they should confer with the President of the Board of Trade. A further resolution protesting against the action of the Government in decontrolling the industry at such a critical stage was

adopted.<sup>†</sup> On the 11th March the Negotiating Committee of the Miners' Federation met representatives of the Mining Association and formally communicated to them the scheme which had been endorsed by the Delegate Conference. On the same day the President of the Board of Trade accorded interviews to representatives of both bodies. At this stage, therefore, negotiations between the owners and the miners, therefore, negotiations between the owners and the miners, which appeared to have reached a deadlock at the meeting of the 25th February,<sup>‡</sup> had been resumed. Definite pro-posals formulated by the Executive of the Miners' Federa-tion and endorsed by the National Delegate Conference had been communicated to the President of the Board of Trade (at the interview on the 11th March) and to the Mining Association. These formed a basis for future discussion, and counter-proposals were already in process of formulation by the Association. Considerable hopes of an ultimate agreement were therefore entertained at this juncture.

A further joint meeting was held on the 17th March, when the proposals of the Mining Association were put before the Miners' Negotiating Committee. At the close of this meeting it was announced that the negotiations had "reached a point at which both sides considered it desirable to refer the issue back again to their respective main bodies". The proposals of the owners were accord main bodies." The proposals of the owners were accord-ingly very fully discussed at the resumed National Delegate Conference of the Federation on the 18th March, the following resolution being finally adopted :--

owing resolution being finally adopted :— "That we recommend the conference to secure the opinion of their respective districts by conference deci-sion as to whether or not they are prepared to temporarily abandon the policy of a national wages board and a national pool, and empower the national executive to proceed with the negotiations with a view to establishing a temporary agreement on a district basis for the period of the present abnormal state of trade and prices, and that the Executive Committee proceed to secure principles for the future guidance proceed to secure principles for the future guidance of districts for application in a more normal period of

\*/See LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1921, pp. 122 and 123. † This meeting had also under consideration the resignation, owing to ill-health, of the President of the Miners' Federation-Mr. Smillie. This was accepted, and Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, was appointed to take Mr. Smillie's place until the annual meeting of the Federation in the summer when a new President will be formally elected. ‡ See March LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 122.

The Conference was thus adjourned until the 24th March, when it re-assembled to receive the replies of the several districts. These indicated that a very large majority were districts. districts. These indicated that a very large majority were against the proposal to enter into any temporary agree-ment on a district basis. The Conference accordingly rejected the owners' scheme, and steps were immediately taken to inform the Government and the Mining Associa-tion of this decision.

In a letter to the Prime Minister accompanying a copy In a letter to the Prime Minister accompanying a copy of the miners' scheme for the future regulation of wages in the industry, Mr. Frank Hodges stated the position as it then stood from the point of view of the Federation. On the following day the Central Council of the Mining Association approved the proposals of that body, which were then communicated in their turn to the Government.\* The inability to reach an agreement was thus acknowledged, all parties indicated their readiness to do anything that lay in their power to avert a stoppage. The President of the Board of Trade invited the Executive of the Miners' Federation to a further conference on the 30th March, in the hope that a basis for a settlement might be found. At this meeting the miners maintained their attitude the Government should continue to subsidize the industry during the present depression of trade. In reply it was clearly intimated to them that the Government could on no account entertain proposals of this character, and the neeting proved abortive.

Notices terminating contracts of employment on the 31st March had already been issued, and a few days before that date the terms at which the men could be re-engaged in each district, were published at the various collieries. The Executive Committee of the Miscard Reduction Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation the 30th March, and it was resolved to send out the follow-ing instruction to the districts in regard to the owners' notices :—" That all notices must take effect regardless of occupation in every mine and plant in the Miners Federation.

Federation." Practically the whole of the men ceased work in accord-ance with this instruction at the close of the last shift on the 31st March, refusing to resume on the new terms offered in each district by the owners. The district asso-ciations having in each case decided to abide by the result of the patience presentations and the new of the national negotiations, local negotiations on the new percentage rates did not take place, although in some districts meetings were held in order that the position generally, and the method of arriving at the terms offered, might be made clear to the miners. There was, however, generally, and the method of arriving at the terms offered, might be made clear to the miners. There was, however, some divergence on the question of withdrawing the pump-men and enginemen who were covered by the official instruction of the Federation. These men were not with-drawn in all cases, and it became apparent that a con-siderable difference of opinion prevailed in the Federation upon this point. The official instruction, however, was not revised

#### MEDIATION BY THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The question of the action by the other two constituents The question of the action by the other two constituents of the Triple Alliance in the event of a national stoppage of the miners was first discussed at a meeting of the three Executives—miners, railwaymen and transport workers— on the 31st March. No immediate decision with regard to sympathetic action was taken at this meeting, but a Special General Meeting of the National Union of Railway-men was convened for the 6th April, and a Conference of the Executives of the unions affiliated to the National Transport Workers' Federation for the 5th April. Both bodies meanwhile kept in close touch with the Executive of the Miners' Federation, and a further meeting of the three Executives was arranged for the evening of the

of the Miners' Federation, and a further meeting of the three Executives was arranged for the evening of the 6th April, when the decision of the railwaymen and trans-port workers could be discussed in full joint conference. By the 6th April neither of the separate conferences of railwaymen and transport workers had concluded, but on the following day a decision in favour of supporting the miners was taken at both meetings. At this juncture an attempt to bring about a re-opening of negotiations between the owners and the miners, through the good offices of the Government, broke down. A report with regard to these negotiations was submitted by the miners to the railwaymen and transport workers, and at a further joint meeting on the 8th April it was agreed that a strike of railwaymen and transport workers should take place on the night of the 12th April, unless negotiations between the Miners' Federation, the mine owners and the Governon the night of the 12th April, unless negotiations between the Miners' Federation, the mine owners and the Govern-ment were re-opened before that date. It was also arranged that a deputation representing the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Transport Workers' Federation should meet the Prime Minister on the follow-ing day in order to communicate to him the policy of the Alliance

The deputation discussed separately with the Prime Minister and with the Executive of the Miners' Federa-tion the possibility of re-opening negotiations, and it was finally agreed that the Government should summon a con-ference of the representatives of the Miners' Federation and the coal owners to meet at the Board of Trade on

\* The final proposals of the miners and owners are given on pp. 175 and 176.

the 11th April to discuss all questions in dispute between the parties; also that the Miners' Federation should, immediately, issue a notice to the branches of the Federa-tion urging their members to abstain from all action which would interfere with the measures necessary for securing the safety of the mines, or would necessitate the use of force by the Government. The Triple Alliance decided to remain in permanent joint session during the negotiations, in order, if necessary, to give effect to their previous decision that strike notices should take effect as from midnight of the 12th April.

The principal obstacle to the earlier negotiations which broke down on the 7th April, namely, the condition laid down by the Government that the first subject to be dis-cussed should be the return of the safety men to the mines, was overcome by the agreement procured by the deputation that the proposed Conference between the two parties should be unconditional, in the sense demanded by the Miners' Federation, while the latter should take official steps to secure that no interference with measures to safe-ward the pits would convert guard the pits would occur.

The further difficulty which Mr. Herbert Smith had put forward at the meeting between the Prime Minister and the Executive on the 7th April, namely, that the differences between the owners and the Federation were fundamental, and that no useful purpose would be served by negotiating, on the understanding that the miners' two demands, for a wage settlement on national lines and the provision of a national profits, were totally unacceptable, was partially met by the adumbration by the Prime Minister of proposals which would form a basis for renewed negotiations. His suggestion was conveyed to the miners' officials by the deputation, and it was ultimately agreed to negotiate afresh on this horiz. agreed to negotiate afresh on this basis.

#### NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

A resumption of negotiations took place, therefore, on the 11th April, when the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet met the Executive of the Miners' Federation and the Central Council of the Mining Association at the offices of the Board of Trade. The Prime Minister then proposed that both parties to the dispute should submit a full statement of their case to a full conference composed of the persons present at this preliminary meeting, and that subsequently these statements should be discussed by a smaller and less unwieldy body composed of 6 representa-tives of the Mining Association, 6 representatives of the tives of the Mining Association, 6 representatives of Miners' Federation, and one or more representatives of the Government if their participation was desired by the other two bodies. The Prime Minister further stated that it was the declared policy of the Government to refuse any demand for a subsidy for the coalmining industry from the general taxes of the country, and that the matter under discussion was therefore the problem of what the industry could bear.

At a later meeting on the same day Mr. Evan Williams presented the case for the owners, and Mr. Frank Hodges the case for the miners. These separate proposals did not differ in any essential points from the schemes which both parties had submitted to the President of the Board of Trade before the stoppage occurred, and which are dealt with below (pages 175 and 176). Mr. Williams and Mr. Hodges each organized the present of the the Hodges each examined the proposals of the other side and explained fully their objections to them. The conference then adjourned until the following day, to allow for separate discussion of the position.

The full conference resumed on the afternoon of the 12th April, when certain proposals which the Government had submitted in the morning to the Executive of the Miners' Federation were discussed.

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

The statement outlining the Government's views began by expressing the opinion of the Government that while the miners' demands for a national settlement of wages might be practicable, their demand for a national pool of profits was impracticable. The statement continued :—

- "That a pooling arrangement whereby the miners and the mineowners in every mining area should be compelled to contribute to a common pool for the equal-
- isation of wages in the industry . . . is not feasible without the resumption of complete and permanent control by the State of the mining industry.

In place of this it was accordingly suggested that the proposal for a standard wage should be adopted, the prin-ciple on which it should be fixed for each district to be determined nationally, the amount to be settled for each district to be the subject of discussion at the present con-ference, and that the method of adjustment of wages in each district in excess of the standard should also be deterference, and that the method of adjustment of wages in each district in excess of the standard should also be deter-mined nationally, any complaint as to the adjustment in any particular district to be referred to a national com-mittee on which there should be representatives of the coal owners and miners in equal numbers. It was further proposed that the question of the relation of the owners' standard profit to the miners' standard

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#### SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

wage and the division of the surplus profits should also be immediately examined by the conference with a view to determining what percentage the profits of the coal owners ought to bear to the wages paid in the industry. With regard to assistance from the Government to meet the difficulties created by the abnormal depression of trade, the Prime Minister stated that—

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"If and when an arrangement has been arrived at between the coalowners and the miners as to the rate of wages to be paid in the industry, fixed upon an economic basis, the Government will be willing to give assistance, either by loan or otherwise, during a short period, in order to mitigate the rapid reduction in wages in the districts most severely affected."

wages in the districts most severely affected." These proposals were fully discussed. The miners' officials intimated their inability to accept them or to abandon their former position, and the conference thereupon ended. The decision of the miners to refuse the Government's offer was formally conveyed to the Prime Minister in a letter from Mr. Frank Hodges written after a report of the negotiations with the Government had been made by the miners' executive to the ather members of the Triple the miners' executive to the other members of the Triple

Alhance. The railwaymen and transport workers met the miners' executive again on the 13th April, and after a brief dis-cussion it was agreed to communicate to the Prime Minister the decision of the two former bodies to strike on the night of the 15th April in support of the miners.

#### THE PROPOSALS OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION

THE final proposals of the miners for the future regulation of wages in the industry which were submitted to the President of the Board of Trade on the 11th March are as follows .

DRAFT OF AGREEMENT proposed to be entered into between the Mining Association of Great Britain for the one part, and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for the other part, hereinafter referred to as the parties. *Preamble*.—It is hereby agreed, in conformity with the terms of the Government agreement with the parties, dated 3rd November, 1920, Clause 1B thereof\* that the regula-tion of wages and profits in the coal industry of Great Britain shall be determined for the duration of the agree-ment upoi the basis set forth below. ment upon the basis set forth below.

For the purpose of securing the most effective means for the distribution of profits and wages in the industry, there shall be established a National Board to be known hereafter as the National Coal Board, and all powers and duties of the several district Conciliation Boards now in existence relating to the fixing of the general district rates of wages shall hereafter be exercised by the National Coal

The National Coal Board shall consist of representatives of the owners and workmen, 26 of whom shall be representatives of the owners and 26 shall be representa-tives of the workmen, the manner of their election to be

determined by the parties to this agreement. The National Coal Board shall determine all questions of wages and profits affecting the coal mining industry as a whole—national regulation and distribution of wages.

#### A NEW STANDARD WAGE

In lieu of the standard basis or minimum wage of each workman prevailing at the respective collieries prior to the date of the signing of this agreement, a new standard wage for each workman shall be established by incorporating therein the whole of the existing district percentages, provided the alteration in such standard basis or minimum wage shall not in itself cause a change in wages. The, new standard thus created shall be known as the

The new standard thus created shall be known as the 1921 standard wage, which standard wage shall operate as a minimum wage during the lifetime of this agreement. In the case of those workmen for whom the advance in wages of 20 per cent., known as the 12th March, 1920, advance in wages, did not yield an advance of 2s. extra per shift in the case of adults, 1s, per shift for persons of 16 up to 18 years of age, and 9d. per shift for persons of 16 up to 18 years of age upon the gross earnings, exclusive of the war-wage and Sankey-wage, a percentage shall be incorporated which will result in 2s., 1s., and 9d. re-spectively being incorporated in the new standard before-mentioned. mentioned.

Wages known as the war-wage and Sankey-wage, and any other flat rate advances in addition to the 1921 standard, and which were in existence on or before the 31st March, 1921, shall be combined into one flat rate to added to the 1921 standard until such combined flat rate is advanced or reduced in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

#### LOST TIME AND PAYMENT.

That portion of the war-wage payable for time lost through circumstances at the colliery over which the work-men have no control shall not be incorporated in the new combined flat rate, but shall be continued as heretofore in accordance with the rules governing the payment as set forth in the war-wage agreement of 17th September,

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1920, p. 59

1917, and any subsequent orders and decisions issued by the Coal Controller or the Mines Department.

Where the customary number of war-wage or Sankey-wage payments are in excess of the actual number of shifts worked by the workmen such additional war-wage or Sankey-wage payments shall be included in the combined flat rate payment hereafter to be paid in addition to the 1921 standard.

1921 standard. The 1921 standard wage shall be reckoned as the principal element of the cost of production, and to be payable before any profit is allocated to the coalowners, additional wages in excess of the standard wage to be payable in accordance with the principles set forth in this agreement

Any advance in wages above the 1921 standard, or reduction in wages to the standard made in accordance with the terms of this agreement, shall be in the form of additions to or deductions from the combined flat rate in excess of the standard as flat rate advances or flat rate reductions, respectively.

#### NATIONAL REGULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

The colliery owners shall receive in the aggregate as profits one-tenth of the amount paid as wages. When wages are at or on the standard the owners shall receive as a minimum profit one-tenth of the aggregate wages paid at the aforesaid standard. Where however the guerterly contificate of the joint

wages paid at the aforesaid standard. Where, however, the quarterly certificate of the joint auditors shows that the balance available for distribution as profits, after costs have been met, as set forth in the first schedule to this agreement, does not provide a suffi-cient sum to ensure a payment of one-tenth of the aggre-gate wages standard as profits, the owners agree to forego their minimum profit until subsequent ascertainments show available balances sufficient to enable them to be paid any arrears of profit due from previous quarters.

arrears of profit due from previous quarters. The workmen undertake to make no application for wage advances above the standard as long as arrears

wage advances above the standard as long as arrears of owners' minimum profit remain unpaid. The amount payable in wages in excess of the standard shall be that proportion of the income above costs which. with 10 per cent. added thereto, equals such income, such 10 per cent. to be payable to the owners as profits in addition to the minimum profits.

The owners agree to maintain in production by the means of a national profits fund all the existing collieries and all collieries hereafter to be developed until such times as the National Coal Board decide to the contrary.

#### THE PROPOSALS OF THE MINING ASSOCIATION

The report of the coalowners on the situation, which was submitted to the President of the Board of Trade on the 25th March, contained a statement of the general prin-ciples as to a wages and profits basis upon which they are agreed. These differ in no fundamental respect from the statement made by Mr. Evan Williams to a meeting of the Mining Association on the 2nd March, which was summarised in the LABOUR GAZETTE for that month.\* The the Mining Association on the 2nd March, which was summarised in the Labour GAZETTE for that month.\* The owners propose to take as the standard wage below which wages should not automatically fall, and at which the owners should be entitled to a profit, the district base rates "plus" the percentage additions prevailing in July, 1914. All additions which have since been made to the base rates prevailing in July. 1914, shall be maintained, and the percentages which have been added to piece-workers' rates consequent upon the reduction in hours from eight to seven shall continue. It is further sug-gested that the owners' aggregate standard profits in each district shall be taken as 17 per cent. of the aggregate amount of wages payable as outlined above; and that any surplus remaining of the proceeds of the sale of coal at the pit head after such wages and profits and all other costs have been taken into account shall be divisible as to 80 per cent. to the workmen and 20 per cent. to the owners, the workmen's share being expressed as a per-centage upon the standard rate of the district. To meet the present abnormal situation, the owners state that they are prepared to accept a temporary departure from the strict application of their scheme, to the extent of waiving their share of the surplus in favour of the workmen, on condition that ascertainments are made at monthly review. 

"The Miners' Federation having decided to withhold its co-operation in arranging district settlements, the owners have no alternative but to ascertain in their districts upon the return of prices, wages and other costs obtained for each district for the month of February† (adjusted to allow for any changes known to have subsequently taken place)

• Pages 122 and 123. † See the article on "Coal Output, etc., etc., in February," p. 177.

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the wages that can be paid in each district for the month of April, such wages to be expressed in terms of the exist-ing base rates with percentages thereon, no part of the wage to be expressed as a flat rate, and the war-wage now paid for idle days to cease." "It has to be borne in mind that whereas under the owners' proposals the wages of the men will be assured during any period for which wages are fixed there is no corresponding assurance of profits being payable to the owners during the same period. The owners accept the whole risk of any fall in values or any increase in costs that may take place. They may have to pay the wages agreed upon not only without profit, but at a loss, and in the present economic situation it appears to be certain that as from 1st April they will be paying in wages in each district at least an amount equal to the available revenue of the district after other costs have been met." "The owners will seek the co-operation which they hope will not be withheld of the miners' representatives in each district in applying the provisions of the above scheme

will not be withheld of the miners' representatives in each district in applying the provisions of the above scheme to the determination of the wages payable for the month of April, but in any case in order to provide for continuity of work, the pits will be open on and after 1st April, on terms worked out in accordance with the scheme."

#### POINTS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MINERS' FEDERATION AND THE MINING ASSOCIATION.

AND THE MINING ASSOCIATION. The principles upon which agreement was reached during the negotiations between the owners and the men may be stated as follows: —It was accepted by both sides that wages must be regulated by the ability of the industry to pay them, and that there should be during the period of any agree-ment a standard wage for the worker, below which there should be no reduction by the automatic operation of any scheme, and that this should be the first charge upon the industry. It was also accepted that against this standard wage there must be a recognised standard profit which should be a charge against the cost of production before the workers are entitled to any advance on standard wages; that after both standard wages and standard profits and other costs of production have been provided, any surplus profits should be divided in definitely agreed proportions be-tween worker and owner, and that joint audits of the tween worker and owner, and that joint audits of the owners' books by accountants representing each side should be made to ascertain the data necessary to apply these to the periodical determination of wages.

#### THE STATE OF EMERGENCY.

#### PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY: 31st MARCH, 1921.

UNDER the Emergency Powers Act, 1920,\* a "proclamation of emergency" was made on the 31st March declaring a "state of emergency" to exist in view of the then immediate threat of cessation of work in coal mines. Sec-

immediate threat of cessation of work in coal mines. Sec-tion 1 of that Act provides that such a proclamation may be made if "any action has been taken or is immediately threatened, by any person or body of persons, of such nature or on so extensive a scale, as to be calculated" . . . "to deprive the community or any substantial portion of the community of the essentials of life." The section envisages that the community may be so deprived of the essentials of life by an action "interfering with the supply and distribution of food, water, fuel or light, or with the means of locomotion."

#### THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1921.

The second section of the Emergency Powers Act provides that when such a "proclamation of emergency" has been made, regulations may be made by Order in Council for securing the essentials of life to the community. These regulations may confer such powers, or impose such duties, on a Secretary of State or Government Department, as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of the peace, for securing and regulating the supply of food, water, fuel, light and other necessities, for maintaining the means of transit or locomotion, and for any other purposes essential to the public safety and the life of the community. Accordingly, the Emergency Regulations, 1921, were made by Order in Council on the 1st April. The regula-

made by Order in Council on the 1st April. The regula-tions, among other things, give power to the appropriate Ministries or Departments to take possission of collieries, buildings, machinery, stores, stocks of coal and of rolling stock for the transport of coal; to take possession of land, buildings or works, for the supply of gas, electricity or water, or for the purposes of transport; to regulate the supply, distribution and prices of coal, and the supply of gas, water and electricity; to regulate and prohibit the sale of motor spirit; to assume possession of food, materials or stores; to commandeer vehicles and horses; to take control

\* An account of the provisions of this Act appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE November, 1920, at page 597.

of tramways and light railways; to close ports or harbours, and requisition ships; to prohibit the sale of firearms and munitions; to prohibit public meetings and to exercise powers of arrest and search.

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The Regulations are, for the most part, a selection of those Defence of the Realm Regulations on which the action of the Government during the railway strike of 1919 was based. They have been made as comprehensive as possible because it was thought desirable to have them ready for immediate application should the development of the dispute make it necessary to use them.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

The Emergency Powers Act provides for Parliamentary supervision and control of the emergency procedure, both as regards the general "state of emergency" and the particular regulations made under a "proclamation of emergency." Upon the making of a Proclamation under Section 1 of the Act, the occasion for it must be com-municated to Parliament, and should Parliament be in recess, provision is made for its re-assembly within five days. The Regulations made under Section 2 must be laid before Parliament as soon as possible, and may not con-tinue in force after the expiration of seven days from their being so made, unless a Resolution be passed by both Houses providing for their continuance.

A Proclamation was therefore made on the 1st April summoning both Houses of Parliament to meet on the 4th, summoning both Houses of Parliament to meet on the 4th, and on their meeting a Royal Message was received by both Houses with regard to the Proclamation of Emergency. On the following day both Houses considered the Royal Message and discussed Resolutions approving and continu-ing the Regulations in the following terms :—

"That the Regulations made by His Majesty Council under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, by Order dated 1st April, 1921, shall continue in force subject, however, to the provisions of Section (2), sub-section (4) of the said Act."

This Resolution was passed by the House of Lords on the 5th April and by the House of Commons on the following day, but with the proviso that three omissions in the Regulations should be made. The House of Lords on the 7th adopted a further Resolution concurring with these omissions, and the Regulations, except for the three passages to be omitted, thereby received the necessary Parliamentary approval.

Up to the 9th April the principal Government Department to make use of the authority conferred upon it was the Board of Trade, which issued directions mainly with regard to the movement of coal.

#### FURTHER EMERGENCY MEASURES.

On the 8th April the Government determined that further emergency measures were necessary in view of the then state of public affairs, in particular the threatened dis-location of the life of the community occasioned by stoppage of work in coal mines, and its threatened extension of work in coal mines, and its threatened extension to the railway and transport services of the country. It was, therefore, determined that a Proclamation should issue calling up the Reserves of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and that, in addition to the enrolment of special constables, a Defence Force should be enlisted, in order to support the police in providing adequate protection to the volunteers who were maintaining the mines in condition and who might come forward to carry on the minimum of transport work required to maintain the most essential national and municipal services. The Territorial Force would not be embodied or asked to serve, but members of it and ex-Service men generally would be asked to enlist in the Defence Force.

#### COAL OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, ETC. IN FEBRUARY.

A RETURN<sup>†</sup> issued by the Mines Department gives various statistics relating to the state of the coal-mining industry in February, 1921. The total tonnage raised in February was 17,126,000 tons,

The total tonnage raised in February was 17,126,000 tons, of which 1,957,580 tons were required for mine consumption and for miners' coal, leaving a net disposable balance of 15,168,420 tons. The average net cost of production of this coal was 38s. 9 $\pm$ d., and the average selling price was 32s. 9 $\pm$ d., so that there was an average loss of 5s. 11 $\pm$ d. on every ton disposed of commercially. In two districts (Yorkshire; and Derby, Nottingham and Leicester) there were small credits, of 3 $\pm$ d. and of 1 $\pm$ d. per ton, respectively; but in all other districts there were deficits, ranging from 4s. 0 $\pm$ d. per ton in Durham to 18s. 1 $\pm$ d. per ton in South Wales and Monmouth.

The average cost of production (which, as stated above, was 38s. 91d. per ton) was made up as follows :--

\* The House of Commons would in any case have met on the 5th April, but the House of Lords stood adjourned until the 7th April. † Omd. 1218. Price Id. net.

SPECIAL ARTICLES. REVIEWS, ETC.

Per Ton. 8. 29 d. 33 Wages Stores and timber 6 Other costs (management, salaries, in-surances, repairs, office, selling, and 2 103 general expenses, etc.) Rovalties 38 11<del>1</del> 21 Total costs ... ... ... ... Less proceeds of miners' coal ... Net costs ... ... 38 91

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No allowance is made in this calculation for depreciation; for interest on debentures and other loans; for capital adjustments under the Finance Acts; or for the profits to which the owners are entitled under the Coal Mines (Emer-gency) Act, 1920.

gency) Act, 1920. The number of workpeople employed in and about the coal mines in February was 1,218,798; and the tonnage raised per person employed was 14 tons 1 cwt., the figures varying from 10 tons 3 cwt. in South Wales and Monmouth to 17 tons 15 cwt. in Derby, Nottingham and Leicester. The average earnings per person employed were £18 4s. 8d. for the month; the figures varying, according to district, from £16 6s. 3d. in Northumberland, to £20 17s. in Scot-land. In seven "districts," or groups of counties, out of the ten into which the country is divided for the purposes of these statistics, the average earnings were over £17 10s., but under £19. but under £19.

It should be noted that these figures are exclusive of Ireland in all cases.

The following Table gives the corresponding figures for January, 1921, and for certain periods in 1920, taken from earlier issues in the same series (\*): —

E.W. Bederster in the grantine of Lorente- terester of Lorente- terester of Lorente-	Three months ended June, 1920.	Three months ended December. 1920.	Janu 179, 1921.	February, 1921.
Total ontput of disposable coal (1,000 tons).	17,4:0†	14 6+2†	17,127	15,168
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	P. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average net cost of pro- duction (per ton).	32 7	39 P <del>3</del>	40 3	38 91
Average proceeds of coal sold commercially (per ton)	36 71	39 3 <u>1</u>	34 61	32 9 <del>1</del>
Balance :- Credit Debit	3 01	- 61	5 81	5 113
Number of Workpeople employed.	1,178,614	1,206,215	1,224,486	1,218,798
Average tonnage raised, per person employed (tons),	16.444	13.72†	15.72	14.02
Average earnings per person employed.	£ s. d. 18 16 7 <sub>1</sub>	£ s. d. 17 19 4†	£ s. d. 22 1 9	£ s. d. 13 4 8

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT: REMEDIAL MEASURES.**

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made towards the solution of this problem. Following on the refusal of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers to accept the Government's scheme for the augmentation of labour in the building trades, which was outlined in the January LABOUR GAZETTE,<sup>‡</sup> an alternative scheme was formulated by the Government and submitted to the Executive Council of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers on the 22nd February.

This scheme was explained by the Minister of Labour in the House on the 23rd March. The object of the scheme is to relieve unemployment among ex-Service men by pro-yiding training for them in the crafts of the Building Industry which require augmentation, particularly in view of the need for housing, and thus affording ex-Service men a career in an industry where there is an opening for their services. The scheme is intended to apply mainly to young ex-Service men who have been for some time out of employ-ment and have no regular occupation to which they can turn, and in addition ex-Service men now employed in the Industry as builders' labourers will be given an opportunity of learning a craft. For the present it is intended to concentrate on bricklaying, plastering and slating, as these are the three building trades in which the labour shortage is most acute. The National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the corresponding Scottish Federations have accepted general responsibility to the Government for the

• June quarter, 1920: Cmd. 949. December quarter, 1920: Cmd. 1182 January, 1921: Cmd. 1183. All at ld. net. † Aggregate figures for three months are given in the original returns quoted; but for convenience of comparison these have been divided by t Page 8.

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administration of the scheme, which is to be worked through local committees composed of representatives of the Employers' Associations and, if possible, the Trade Unions whose co-operation has been invited. The total number of men for whom the scheme provides is 50,000. Accepted candidates will be taken on by the employers under an agreement of service valid for 2 years subject to a probationary term of three months. The employer will undertake under the agreement of service to train the workman during the period of 2 years, paying him per-centages of the standard district rates of the craft which he is learning increasing according to the advancing proficentages of the standard district rates of the craft which he is learning, increasing according to the advancing profi-ciency of the workman. The rates of pay will be as follows: -(a) for the first six months, 50 per cent. of the district skilled man's rate, plus 10s. per week; (b) second six months, 65 per cent. of the district skilled man's rate, plus 5s. per week; (c) third six months, 80 per cent. of the district skilled man's rate; (d) fourth six months, 90 per cent. of the district skilled man's rate. A workman will be extitled under his emprove the apply at each time to his cent. of the district skilled man's rate. A workman will be entitled under his agreement to apply at any time to his employer for higher percentages of the standard district rate on showing proficiency. The flat rates of 10s. and 5s. a week payable during the first 12 months by the employer will be refunded to the employer by the Government. The scheme has been submitted by the National Federa-tion of Building Trades Employers to a ballot of its members and the result of a ballot showed an overwhelming majority in favour of acceptance. It has also been accepted by the Scottish Employers' Organisations.

Scottish Employers' Organisations.

Scottish Employers' Organisations. The attitude taken up by the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives to the whole question remains unchanged. A renewed invitation has been extended to the operatives to co-operate in working the scheme and to com-bine with the employers in forming the local committees, but it is understood that they have declined to take part. Preparations to start the scheme are making active progress, and the Employers' Federation anticipate that they will be ready to commence on the 18th April. ready to commence on the 18th April.

#### PROGRESS OF THE RELIEF SCHEMES.

There has been a further increase in the number of men employed through the measures instituted by the Govern-ment and by Local Authorities for the relief of unemploy-ment. Up to 1st April returns received showed that 19,577 men were at work on the new arterial roads, and some 20,000 were also employed on road maintenance and repair schemes. There were about 4,000 men employed on sewers, roads, etc., in connection with housing schemes, and about 1,000 men employed on the measurement schemes and sewers, roads, etc., in connection with housing schemes, and about 1,900 men employed on emergency schemes under the Office of Works, and 8,807 men employed on alternative work, and 9,924 men by the adoption of short time, in Government Industrial Establishments. The Unemploy-ment Grants Committee, under the Chairmanship of Viscount St. Davids, had, up to 13th April, authorised grants in respect of 257 Local Authorities to assist the inauguration of approved schemes. It is anticipated that the schemes sanctioned will provide full-time employment for 39,189 men, while a further 14,000 have found employ-ment on schemes put in hand by various Local Authorities independently of Government assistance.

#### **EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.**

#### NATIONAL SCHEME.

THE most important development with regard to the national scheme for the employment of disabled and dis-charged ex-Service men is the decision announced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on the 6th April. The Minister stated that the Government had decided that, save in very exceptional circumstances, all firms contracting for Government contracts to whom the conditions for membership of the King's Roll are applic-able, must be on the King's Roll. It was proposed to bring this rule into operation as from 1st June, 1921.

Up to and including 31st March, 24,766 certificates had been issued to employers under the scheme. The under-takings given by those employers cover 275,424 disabled ex-Service men.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the end of March, 1921, the number of men in train-ing was 24,648. The following Table indicates the distri-bution of the trainees as between Government instructional factories, other institutional training centres, and work-

Distribution of	Men in	Training.	
		arch 29th, 1921.	Feb. 22nd, 1921.
Institutional Training :	the manage		
		10,732	10,372
Other Instructional 7 Centres	Fraining	5,852	5,992
Workshop Training : Employers' Workers	1.11.1.1.2	8,064	8,780
Total	····	24,648	25,144

INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS. Up to March 30th, 1921, 43,945 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,487 employers, as compared with 43,783 apprentices with 17,417 employers on March 2nd. Of the 162 apprentices accepted during the month ending March 30th, the largest numbers were under the Engineering Scheme (57) and the General Scheme (32). The apprentices rejected up to March 30th numbered 2,022, compared with 1,998 on March 2nd. Of those accepted, 21,825 had terminated training and 22,120 were still in training. The corresponding figures on March 2nd were 19,846 and 23,937 respectively. The number of apprentices who have received institutional training has increased during the month from 919 to 1,009. It has been possible to effect transfers in a fair proper-

It has been possible to effect transfers in a fair propor-tion of cases where a shortage of work has threatened a termination of the agreement.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of disabled ex-Service men registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges on the 18th March, 1921, was 23,479 (including 3,915 in Ireland), as compared with 23,918 on the 18th February, 1921. The number of non-disabled ex-Service men on the Live Register on the 18th March, 1921, was 355,387 (including 17,242 in Ireland). On the 18th February, 1921, the figure

was 355,257.

### RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING, 1914-1921.

**RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING, 1914-1921.** In connection with the statistics which are published each month in this GAZETTE dealing with the increase since 1914 in the retail prices of the principal items of working-class expenditure, particulars are regularly collected from a large number of shopkeepers, showing the changes in the prices of various articles of clothing of the kinds most generally purchased by working-class families. On the basis of these particulars a calculation is made each month (*see* page 184 of this issue) of the average percentage increase in the prices of such articles since July, 1914. In view of the interest which has been displayed in the methods by which these percentages are calculated, it has been thought desirable that the general information hitherto published should be supplemented by details of the increases in the cost of the different articles included in the statistics. The following summary has accordingly been prepared, reviewing the changes which have occurred since July, 1914, in the cost of each of the various groups of articles in respect of which particulars have been collected.

collected. In considering the figures it should be observed that, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in the qualities and descriptions of the articles stocked by retailers, and to the wide variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different articles, it is impracticable to make *precise* calculations of the average percentage increase in clothing prices generally; and any single percentage arrived at by the ordinary average percentage increase in clothing prices generally; and any single percentage arrived at by the ordinary methods of averaging can only, at best, be regarded as affording an approximate indication of the general change in prices. The number of returns obtained, however, is very considerable; precautions are taken with a view to ensuring, as far as possible, the comparability of the prices quoted for different dates; and subject to the general qualification referred to above, the Department has no reason to think that the results of the investigation no reason to think that the results of the investigation are unrepresentative of the course of prices of the cheaper grades of clothing. In order to obtain the data on which the calculations

grades of clothing. In order to obtain the data on which the calculations are based, an enquiry form is posted each month to over 500 representative outfitters, drapers, and boot retailers in 97 towns in Great Britain. Some of these retailers have large numbers of branches. The descriptions of articles for which quotations are given vary to some extent with differ-ent retailers, but before the form is despatched to a retailer the prices quoted by him at the previous enquiry are entered on it, and he is asked to quote the current price for the same article and quality as before, or for the most nearly corresponding article or quality. The descriptions of goods which are taken into account in the compilation of the statistics are those most generally purchased by the working classes. The method of compila-tion adopted is to compute separately the percentage change for each quotation supplied by each retailer, to tabulate these percentages, and to combine them for each article by taking the simple arithmetical average of the percentages. The resultant average changes for the several articles are then collected into six groups, as follows :---(1) men's suits and overcoats, (2) woollen material for women's outer garments, (3) woollen underclothing and hosiery, (4) cotton material for women's outer garments, (5) cotton underclothing material and hosiery, (6) boots. The percentage change for each such group is arrived at by taking the average of the percentage changes for the constituent articles, allowance being made in group (1) for the difference in the relative importance of ready-made and bespoke clothing and of suits and overcoats:

The second

April. 1921.

April, 1921.

It will be observed that some of the information collected relates to the prices of materials for clothing, instead of some of the articles of clothing themselves, partly because relates to the prices of materials for clothing, instead of some of the articles of clothing themselves, partly because for the former comparative prices could be obtained over a long period with a greater measure of accuracy and partly because many families buy materials and either arrange for making-up or make them up at home. In utilising the prices of materials to obtain an estimate of the amount of the increase in the price of garments, allowance is made for the fact that the charges for making-up have not changed similarly. Information as to the charges for making-up has been obtained by special enquiry of dress-makers, etc., with a working-class custom, and it has been found that the increase in such charges at present averages about 80 per cent. In computing the final percentage, representing the general increase in clothing prices, the figures for the several groups are averaged, the relatively greater importance of group (1) and the smaller importance of group (4) being recognised by giving a weight of 14 to group (1) and 4 to groups (2) and (4) are combined with that relating to the charges for making up materials, giving in each case a "weight" of 3 to the material, giving in each case a "weight" of 3 to the material, of course, closely represents the increase in the cost of the garment. The following Table shows the average percentage in-crease, as compared with July, 1914, indicated by the returns received, at intervals of three months since the beginning of March, 1915.

Year.	Percentage in	beginning of									
1 In 200-	March.	June.	September.	Dec.mt							
1915 1914 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	Per cent. 124 45 90 170 260 310 240 <sup>e</sup>	Per cont. 55 100 210 260 320-330 -	Per cent. 30 65 120 240 26) 330	Per cet 35 80 140 260 270 300-310							

The figures show a steady rise until the summer of 1917. The figures show a steady rise until the summer of 1917, followed by a more rapid rise until about the date of the Armistice. Thereafter, the general percentage re-mained stationary until the autumn of 1919, but it sub-sequently rose again until the summer of 1920. In October, 1920, however, a decline set in, which still continues. For each of the six main groups in which the articles taken for comparison are classified the average percentage increases at 1st December, 1918, and at 1st March, 1921, as compared with July, 1914, were as under :--

starsed railwaynes as accordance considered at quarters meanings ard, Nam Contral Wares Board	Percentage Inc pared with	erease, as c July, 1914, a
Group.	let D. cen ber, 1918.	lst March 1921 *
(1). Men's suits and overcoats (2). Woollen material for women's outer	Per cent.	Per c+r 200
(3). Woollen underclothing and hosiery (4). Cotton material for women's outer	410 360	310 290
(5). Cotton underclothing material and	:00	340
(6). Boots	300 190	270 180

\* There has been a decrease in prices since 1st March

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

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ber.

A sector of the sector sector sector sector.	Retail Prices of grades purchased by working-class families.				
Article.	July, 1914.	lst March, 1921.*			
Men's suits and overcoats :					
Ready-made suits	21s 30s.	63s 90s.			
" overcoats	21s. — 30s.	60s. — 90s. 80s. — 120s.			
Bespoke suits	<b>3</b> 0s <b>4</b> 2s.	80s - 120s.			
" overcoats	30s. — 35s.	80s. — 110s.			
Woollen material for women's outer					
garments: Costume cloth	10 03 20	Ca 114 19a 04			
Tranad	1s. 6d 3s. 1s 2s.	6s. 11d. —12s. 6d. 3s. 11d. — 7s. 11d.			
Sorgo	18 28. 1s 28.	3s. 11d 7s. 11d.			
Priore	1s. 6d 3s.	6s. 11d 9s. 11d.			
Cashmere	1s. 6d 2s.	4s. 11d 7s. 11d.			
Woollen underclothing and hosiery :					
Men's vests and pants	2s. 6d 2s. 11d.	8s. 11d14s. 6d.			
" merino socks	$6\frac{1}{2}d - 1s.$	1s. 11d. — 2s. 11d. 3s. 11d. — 6s. 11d.			
Women's vests	$1s 1s. 6\frac{3}{4}d.$	3s. 11d 6s. 11d.			
" woollen stockings	93d 18.03d.	2s. 6d 4s.			
Flannel	84d 1s. 04d.	2s. 6d 3s. 6d.			
Cotton material for women's outer		A SHOULDEL MY			
garments :	093 493	1-03 1-01			
Print	$3\frac{3}{4}$ d. $- 4\frac{3}{4}$ l.	1s. 3d 1s. 9d			
Zephyr	3 <sup>2</sup> d. — 4 <sup>2</sup> d. 3 <sup>2</sup> d. — 4 <sup>2</sup> d.	1s. 6d 2s. 1s. 6d 2s.			
Dwill	$4\frac{3}{4}$ d $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.	1s. 6d 2s. 1s. 6d 2s. 3d			
Galatea	44d 64d.	1s. 6d 2s. 3d			
Cotton underclothing and hosiery :	14u 04u.	15.00. 25.			
Men's cotton socks.	41d 71d.	1s.0d - 2s.			
Women's cotton stockings	41d 19.01d.	1s. 3d 2s. 3d.			
Calico, white	2ªd 4ªd.	1s. 0d 1s. 8d.			
Longeloth	3Hd 4Hd.	1s. 3d 1s. 10d.			
Shirting	3#d 4#d.	1s. 6d 2s.			
Flannelette	$3\frac{3}{4}$ d $4\frac{3}{4}$ d.	1s. 3d 1s. 9d.			
Boots:	F 113 0. 113	10- 01 05-			
Men's heavy boots	58.11d 88.11d.	189.6d 259.			
" light boots Women's boots	$6^{\circ}$ . 11d 108. 61.	18s. 6d 27s. 6d. 16s. 0d 24s.			
Down' hoots	4s.11d. — 8s.11d. 3s.11d. — 53 11d.	10s. 6d 24s. 10s. 6d 16s.			
Cials' basts	3s. 6d 5s. 11d	9s. 6d 15s.			
GIFIS DOOTS	05.00 05.110	00.001 - 1001			

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### THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE ENGINEERING AND ALLIED TRADES.

STATEMENT BY THE ENGINEERING AND THE NATIONAL EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS.

In connection with the negotiations now in progress with regard to the regulation of wages in the engineering and allied industries, between the Engineering and the National allied industries, between the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and the National Federation of General Workers, the employers' federations have issued a statement on the present economic position of the industry, the state of trade and the cost of living. This statement they wish to be the basis of further discussion with regard to the varia-tion of wages in the industry after the present period of stabilization expires in Luce next stabilisation expires in June next. The statement takes the form of a 35 page pamphlet

The statement takes the form of a 35 page pamphlet which presents a series of arguments pointing to the conclusion that a "definite reduction in hourly rates of wages and an increase in individual output are both necessary." The following paragraphs give some of the more general points made in the pamphlet. "The effect of the reduction (*i.e.*, in hourly rates of wages) on the standard of life will depend on the fall in the cost of living and the extent to which the workpeople maintain and increase their actual earnings by a greater

maintain and increase their actual earnings by a greater intensity of output. "There has been only a straightforward effort by the

intensity of output. "There has been only a straightforward effort by the employers to disclose to their workshop colleagues in the industry, those facts with which an employer, from the nature of his work, is brought into constant touch, but which facts are often unknown to the worker in the shop, though bound vitally to affect him eventually." "While employers, in order to lower the price of their products with a view to stimulating demand, are unanimous in their view that reductions in wages are essential, this does not imply a desire to lower the standard of living, and they are equally unanimous in hoping that the fall in rates of wages will be balanced by a fall in the cost of living, just as rapid, if not more rapid." "The fundamental cause of the existing depression (*i.e.*, in trade) is the War, and we have to find to what extent the various changes which the War has brought about are the predominant causes in the present depression." "The various forms of fixed wealth which we should have created during the period of the War, if there had been no war, we did not create, and the ravages of time and the exhaustion of our pre-war fixed wealth we failed to make good."

good

"We are now seeking to restore that which was worn out or destroyed, and to create that which the war prevented us from creating. At the same time by repaying our debts abroad we are doing for these countries what we are doing for ourselves. In addition, as the great allied European country which suffered least from the direct ravages of war, we are called upon to assist by loans and export credits the devastated countries of Europe, many of whom we sustained by loans during the war, and these countries are not yet, of course, repaying us as we are repaying those who helped us."

\* See Note in previous column.

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not the actual burden itself." "There is a tendency for engineering to fluctuate more violently than industries producing articles of immediate consumption. . . During the present crisis cancella-tion and suspension of orders have taken place, and are still taking place to a very serious extent, and in con-sequence the slump in employment has been more rapid and more serious than in any previous occasion." The pamphlet deals in detail with such topics as the following in relation to engineering trades: —Foreign Ex-changes; "The Consumers' Strike "; the Slump in Whole-sale Prices; the Coal Strike, 1920; Financial Stringency; Capital; Credit; the Influence of Taxation; the Effect of the Moulders' Strike, 1919-20; the Cost of Production in the Coal and Engineering Industries; the Cost of Engineer-ing Production; Foreign Competition; and the Productivity of Labour. of Labour.

The statement also contains an appendix giving instances of foreign competition in various trades and tabulated details showing the amounts of war advances granted and the dates of operation.

### JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

#### REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS. DURING the 4 weeks ending 27th March, 1921, meetings were reported of 28 Joint Industrial Councils, 6 District Councils, 2 Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees and 15 various Sub-committees. The Reconstruction Committee for the Glove-Manufacturing Industry first met as a Joint Industrial Council on March 21st. A constitution for a Joint Industrial Council in the Paper Making Industry has been approved by the respective associations.

CONFERENCE OF INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS, &C.

A further conference of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees was held at the Ministry of Labour on March 18th, when, after discus-sion, it was resolved to proceed to form an association on the lines outlined by the Provisional Committee, (1) for the purpose of taking joint action when it is desired to make representations to the government, (2) for the exchange of ideas and the discussion of matters of common interest. ideas and the discussion of matters of common interest. The officers and a convening committee were thereupon elected. With reference to the recommendation passed at the conference held on January 15th, 1920,\* with regard to making wages awards or agreements, or arrangements as to working hours and conditions, made by Joint Industrial Councils, binding upon the whole of any industry, the Pro-visional Committee reported that, of the 21 Councils and Committees who had decided to join the Association, 16 had signified that they were favourable to this proposal and 2 that they were opposed to it. After further discussion the following resolution was passed: —

That this Conference of Industrial Councils and Reconstruction Committees is strongly of the opinion that legislation should at once be commenced by the Government to give the necessary power to the Ministry of Labour to make binding upon the whole of any industry, any wages awards or agreements, or arrange-ments as to working hours and conditions made by Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, if so requested by the

Reconstruction Committees, if so requested by the Council or Committee concerned." A resolution of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Paper Making Industry regarding the purchase by H.M. Stationery Office of stationery of British manufacture and a resolution from the Pottery Council on the subject of Merchandise Marks were received. It was decided that copies of these resolutions should be forwarded to all Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees asking for their opinion and for Reconstruction Committees asking for their opinion and for any available data and information on these subjects and that the convening Committee should take any action considered necessary and approach the Government departments concerned.

ments concerned. At the afternoon session a draft voluntary scheme for supplementary unemployment benefit submitted by a com-mittee of employers was discussed and was referred to a sub-committee for consideration and further action, the opinion being expressed that the ideas of Councils on the subject should be sought. Mr. C. S. Myers, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., gave a lecture on "Industrial Fatigue," which was followed by a general discussion; a resolution was passed requesting H.M. Treasury not to curtail the grant to the Industrial Fatigue Research Board

Research Board.

#### WAGES REDUCTIONS.

Since January 1st, 1921, proposals for wages reductions have been agreed on by or through Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees in nine cases, in four of which the reductions have taken place in accordance with pre-existent sliding scales based on the

• This previous conference was dealt with in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1921, at 1 age 9.

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cost of living. Proposals are under consideration by five other Councils and Committees. The Joint Industrial Council for the Hosiery Industry (England and Wales) has provisionally agreed upon a new sliding scale of wages the general basis of which is a reduction by 1d. of the present bonus of 1s. 3d, on every 1s, for every 10 point decrease in the cost of living. The agreement is subject to ratification by the constituent bodies. the cost of living. The ag by the constituent bodies.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

by the constituent bodies. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. The Match Manufacturing Council have now received from their Sub-Committee a complete scheme of unemploy-ment insurance for the industry. The general basis of the scheme is the provision of a fund by yearly allocation of a certain proportion of the total wages bill until the fund reaches a specified total. Benefits are provided for as from the first day of unemployment, and will be payable for periods varying in accordance with length of service, deduc-tions being made in respect of amounts payable by the State, and in respect of benefits generally obtainable from a Trade Union. The scheme is to be administered by a Committee of the Council. The Management and Costs Committee of the Building Council is revising its proposals as to benefits payable by a supplementary scheme of unemployment insurance in accordance with further information regarding the contri-butions necessary to double the benefits now payable under the Acts. The Committee is of opinion that the ultimate cost of a supplementary scheme may be substantially reduced by the adoption of measures for regularising the demand for labour throughout the industry.

demand for labour throughout the industry.

demand for labour throughout the industry. EDUCATION, &C. The Education Committee of the Council for Heating and Domestic Engineering is proceeding with the preparation of an apprenticeship scheme, and the Electrical Contracting Council has appointed representatives to an advisory com-mittee of the City and Guilds Institute in connection with the syllabus for technical examinations. A report on the attendances at the first aid classes in Hanley, held in con-junction with the Pottery Council, has been received by the Research Committee, and was considered very satisfactory. It is hoped to establish similar classes in all parts of the district. The Joint Industrial Council for Glove Manufac-turing has invited the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to conduct an enquiry in its industry. to conduct an enquiry in its industry.

#### WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE rates of wages of railwaymen in the conciliation grades The rates of wages of railwaymen in the conciliation grades are at present made up of certain standard rates agreed upon in March, 1920, to operate from 1st January, 1920, which represented the average pre-war weekly rate of pay of the men in any grade or group of grades *plus* 38s. a week,\* together with further increases ranging from 2s. to 7s. 6d. a week (2s. to 3s. 6d. in the case of signalmen) granted in June, 1920, the whole being subject to variations under a sliding scale, whereby there is a reduction or increase of 1s. per week for every fall or rise of a full five points in the 'cost of living,' as shown in the figures published by the Ministry of Labour. Adjustments in the earnings of railwaymen in accordance with this sliding scale are considered at quarterly meetings

with this sliding scale are considered at quarterly meetings of the Central Wages Board. This Central Wages Board of the Central Wages Board. This Central Wages Board consists of 5 railway managers and 5 representatives of the trade unions, namely, 3 from the National Union of Railwaymen, and 2 from the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The function of the Board is to deal, in the first place, with questions of wages and conditions of service of railwaymen during the period of control, apart from the negotiations for permanent standard rates of wages and the related matters of perma-nent grading and classification, etc. The Central Wages Board met on the 22nd March, 1921, to determine the amount of the cost of living bonus pay-

to determine the amount of the cost of living bonus pay-able to the conciliation grades for the three months from 1st April, 1921. This meeting is important in two respects: firstly, for the first time since the institution of the sliding firstly, for the first time since the institution of the sliding scale the relevant LABOUR GAZETTE index number showed a decrease, and secondly, there was a difference of opinion between the two sides of the Board with regard to the interpretation of the provisions of the agreement with regard to the sliding scale. The previous quarterly meeting of the Central Wages Board had been held on the 30th December, 1920, when the relevant LABOUR GAZETTE index number was 169, and an increase in the cost of living bonus of 1s., making a total bonus of 8s., had then been agreed upon as from 1st January last.

lst January last.

At the meeting of the 22nd March the trade union repre-At the meeting of the 22nd March the trade union repre-sentatives argued that the bonus fixed at the previous quarterly meeting had really been determined by the figure 165,<sup>†</sup> and that figure therefore should be taken as the basis for ascertaining the effect of the fall of the index number of 141. The difference between the two figures was 24: and, on the basis of "a rise or fall of 1s. for every full 5 points increase or decrease" in the index number, they contended that the proper reduction in the cost of living bonus was 4s., that is, from 8s. to 4s.

In the case of signalmen the 38s, was added to the pre-war rates of the various boxes.
 † On the ground presumably that they had not gained anything through the extra four points.

The representatives of the railway companies, on the other hand, argued that the cost of living index figures should carry exactly the same amount of bonus when descending as when ascending, and as on May 1st, 1920, an index number of 141 had carried an agreed bonus of 3s., they contended that the proper reduction in the cost of living bonus was 5s., that is, from 8s. to 3s. In effect the argument of the companies' side was that all adjustments of bonus should be calculated by going back to the starting point of the scale, the index number of 125 in December, 1919.

April, 1921.

After discussion it was agreed that the bonus to be paid on and from the 1st April should be 4s. per week. A comprehensive scale was drawn up showing what adjust-ment in the cost of living bonus should be made to correspond with future variations in the LABOUR GAZETTE index numbers. The effect of this scale is that when the cost of living is falling, index numbers of 169 to 161, involve a bonus of 8s. a week, of 160 to 156 one of 7s., of 155 to 151, one of 6s., and so on. When the cost of living is rising index numbers of 141 to 149 involve a bonus of 4s. a week, of 150 to 154, one of 5s., and so on. The result is, therefore, that the point of principle in dispute at this meeting has been settled, not only for the present, but for future occasions. After discussion it was agreed that the bonus to be paid uture occasions.

future occasions. The above figures relate to the conciliation grades. Simi-lar adjustments were, however, made in the cost of living bonus payable to engine drivers and motormen, firemen and assistant motormen and engine cleaners.

#### TRADE UNION CONFERENCES.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCES. THE principal conferences of Trade Unions held in the month of March were those of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, the National Drug and Chemical Union, the National Union of Journalists, and the National Union of Teachers. The three conferences of Trade Unions organising dis-tributive workers all adopted resolutions in favour of the amalgamation into one union of all Trade Unions catering for such workers. In the case of the shop assistants' con-ference, the executive committee were also instructed to approach the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, with a view to calling together all those unions Congress, with a view to calling together all those unions which will form the Distributive Section of the Congress\* which will form the Distributive Section of the Congress" and to securing their amalgamation into one union. In addition, a new national minimum wage scale was adopted. Resolutions were also passed on the subject of the Shop Hours Acts and the Trade Boards Acts. The conference of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers (which is an amalgamation of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and Allied Workers with the National Union of Warehouse and General Workers) with the National Union of Warehouse and General Workers) adopted resolutions, not only authorising the continuance of negotiations with a view to amalgamation with the National Drug and Chemical Union, but also in favour of the promotion of further amalgamation with other kindred trades. The annual conference of the National Drug and Chemical Union adopted a resolution authorising the continuance of negotiations for amalgamation with the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

The conference of the National Union of Journalists considered, but rejected, a resolution that the union should cease to be affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, and adopted resolutions protesting against journalistic work being done by non-journalists, and in favour of action to secure a national standard for shorthand notes.

#### **CENSUS OF POPULATION 1921.**

AN account was given in the "LABOUR GAZETTE" for December, 1920, of the Census Act, 1920, and of the Census Order, 1920, which relates to the 1921 Census of Population. The Minister of Health has now made regula-Census Order, 1920, of the Census Act, 1920, and of the Census Order, 1920, which relates to the 1921 Census of Population. The Minister of Health has now made regula-tions dated 14th February, 1921, and entitled the Census Regulations, 1921, for the purpose of enabling the Census Order, 1920, to be carried into effect. These Regulations provide for the delimitation of enumeration districts, the appointment of enumerators and the delivery and collec-tion of Census Returns, and also prescribe the forms of return to be used in connection with the Census. An explanatory pamphlet has been issued by the Stationery Officet explaining the objects of the Census, the enquiries contained in the forms of return (*i.e.*, the Census Schedules) and the reasons for asking them, and describing the procedure to be followed in filling up the Schedules. The questions relating to occupation or industry are perhaps the most difficult of the questions for the public to answer. Nine pages of instructions are therefore given in the pamphlet to assist the public to give replies which will be of real value for Census purposes, and in order to avoid replies which might not be sufficiently definite to be of any value.

be of any value. The "Census day," originally fixed by the Census Order, 1920, for the 24th April, 1921, has been postponed in view of the national state of emergency.

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1920, page 480. † "The Coming Census." price 6d. net.

### SPECIAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, ETC.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901-1920.

THE TWO DAY-SHIFT SYSTEM FOR WOMEN AND YOUNG

Section 2 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, which is construed as one with the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1911, now governs the employment of women and young persons on the two day-shift system. The following is a summary of the notices which have been published from the 6th March up to the 8th April of 16 further Orders made by the Home Secretary. Secretary.

Secretary.
Women.—Orders authorising the employment of women on two-day shifts have been made in the case of the following firms: —Messrs. Edward Collins and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow (for women engaged in making size only); Messrs. John Greenwood and Sons, Ltd., Manchester (women engaged in mending and making sacks only); Messrs. J. A. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., Bilston (women engaged in raising turnace doors for fusers, enamelling, only); Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, Ltd., Southwark, S.E.I. (beer bottling department only); Messrs. W. and T. Avery, Ltd., Smethwick (automatic machine department only); Messrs. C. Hammerton and Co., Ltd., Warrington (women engaged in the making of aluminium sheets and tubes only); Messrs. C. Hammerton and Co., Ltd., Stockwell, S.W.9. (despatch department only); Messrs. Maquire, Paterson and Palmer, Ltd., Dublin (women engaged in connection with the manerater of matches at the Hammond Lane Works, Dublin, only)\*; Messrs. Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens (women engaged in cloth washing at Cowley Hill Works, the cell grinding department at Ravenhead works, and the drawn glass department at Grove Street, only); Messrs. Tubbs, Lewis and Co., Ltd., Gloucestershire (women engaged at New Mills, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, only); Messrs. Maquire, Paterson and Co., Ltd., B'ness, N.B. (women engaged in connection with the manufacture of matches only)\*. Messrs. The Venesta Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.14 (tim foil lacquering department only)\*. Women .- Orders authorising the employment of women

foil lacquering department only)\*. Male Young Persons.—Orders permitting the employ-ment of male young persons have been made in the case of the following firms: Messrs. W. and T. Avery, Ltd., Smethwick (for male young persons engaged in the auto-matic machine department only)†; Messrs. Maquire, Pater-son and Palmer, Ltd., Dublin (male young persons engaged in connection with the manufacture of matches at the Hammond Lane Works, Dublin, only)†; Messrs. The St. Anne's Board Mill Co., Ltd., Bristol (male young persons engaged on the paper slitting machines and calendars only); Messrs. Frodingham Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe, Lincs. (constructional department only); Messrs. Maquire, Paterson and Palmer, Ltd., Leeds (male young persons engaged in the manufacture of matches only)†; Messrs. The Venesta Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.14 (tin foil lacquering department only)†. department only)+.

The above Orders are subject in most cases to the con-ditions that no worker shall be employed on the afternoon shift in consecutive weeks, and that suitable cloak-room and mess-room accommodation be provided.

#### SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR AERATED WATER MANUFACTURE.

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This order also applies to young persons of both sexes.
 † This order also applies to women and female young persons

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BEVELLING OF GLASS. Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, which is to be construed as one with the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1911, empowers the Home Secretary to require special provision to be made in groups of factories or workshops for securing the welfare of the workers employed therein in relation to certain specified matters. In pursuance of this Section, the Home Secretary has made an Order, dated the 3rd March, 1921, for securing the welfare of workers employed in factories or parts of factories in which the bevelling of glass and processes incidental thereto are carried on. The Order will come into force on the 1st May, 1921, and is in the same terms as the draft Order which was issued in September last year. September last year.

TRANSFER OF POWERS TO MINISTER OF HEALTH.

TRANSFER OF POWERS TO MINISTER OF HEALTH. The Ministry of Health Act, 1919 (Section 3 (2) (c) provides that His Majesty may, by Order in Council, transfer to the Minister of Health any of the powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Depart-ment which appear to relate to matters affecting, or incidental to, the health of the people. In accordance with this Section it is proposed to transfer to the Minister of Health the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in so far as they relate to the supervision and enforcement of the pro-visions of the following sections of that Act: — Section 61: prohibition of employment of women after child-birth; Sections 97 to 100: various provisions relating to

tions 97 to 100: various provisions relating to

bakehouses; Section 109: provisions relating to the making of

wearing apparel where there is scarlet fever or small-

Section 110: prohibition of home working in places where there is an infectious disease.

#### MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1917.

CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT ON MUNITION WORK. Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, provided Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, provided that a contract of service between an employer and a workman employed on or in connection with munitions of war should, with certain exceptions, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, not be terminable by either party except by a week's notice or on payment of a sum equal to an average week's wages under the contract. Any sum payable in lieu of notice under this section by an employer or workman was made recoverable before a Munitions Tribunal.

Munitions Tribunal. An Order in Council, dated the 24th March, 1921, has now been made under Section 6 of the Ministry of Muni-tions Act, 1915, and under Section 1 of the Ministries of Munitions and Shipping Cessation Act, 1921. The purpose of this Order is to fix the 1st April, 1921, as the date on which the office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions coust to exist

of Munitions cease to exist. Inter alia, the Order has the effect of rendering the above provisions of Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1917, inoperative.

#### RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

A TRADE Agreement\* between His Britannic Majesty's Gov-France and the Government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic was signed in London on the 16th March last, by Sir Robert Horne, President of the Board of Trade, and M. L. Krassin, leader of the Russian Trade Delegation. The following is an account of the main

Delegation. The following is an account of the main provisions of the Agreement. The Agreement consists of a preamble and 14 articles, and appended thereto is "a declaration of recognition of claims," also signed by Sir Robert Horne and *M.* Krassin, in which both parties declare "that all claims of either party or of its nationals against the other party in respect of property or rights, or in respect of obligations incurred by the existing or former Governments of either country shall be equitably dealt with " in a formal general Peace Treaty. In the meantime, the Russian Government "declares that it recognises in principle that it is liable "declares that it recognises in principle that it is liable to pay compensation to private persons who have supplied goods or services to Russia for which they have not been paid," and the British Government make a corresponding

declaration. The Agreement is stated to be subject to each party refraining from "hostile action or undertakings against the other, and from conducting outside its own borders any official propaganda, direct or indirect, against the institutions of the British Empire or Russian Soviet Republic respectively." "Under the terms of the Agreement, both parties under-take "not to impose or maintain any form of blockade

Under the terms of the Agreement, both parties under-take "not to impose or maintain any form of blockade against each other, and to remove forthwith all obstacles hitherto placed in the way of the resumption of trade " between the two countries "in any commodities which may be legally exported from, or imported into, their respective territories to or from any other foreign country, and not to \* The Agreement has been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 12.7

exercise any discrimination against such trade as compared with that carried on with any other foreign country, or to place any impediments in the way of banking, credit and financial operations for the purpose of such trade." The Agreement also provides for the free entry into each country of such persons as are necessary to enable the Agreement to be carried out, "provided that either party may restrict the admittance of any such persons into any specified areas, and may refuse admittance to or sojourn in its territories to any individual who is persona non grata to itself, or who does not comply with this Agreement or with the conditions precedent thereto." "Official agents" may also be appointed by either country to reside and exercise their functions in the territories of the other, and such agents shall be immune from arrest and search, and be at liberty to communicate freely exercise any discrimination against such trade as compared arrest and search, and be at liberty to communicate freely with their own Government and with other official representatives of their Government and with other ometal repre-sentatives of their Government in other countries by post, by telegraph and wireless telegraphy in cypher, and to receive and despatch couriers with sealed bags which shall be exempt from examination.

receive and despatch couriers with sealed bags which shall be exempt from examination. Either party may refuse to admit any individual as an official agent who is *persona non grata* to itself or may require the other party to withdraw him on grounds of public interest or security. Persons admitted into the territories of either party under these con-ditions shall enjoy all protection, rights and facilities which are necessary to enable them to carry on trade, but subject always to any legislation generally applicable in the respective countries. The Agreement provides for the revival of the exchange of private postal and telegraphic correspondence between both countries, as well as the despatch and acceptance of wireless messages and parcels by post in accordance with the rules and regulations which were in existence up to 1914. The British Government undertake not to initiate any steps with a view to attach or take possession of any gold, funds, securities or commodities not being identifiable as its property, which may be exported from Russia in pay-ment for imports or as securities for such payment, or of any movable or immovable property which may be acquired by the Russian Government within the United Kingdom. They will also not take steps to obtain any special legislation not applicable to other countries against the importation into the United Kingdom of precious metals from Russia and will not requisition such metals. The Russian Government undertake to make no claim

from Russia and will not requisition such metals.

The Russian Government undertake to make no claim to dispose in any way of the funds or other property of the late Imperial and Provisional Russian Governments in the United Kingdom and the British Government gives the United Kingdom and the British Government gives a corresponding undertaking as regards British Government funds and property in Russia. Both parties agree to pro-tect and not to transfer to any claimants pending the con-clusion of a general Peace Treaty any of such funds or property under their control. It is provided that merchandise, the produce or manu-facture of one country imported into the other in pur-suance of the Agreement shall not be subject therein to compulsory requisition by the Government or any local authority.

authority.

The Agreement came into force immediately upon signature, and will continue in force unless and until replaced by a formal general Peace Treaty between the two countries, ture, and will continue in force unless and until replaced by a formal general Peace Treaty between the two countries, so long as the conditions laid down in the Articles and in the preamble are observed by both sides. Either party may give motice at any time after the expiration of 12 months from the date on which the Agreement comes into force, to terminate the provisions of the Articles, and on the expira-tion of six months from the date of such notice those Articles will terminate accordingly. If, however, as the result of any action of the Courts of the United Kingdom dealing with the attachment or arrest of any gold, funds, securities or property, consigned to the United Kingdom by the Russian Government, or its representatives, judg-ment is delivered by the Court under which such gold, funds, etc., are held to be validly attached on account of obliga-tions incurred by the Russian Soviet Government or by any previous Russian Government before the date of the Agreement, the Russian Soviet Government are the right to terminate the Agreement forthwith. It is also provided that in the event of the infringement by either country, at any time, of any provisions of the Agreement or of the conditions referred to in the preamble, the other country shall immediately be free from the obligations of the Agreement, but before taking any action inconsistent with the Agreement, the aggrieved party shall give the other party a reasonable opportunity of furnishing an explana-tion or remedying the default.

RISE IN COST OF LIVING IN HUNGARY.\* FROM index numbers published in the organ of the Magyar Confederation of Trade Unions it would appear that adults and three children of a Hungarian family consisting of two adults and three children on food at the end of January, 1921, was 57 times greater than on 31st July, 1914. The total family expenditure, including also the cost of heating and lighting, clothing, rent and other items, was 47 times • The Daily Intelligence, 31st March, 1921. The International Labour

as great as in July, 1914. The increase in the expendi-ture on rent amounted to 67 per cent. only. The above computation is based on the assumption that the standard of living was identical at both periods.

April, 1921.

#### THE COST OF LIVING AND THE BASIC WAGE IN AUSTRALIA: REPORT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION.

As long ago as 1906, Mr. Justice O'Connor, President of the Australian Commonwealth Arbitration Court, decided in a lawsuit that wages must have reference to existing standards of social conditions. In the following year Mr. Justice Higgins in another case laid down as a "living wage" the sum of 7s. per day, and stated that "he could not think of any other standard appropriate than the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being, living in a civilised community." The wage so defined came to be known later as the "basic wage" and was calculated to be sufficient to defray the following weekly expenditure: rent, 7s.; food and groceries, \* 25s. 5d.; clothing, etc., 9s. 7d. Since 1912, the Commonwealth Statistician has made in-quiries to ascertain the fluctuations in the cost of rent,

Since 1912, the Commonwealth Statistician has made in-quiries to ascertain the fluctuations in the cost of rent, food and groceries (but not of clothing or miscellaneous items). These inquiries were not designed for the pur-pose of fixing the basic wage or any wage, but have been utilised by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court as the only means readily available for the purpose of making variations in the basic wage corresponding with the changes in the cost of living. It was assumed that the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items fluctuated in the same way and to the same extent as the cost of food, rent and groceries. and groceries

and groceries. From time to time during the war period, the need for reconsideration of the whole question was urged in view of the increase in the cost of living. In October, 1919, on the eve of the General Election, the Commonwealth Prime Minister announced his intention of instituting an inquiry. "The real wage of the worker decreases with an increase in the cost of living. Once it is admitted that it is in the interests of the community that decreases with an increase in the cost of living. Once it is admitted that it is in the interests of the community that such a wage should be paid as would enable a man to marry and bring up children in decent, wholesome conditions—and that point has been settled long ago—it seems obvious that we must devise better machinery for ensuring the payment of such a wage than at present exists. The Government is therefore appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the cost of living in relation to the minimum or basic wage." The Commission which was appointed in the following

the cost of hving in relation to the minimum or basic wage." The Commission, which was appointed in the following December, included amongst its members three representa-tives of employers and three of employees. Mr. A. P. Piddington, K.C., Chief Commissioner of the Inter-State Commission, was elected chairman by the other members and was appointed by the Government. The Report of the Commission was issued in November, 1000

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In regard to the first points investigated, viz.: "the actual cost of living according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age," and the corresponding cost in 1914, the Commission present the following figures :—

	То	wn.		•	"Present Time."†	1914.
Melbourne			1		£ s. d. 5 16 6	£ s. d. 3 7 9
Sydney			2000	-	5 17 03	3 12 54
Brisbane		1000		1	5 6 21	3 4 11
Adelaide					5 16 11	3 11 5
Perth		100.000		1000	5 13 11	3 13 11
Hobart					5 16 114	3 6 1

In regard to the method whereby the "basic wage" may automatically adjusted to the rise and fall of the purchasing power of the sovereign, the Commissioners formulate three proposals :--

"(1) It should be the duty of a Bureau of Labour Statistics, staffed from the existing members of the Commonwealth Public Service, to estimate, etc., from quarter to quarter the actual cost of the several services and items set forth in the Report as to rent, food,

clothing and miscellaneous. (2) The Bureau should declare that actual cost upon an average of prices of the preceding four quarters

of the year. "(3) This declaration should be reported to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court with a view to its being made the Basic Wage by the Court in such manner as Parliament may prescribe."

The term "groceries," as used in the Report, covers laundry and tchen requisites, but not foods. The Minority Report draws attention to the want of definiteness in this rm. "It is by no means clear whether this meant at the time at which e Commission was appointed in December, 1919, or the time at which it esented its Report in November, 1920."

In the Minority Report the dissentient members urge that the amount found to be the "cost of living" should not necessarily be adopted as the "basic wage." Furthermore, they object to any conclusion being drawn from a com-parison of the findings as to the cost of living in 1914 with the present cost, which would imply that the basic wage in that year was too low. As to the first of these two points they say

"The actual amount of the cost of living . . . may be of some statistical value. But the suggestion that the rate of wages depends solely on the amount which the worker is paying for rent, clothing, food and miscellaneous items is of doubtful economic value. A basic wage, as it appears to us, is not really a reward for work done, but an allowance for the suggested requisites of living to be paid by the employer to the employee. If the cost of living goes up because of the decreased production by wage-earners, it seems unreasonable that the community should have to pay to the wage-earner, by way of a basic wage, an amount which the latter has not earned . . . . Throughout the whole of the Inquiry before the Commission it was never suggested on behalf of the Federated Unions that if the basic wage was increased, any increase in pro-duction could be relied on." The Report was presented to Parliament on 23rd November last by the Commonwealth Prime Minister. Putting off any final declaration on the whole document, he said, "I reject, because of its impossibility, any pro-

Putting off any final declaration on the whole document, he said, "I reject, because of its impossibility, any pro-posal to pay £5 16s. a week to all persons in this country, whether they have children or not." The Government recognised that the public service must be increased, and although it was not prepared to say off-hand what was a fair basic wage, it would give immediate consideration to the question the question

The House of Representatives passed a resolution asking The House of Representatives passed a resolution asking the Government "forthwith to arrange for such a basic wage to be paid to employees in the public service as would be equitable and just alike to employees and the general public and within the practical capabilities of the Commonwealth to defray, such basic wage to be paid as from 1st November, 1920."

Ist November, 1920." Subsequently regulations were made providing for a basic wage of £4 a week to the married employees of the Commonwealth public service and a maximum allowance of £13 per annum to each married employee in respect of each dependent child. This allowance is to diminish as the rate of salary increases, in accordance with a sliding scale, and is to cease at a salary of £500 per year. Allowances not exceeding £12 a year are provided for youths, unmarried men, and women.

#### SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES IN NORWAY: COMPULSORY ARBITRATION ACT ALLOWED TO LAPSE.

ON 9th June, 1916, an Act was passed by the Norwegian Parliament which had for its object the securing of indus-trial peace during the period of the war, by means of compulsory arbitration. This Act was of a provisional nature, and was subsequently renewed from year to year, the last period coming to an end on 1st April, 1921. In its issue for 18th March, Arbeidsgiveren, the journal of a Norwegian employers' association, announced that the Government had decided not to renew the Act, which consequently lapses.

Norwegian employers' association, anounced that the Government had decided not to renew the Act, which consequently lapses. The this measure the King was empowered to decree that an industrial dispute was a public danger, and must be settled by arbitration. He might also prohibit a strike or lock-out due to the dispute. An Arbitration Court was to be set up, composed of a chairman and four other members, two of the latter representing the employers and two the workpeople. The parties to a dispute might appear before the Court either personally or by a deputy having full power of attorney. The proceedings were to be public, as a rule, but in some cases the Court might sit in camerá, and in regard to trade secrets the strictest discretion was required. The Court was empowered to demand the production of documents, and to investigate, either by personal inspection or through experts, practical matters related to a dispute. Even if one or both parties failed to make an appearance, the Court might procure evidence and issue an award. The awards of the Court (which were not to be valid for more than three years unless both parties agreed on a longer period) were to be determined by a majority of the members, and were not subject to appeal. They were to operate in the same way as Collective Agreements. The Supreme Court against a summons to give evidence, to produce documents, or to serve as experts. The awards of the required to pay fines, unless the goilty member or officer of such body had acted in contravention of the rules or of adopted resolutions of the court.

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#### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

#### FRANCE.\*

FRANCE.\* The index number representing the general level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting in French provincial towns with over 10,000 inhabitants during the first quarter of 1921 shows a decrease of 4'8 per cent. as compared with the preceding quarter, and a rise of 329 per cent. as com-pared with the third quarter of 1914. As regards Paris, the latest data refer to March when the level of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting was 6'1 per cent. lower than in the preceding month and 259 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In both cases the computation of the movement of the general prices level is based on the pre-war budget of a typical Parisian family of the working class. BELGIUM.<sup>†</sup> FINLAND.\* The cost of maintaining the pre-war standard in regard to food consumption in the case of a family of five persons in Finland in January, 1921, was 4.8 per cent. below that of the preceding month, and 1074 per cent. greater than in July, 1914. If the computation be extended to cover other items of household expenditure (in addition to food) the figures show a rise since July, 1914, of 989 per cent. in the case of clothing, 307 per cent. in the case of rent, and 1314 per cent. in the case of fuel. If these items be com-bined the total expenditure in January, 1921, is estimated to have been 3.4 per cent. below that of the preceding month and 965 per cent. greater than in July, 1914. BELGIUM.+

BELGIUM.<sup>+</sup> The index number of the cost of food required by families whose incomes (in 1910) fell below 5 francs per day, at the prices prevailing on 15th February, 1921, was 382 per cent. greater than on 15th April, 1914; the corresponding ex-penditure by families whose incomes ranged from 5 to 8 francs showed an increase of 381 per cent., while in the highest income class (8 francs and over) the rise was 388 per cent. In the computation of the general index allowance is made for the relative expenditure upon the various items of food entering into the dietary of the standard families considered.

various items of food entering into the dietary of the standard families considered. The general level (unweighted) of retail prices of food and other necessaries on 15th February, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices in 59 localities, shows a decrease of 3.6 per cent. as compared with 15th January, 1921, but an increase of 334 per cent. as compared with the level of April 1914 April, 1914

#### ITALY

(a) Rome. $\ddagger$ The general level of food prices in Rome in March shows an increase of 2.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 286 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household percessaries (elathing fuel lighting rest  $\pi_0$ ) he also taken with the first half of 1914. If the prices of other household necessaries (clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, &c.) be also taken into consideration, the general level in March shows an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with February, and a rise of 284 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1914. The basis of the foregoing computation is the cost of satis-fying the weekly requirements of a working-class family consisting of two adults and three children.

(b) Milan.§ The weekly cost of maintaining the pre-war standard of living in Milan in the case of a family consisting of five persons, at the prices current in March, 1921, shows, as regards food alone, an increase of 4.5 per cent. when com-pared with the preceding month, and of 489 per cent. as compared with first half of 1914. The total family expenditure, including also the cost of clothing, rent, and heating and lighting, shows in March an increase of 0.4 per cent., and is 468 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1914.

#### HOLLAND.

#### Amsterdam.

Amsterdam. The index number representing the total food-bill of working-class families in Amsterdam, calculated at the prices current in March, 1921, shows a decrease of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 99 per cent. as compared with 1913.

#### SWEDEN.¶

SWEDEN.¶ At the prices prevailing in March, the cost of maintain-ing the standard pre-war budget of a typical Swedish household in the matter of food, fuel and lighting repre-sents a decrease of 3.4 per cent. upon the cost in the pre-ceding month, but an increase of 153 per cent. in com-parison with July, 1914. The typical family is one consisting of a man and wife and two children, which had an

61 a man and write and two children, which had an \* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the General Statistical Department of France. (The difference in the por-centage rise since 1914 between the Paris index and that for the provincial towns may be due to a sharp fall in prices which took place during the quarter, and which would be more plainly perceptible in the Paris index (relating to the end of the period) than in that relating to provincial towns (which is an average for the quarter). \* *Hevue du Travali*, March, 1921. Brussels. ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Labour office, Mian. Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Unice Mian.

Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Amsterdam. Information supplied through the courtesy of the Director of the Bureau of Social Statistics, Stockholm.

### STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES.

#### RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### STATISTICS FOR 1st APRIL, 1921.

SUMMARY: AVERAGE INCREASES SINCE JULY, 1914.-

#### ... 138% Principal articles of Food ... ... ... ... ... 133% All Items included ...

#### FOOD.

FOOD. THE downward movement in the prices of food continued dwring March, and the average percentage increase at 1st April, as compared with July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary was about 138 per cent.; at 1st March the corresponding figure was 149 per cent. The most marked fall in average price was in that of eggs, viz., from over 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. each at 1st March to about 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. at 1st April. The average price of both butter and mar-garine showed a decline of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb., while the average prices of milk and potatoes fell by <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per quart and <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per 7lbs. respectively. There were also important but pro-portionally smaller reductions in the prices of flour, bread, sugar, tea and bacon. Meat and cheese showed little change in price, while fish was somewhat dearer on 1st April than a month earlier. a month earlier.

a month earlier. In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, at the beginning of November, 1918 (just before the Armistice) and on 1st April, 1921:---

Article.		ge Price ( berwise i	Average Inc. (+) or Decrease () at 1st April, 1921, as compared with			
	July. 1914.	lst Nov., 1918.	1st April, 1921.	July, 1914.	lst Nov., 1918.	
	s, d.	8. d.	s, d,	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	0 97 0 61	1 8 1 3	$     \begin{array}{ccc}       2 & 1 \\       1 & 5 \\       1 & 5 \\     \end{array} $	$^{+1}_{+011}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 5 \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Ribs Mutton, British—	0 71 0 42	1 8 1 2 <del>4</del>	1 34 0 94	+ 0 8 + 0 5	- 0 41 - 0 5	
Legs Breast	0 101 0 61	1 87 1 14	2 3 <del>3</del> 1 64	$+1 5\frac{1}{2}$ + 0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 0 7 + 0 5	
Legs Breast	0 6 <del>1</del> 0 4	1 9 1 1	$\begin{array}{ccc}1&3\frac{1}{2}\\0&7\end{array}$	$+ 0 8\frac{3}{4}$ + 0 3	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 51 \\ - & 0 & 6 \end{array} $	
Bacon (streaky)* Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated)	0 111 0 101 0 55 1 65 0 2	2 3 1 4 0 9 2 8 0 7	2 5 2 1 1 2 7 2 0 84	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 & 6^{\frac{1}{2334}} \\ + 1 & 2^{\frac{3}{234}} \\ + + 0 & 0^{\frac{3}{24}} \\ + + 1 & 0 \\ + + \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	
Milk per quart Butter Cheese (Canadian or	0 34 1 24	0 81 2 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9\frac{3}{4} \\ 2 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 1 & 7\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Cheese (Canadian or U.S.)* · · · · Margarine · · · · Eggs (fresh) · · each Potatoes · · per 7 lb.	0 837 0 77 0 11 0 44	1 8 1 2 0 6 1 0 7 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 & 0 \\ + 0 & 34 \\ + 0 & 14 \\ + 0 & 44 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ - & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st April in relation to the prices of July, 1914, November, 1918, and March, 1921:—

	lst April	Average Percentage Increase at 1st April, 1921, as compared with July, 1914.							
Article	Large Towns	Small	United	King &					
st	(Popula- tions over 50,000).	Towns and Villages,	Kingdom.	1st Nov., 1918.	lst Mar., 1921				
Beef British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent,				
Ribs	152	155	154	103	153				
Thin Flank	'68	184	166	26	169				
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	00	101	100		100				
Ribs	119	116	117	175	116				
Thin Flank	09	101	105	208	102				
Mutton, British-		LUL	200	100	203				
Legs	171	170	170	102	171				
Breast	190	171	181	108	182				
Mutton, Frozen-	100	111	LOL	100	104				
Loca	130	120	125	206	125				
Description of the second s	69	68	68	317					
Breast	09	60	00	311	70				
Bacon (streaky)*	172	158	165	142	169				
The	129		105						
Missin	129	107		167	103				
Deerd		141	138	52	145				
The second secon	133	135	134	55	138				
	65	72	69	73	74				
Sugar (granulated)	313	292	303	241	310				
Milk	175	107	101						
	175	187	181	141	199				
Butter.	130	142	136	111	146				
Cheese(Canadian or U.S.)*	138	135	137	130	138				
Margarine	47	46	46	87	67				
Eggs (fresh)	121	97	109	413	200				
Potatoes	102	67	85	59	97				
All above articles of Food ) (Weighted Percentage)	140	107		100					
(weighted Percentage [ Increase)	140	137 .	138	133	149 .				

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

#### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, special enquiries have been made into the increases which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restric-tions) Act, 1920. The results of these enquiries showed that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of marking development to the rents (including rates) of the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st October, 1920, was about 39 per cent. Since that date there have been further increases in rates in some places, and the proportion of cases in which the increases per-mitted by the Act have been collected has also risen, with the result that at 1st April, 1921, the average increase since July, 1914, in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings was about 44 per cent. Of this percentage, about one-half is accounted for by increases in local rates and water charges, and of the remainder, five-sixths is on account of the landlords' responsibility for repairs. As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quota-

account of the landlords' responsibility for repairs. As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quota-tions, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but from information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots received from retailers in the principal towns, it was estimated that at 1st April the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, averaged between 220 and 230 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as compared with about 240 per cent. at 1st March. The reductions recorded since 1st March were distributed over all the items of clothing included in the statistics. A special Article dealing with the changes in prices of clothing since 1914 appears on pages 178-9. In the *fuel and light* group, the average increase in the

In the fuel and light group, the average increase in the retail prices of coal since July, 1914, was between 150 and 155 per cent. at 1st April—a slight rise on the previous month. For gas the increase was over 95 per cent., for lamp oil about 210 per cent., and for candles (cheap kinds) about 200 per cent. while matches show a still greater about 200 per cent., while matches show a still greater increase. The last three items have, however, relatively small influence on the average movement in the fuel and light group, in which the average increase at 1st April is estimated at nearly 145 per cent., as compared with over 140 per cent. a month earlier.

#### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (estimated at an average of about 110 per cent.), the resultant figure for lst April, 1921, is about 133 per cent.† as compared with 141 per cent. for 1st March.

141 per cent. for 1st March. The result of this calculation (in which the same quan-tities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1921 as in 1914) is to show the increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working classes (i.e., the average standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available. Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914: All Items.

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

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
January February March April May June	10-15 15 15-20 15-20 20 25	35 35 35-40 35-40 40-45 45	65 65-70 70 70-75 75 75-80	85-90 90 90-95 95-100 100	120 120 115 110 105 105	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 —
July August September October November December	25 25 <b>25</b> 30 30-35 35	45-50 45-50 50 50-55 60 65	80 80 80-85 75-80 85 85 85	100-105 110 110 115-120 120-125 120	105-110 115 115 120 125 125	152 155 161 164 176 169	11111

† If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st April, 1921, was about 6 per cent, less,

NOTE.-The LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921, contained a null account of the scope and method of compilation of the above statistics.

#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

expenditure (in 1914) of about £111 per annum. The above figures relate to the principal towns of Sweden taken together; but if the same budget be taken to apply to Stockholm alone, March shows a decrease of 4.1 per cent. as against February, and an increase of 158 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. The above computations are based on a comparison of expenditure upon articles of food, fuel and lighting only. The total family expenditure, including also the computed expenditure on rent, clothing, taxation and other items, at the prices current on 1st April, 1921, shows a decrease of 8-1 per cent. when compared with the computed expenditure on 1st January, 1921, but an increase of 149 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

#### FINLAND.\*

#### CANADA.+

CANADA.<sup>†</sup> The estimated weekly expediture upon food by a family of five in February, 1921, as computed from returns of retail prices prevailing in 60 towns in the Dominion, shows a decrease of 2.8 per cent. when compared with that of the preceding month, but an increase of 89.9 per cent. upon the expenditure in July, 1914. If the total expenditure upon food, fuel, lighting and rent be taken into considera-tion, the February figure shows a decrease of 1.8 per cent. as compared with January and a rise of 75.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

#### NEW ZEALAND.1

The index number of retail prices of food in March, based on returns relating to 25 representative towns in New Zealand, shows a decrease of 3.4 per cent. when com-pared with the preceding month, but is 69 per cent. above the level of July 1914.

the level of July 1914. The rise since July, 1914, in the case of groceries amounts to 95 per cent., for dairy produce it is 82 per cent. and for meat 31 pr cent. In the computation of the general index numbers, regard is had to the relative importance of the various groups of commodities in consumption before the war the war.

\* Social Tidskrift, No. 2. 1921. Helsingfors: † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Canadian Depart-ment of Labour, Ottawa. ‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Government Statistician of New Zealand.

### FOOD PRICES-GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

	since July, 1914.									
Country.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.		Latest figures available.				
		10111	1010.	1010.	1020.	Rise.	Date.			
UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 104	Per cent. 110	Per cent, 109	Per cent. 158	Per cent. 138*	Apr. '21,			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES Belgium <sup>†</sup> ··· Denmark ··· Finland ··· France (Paris) <sup>‡</sup> ·· model (Amster dam), Italy (Rome) ··· model (Milan) ··· " (Florence) ··· Norway ··· Sweden <sup>‡</sup> ··· United States ··	46 32 425  11 47 60 42 9	66 83 845 42 37 84 114¶ 81 43	67 106 1449 76 103 225 198 179 168 64	112 161 1885 110 106 210 178 189 210 86	359 153 882 273 2885 117 218 345 345 313 219 197 115	382 176 1074 259 329 99 286 489 382 208 153 55	Feb. '21, Jan. '21, Jan. '21, Mar. '21, Ist Qr. '21 Mar. '21, Mar. '21, Feb. '21, Feb. '21, Mar. '21, Feb. '21,			
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS Australia ·· ·· Canada ·· ·· India (Calcutta) ·· New Zealand ·· South Africa ··	30 14 10 19 16	26 57 16 27 28	31 75 31¶ 39 34	47 86 51¶ 44 39	94 127 70 67 97	84 90 61 69 65	Dec. '20. Feb. '21. Nov. '20. Mar. '21. Feb. '21.			

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices

• It should be noted that the figures for the United Kingdom relate to food only. For all items the increase is 133 per cent. (See p. 184.4) the increases shown are for families of the lowest income class: in February the increase for all working-class families ranged from 381 to 388 per cent. Fruel and lighting are also included in these figures. § Figures for 3rd Quarter. ¶ Figures for August.

(32756) .

#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

April 1321.

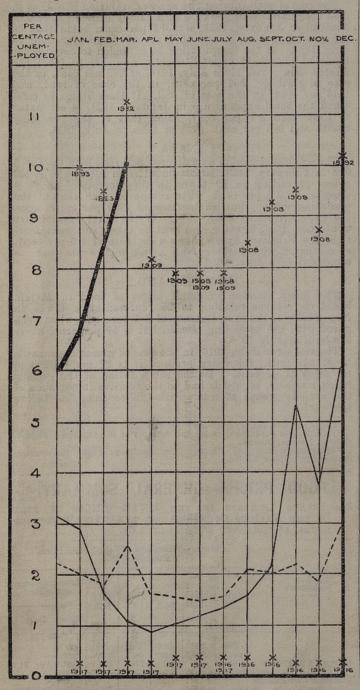
### UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

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

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

-Thick Curve = 1921. ---- Thin Curve = 1920. 

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



#### EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY FOR MARCH.

EMPLOYMENT in March showed a marked decline. There were large increases both in the numbers of workpeople totally unemployed, and in the numbers working short time, and in nearly all the principal industries employment was slack or bad. –

The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among members of trade unions (mainly of skilled work-people) from which Returns are received was 10.0, as com-pared with 8.5 at the end of February. In industries (employing about 12,000,000 workpeople) covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act the percentage unemployed at 24th March was 11.3, as compared with 9.5 at 25th February, 8.2 at 28th January, and 5.8 at 31st December. In addition, 839,000 systematic short-time workers were claiming benefit at Employment Exchanges at the end of March; at the end of February the corresponding figure was

• The Chart is based on Returns furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike (e.g., coal miners in October, 1920) or locked out, sick, or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are given on page 188

744,000. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at 24th March was approxi-mately 1,414,000, of whom men numbered 936,000 and women 365,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 25th February was 1,218,000, of whom 802,000 were men and 310,000 were women. Some unemployed persons in occupations not covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act do not register at the Em-ployment Exchanges, and these figures, therefore, do not fully indicate the total numbers unemployed. The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges, and unfilled at 24th March, was 41,000, of which 12,000 were for men and 25,000 for women; the corresponding number at 25th February was 42,000, of which 15,000 were for men and 24,000 for women. for men and 24,000 for women.

Employment at coal mines was slack on the whole. The Employment at coal mines was slack on the whole. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the Returns was 2.6 per cent. less than in February and about the same as a year ago. The average number of days worked per week at the mines was 4.71, showing a decrease of over a day as compared with March, 1920.

At shale mines employment continued good; in iron mines it showed a further decline, and was bad; at lead and zinc mines it continued slack, and at tin mines it was very bad. Employment at quarries was fair on the whole, except at those producing limestone for blast furnaces, where it was slack.

where it was slack. Employment in the pig-iron industry showed a further decline, and was very bad. At iron and steel works it also showed a decline, and was bad generally; the number of workpeople employed by firms making returns for the week ended 19th March showed a decrease of over 30 per cent. as compared with March, 1920. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment continued very bad, and unemployment and short time were general; the number of mills reported to be in operation at the end of the month was only 136, as compared with 496 in March, 1920. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades employment con-tinued to decline, and there was much unemployment, short time, and extended holiday stoppages. In the other metal trades employment also declined and was slack generally. generally.

Employment in the cotton trade was very depressed; large numbers of workpeople were totally unemployed; organised short time continued in the spinning section, and the Easter holidays were extended in many firms. In the woollen and worsted trades employment also declined, and was bad.

Employment in the linen trade continued very bad; a number of mills were reported to be entirely closed down, and short time was general. In the hosiery trade employ-ment continued bad; in the jute trade it was also bad, but showed some improvement towards the end of the month. In the lace trade employment continued bad, with much short time; in the silk trade it was slack. There was a further decline in the carpet trade. In most sections of the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades there was a slight improvement, but the bleaching section showed a further decline. With milliners in London em-ployment was fair; with dressmakers and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it showed an improve-ment. In the tailoring and shirt and collar trades em-ployment was slack; in the corset and felt hat trade it was bad. Employment in the linen trade continued very bad; a

Employment in the leather trades continued bad, and short time was almost general. In the boot and shoe trades it was also bad, though there was a slight improvement on the whole. In paper manufacture employment was bad, except with hand-made paper workers; in the printing trades it was slack generally; with bookbinders it was bad.

In the building trades employment continued fairly good; with painters, however, it continued slack generally. Em-ployment in the brick trade was good on the whole, and a shortage of labour was reported in some districts; in the cement trade there was a decline, and at the end of the month employment was reported as slack. In most branches of the woodworking group employment continued bad.

In the pottery trade employment showed a decline, but was generally fair; in the glass trades it was slack. In the sugar refining industry employment was reported as fair; in most of the other branches of the food preparation trades, however, it was only moderate.

Agricultural operations were helped by favourable weather; some local scarcity of skilled workers was reported, but the supply of casual labour was occasionally in excess of the demand

With dock and riverside labourers employment showed a decline and was slack on the whole. With seamen it was quiet in the early part of March, and though later an im-provement was reported, it again declined, and at the end of the month was very depressed. With fishermen em-ployment generally was moderate.

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, was about 12,000,000 on 24th March, 1921, and the number totally unemployed at that date was 1,355,206, or  $11\cdot3$  per cent.; as compared with 95 per cent. at 25th February, 1921.

April, 1921.

Payment of unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation is conditional on the "lodging" of an unemployed person's insurance book or donation policy.

inter of the base set der		FULL TIME.							SHO	ORT TIME		
Industry.	ment I Work rems	Books an	nemploy- id Out-of- n Polices dged at , 1921.	CO	+) or Dec mpared w February	vith	Time W U.L. Donatio	ber of S Vorkers of Benefit on on Th March,	and ursday,	co	+) or Dec mpared v February	vith
t	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- malea.	Total.
Building Works of Construction other than Building Shipbuilding Engineering Trades (incl. Boilermaking, etc.) Ironfounding Construction and Repair of Cycles, Motor Vehicles and Aircraft (excluding Engines and Body Work).	83,081 16,295 60,789 150,462 13,670 17,236	312 43 612 12,142 1,434 7,047	83,393 16,338 61 401 162,604 15,104 24,283	$\begin{array}{r} + & 9,029 \\ + & 4,330 \\ + & 16,434 \\ + & 24,260 \\ + & 4,026 \\ + & 3,879 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 60 \\ + & 5 \\ + & 182 \\ + & 2,133 \\ + & 434 \\ + & 1,878 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 9,089 \\ + & 4,335 \\ + & 16,616 \\ + & 26,393 \\ + & 4,460 \\ + & 5,757 \end{array}$	3,858 1,183 1,831 57,504 £,689 8,238	18 1 43 4,613 426 1,940	3,676 1,184 1,874 62,417 7,115- 10,178	$\begin{array}{r} + 958 \\ + 204 \\ + 1,057 \\ + 10,044 \\ - + 1,722 \\ - 437 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 6 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 23 \\ - & 172 \\ - & 110 \\ - & 245 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 964 \\ + & 2^{\circ}3 \\ + & 1,080 \\ + & 9,872 \\ + & 1 & 612 \\ - & 682 \end{array}$
Construction and Repair of other Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Bodies.     Sawmilling     Furniture and Upholstering	4,131 8,155 9,598 3,102	394 469 2,605	4,525 8,624 12,203	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 1,081 \\ + & 1,249 \\ + & 904 \\ + & 622 \\ + & 324 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 90 \\ \cdot & \\ + & 67 \\ + & 271 \\ + & 72 \\ + & 415 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,171 \\ + 1,316 \\ + 1,175 \\ + 694 \\ + 739 \end{array}$	334 1,018 1,405	79 158 852	413 . 1,176 2,257	- 44 + 166 + 344 + 70 + 451	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 37 \\ + & 14 \\ + & 172 \\ + & 97 \\ + & 130 \end{array}$	-75 + 180 + 516)/
-Packing Cases, Wooden Boxes and Coopering Other Woodworking (including Brooms, Brushes, etc.) • Small Arms Ammunition, Filling	745	949 1,975 2,882	4,051 4,318 3,627	+ 222	1 510	+ 741	679 1,326 474	290 1,045 920	969 2,371 1,394	- 59		+ 516 + 167 + 581 + 395
- Explosives and Chemicals (including Oils, Paints, etc.). - Workers at Coke Ovens, etc - Iron and Steel Manufacture - Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc Manufacture of Tinplate and Galvanized	14,593 4,280 65,523 6 472 18,178	6,626 90 1,625 4,168 3,401	21,219	+ 3,158 + 756 + 17,271 + 1.755 + 1,547	+ 519 + 705 + 26 + 419 + 1,113 + 736	$\begin{array}{r} + 3,863 \\ + 782 \\ + 17,690 \\ + 2,868 \\ + 2,283 \end{array}$	6,095 942 21,248 2,653 £68	4,771 6 302 890 169	10,866 948 21,550 3,543 1,037	+ 1,379 + 574 + 6,849 + 1,033	+ 1,811 - 1 + 128 + 233	+ 3,190) + 573 + 6.977 + 1.266
Sheets. • Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc Hand Tools, Outlery, etc • Needles and Pins • Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc • Wire and Wire Goods • Otains, Anchors • Hardware, Hollowware • Other Metal Goods, Shipbreaking, etc • Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc • Musical Instruments • Toys, Games, Apparatus, etc • Rubber, and Rubbe and Waterproof Goods	5.077 $1,336$ $411$ $216$ $2,415$ $1.650$ $1.274$ $5.762$ $1.347$ $2.589$ $2.155$ $634$ $5.924$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,313\\ 1,226\\ 1,175\\ 531\\ 1,164\\ 3,390\\ 382\\ 14,765\\ 1,068\\ 2,896\\ 617\\ 2,193\\ 6,910 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,390\\ 2,562\\ 1,586\\ 747\\ 3,579\\ 5,040\\ 1,656\\ 20,527\\ 2,415\\ 5,485\\ 2,772\\ 2,827\\ 12,824\\ -\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,122 \\ + 423 \\ + 178 \\ + 55 \\ + 398 \\ - 539 \\ + 409 \\ + 1,320 \\ + 267 \\ + 581 \\ + 500 \\ + 172 \\ + 1,482 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 980 \\ + & 353 \\ + & 246 \\ + & 140 \\ + & 234 \\ + & 552 \\ + & 165 \\ + & 2.415 \\ + & 217 \\ + & 721 \\ + & 721 \\ + & 712 \\ + & 511 \\ + & 1.402 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,102 \\ + 776 \\ + 423 \\ + 195 \\ + 632 \\ + 13 \\ + 574 \\ + 3,735 \\ + 484 \\ + 1,342 \\ + 572 \\ + 2,283 \\ + 2,884 \end{array}$	200 1,254 1,362 83 462 5,177 1,968 509 3,815 201 1,278 907 138 6,293	$\begin{array}{c} 169\\ 2,598\\ 661\\ 740\\ 886\\ 583\\ 2,085\\ 63\\ 4,176\\ 247\\ 1,142\\ 64\\ 529\\ 5,139\end{array}$	3,852 2,0:3 823 1,328 5,760 4,053 572 7,990 448 2,430 971 667 	$\begin{array}{r} + & 470 \\ + & 806 \\ + & 20 \\ + & 27 \\ + & 1,787 \\ + & 1,050 \\ + & 1,524 \\ + & 71 \\ + & 622 \\ + & 492 \\ - & 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} + 111 \\ + 1,130 \\ + 984 \\ + 448 \\ + 222 \\ + 1,884 \\ + 2,377 \\ + 93 \\ + 1,838 \\ + 93 \\ + 1,160 \\ + 3452 \\ + 3452 \\ \end{array}$
- Fellmongering, Tanning. etc. - Saddlery, etc., and Manufactured Leather Goods. Brick and Tile, etc. - Pottery, Earthenware, etc. - Glass Trades (excluding Optical and Scien- tifd, Apperetual	3,712 2,954 3,478 1,673 5,001	1,187 3,717 1,156 2,523 965	4,899 6,671 4,634 4,196 5,966	$\begin{array}{r} + & 146 \\ + & 235 \\ + & 1,343 \\ + & 578 \\ + & 1,243 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 112 \\ + & 727 \\ + & 276 \\ + & 518 \\ + & 174 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 258 \\ + & 962 \\ + & 1,619 \\ + & 1,096 \\ + & 1,417 \end{array}$	2,117 1,453 334 611 1,988	668 2,129 93 1,075 284	2,785 3,582 427 1,686 2,272	$+ 2, \epsilon \overline{65}$ + 287 + 279 + 225 + 292 + 637	+ 219 + 432 + 28 + 574 + 96	$\begin{array}{r} + 345216 \\ + 506 \\ + 711 \\ + 253 \\ + 866 \\ + 733 \end{array}$
<ul> <li>tillo Apparatus).</li> <li>Hotel, College, Club, etc., Service</li> <li>Laundry Service</li> <li>Commercial, Clerical, Insurance and Banking</li> <li>Railway Service</li> <li>Tramway and Omnibus Service</li> <li>Other Road Transport</li> <li>Tramway and Omnibus Service</li> <li>Other Road Transport</li> <li>Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service</li> <li>Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service</li> <li>Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service</li> <li>Coal Mining</li> <li>Coal Mining</li> <li>Cuarrying (other than Ironstone)</li> <li>Clay, Sand, Gravel, etc., Digging</li> <li>Paper Making and Staining</li> <li>Manutactured Stationery.</li> <li>Printing, Publishing and Book binding</li> <li>Cotton</li> <li>Woollen and Worsted</li> <li>Silk</li> <li>Flax, Linen, and Hemp</li> <li>Jute</li> <li>Carpet and Rug Manufacture</li> <li>Tarkile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.</li> <li>Other Textiles</li> <li>Tailoring</li> <li>Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc.</li> <li>Hats, Caps and Bonnets</li> <li>Corset Trade</li> <li>Gloves (except Rubber)</li> <li>Boot, Shoe, etc., Trades</li> <li>Other Clothing</li> <li>Manufacture of Food and Drink</li> <li>Manufacture of Sod and Son Service</li> <li>Mational and Local Government Service</li> <li>Professional Services</li> <li>Other Industries and Services</li> <li>General Labourerst.</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{c} 9.387\\ 551\\ 10.957\\ 10.740\\ 29.322\\ 5\ 062\\ 20.379\\ 46.724\\ 3.656\\ 2.0379\\ 46.724\\ 3.656\\ 2.692\\ 4.609\\ 4.311\\ 1.325\\ 4.619\\ 24.108\\ 13.306\\ 4.809\\ 8.8619\\ 2.4108\\ 13.306\\ 4.809\\ 8.8619\\ 2.4108\\ 1.123\\ 7.811\\ 1.625\\ 668\\ 2.295\\ 2.316\\ 2.316\\ 3.855\\ 6.483\\ 3.855\\ 6.585\\ 6.585\\ 9.170\\ 2.270\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.5568\\ 9.170\\ 2.270\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.270\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508\\ 6.558\\ 9.170\\ 2.412\\ 1.5508$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,318\\ 4,387\\ 4,161\\ 870\\ 155\\ 137\\ 137\\ 138\\ 234\\ 402\\ 100\\ 100\\ 199\\ 123\\ 402\\ 79\\ 133\\ 60\\ 2.661\\ 6.302\\ 2.661\\ 6.302\\ 2.661\\ 6.302\\ 2.661\\ 1.102\\ 4.022\\ 1.182\\ 1.103\\ 2.758\\ 2.584\\ 2.267\\ 1.1103\\ 2.758\\ 2.584\\ 2.265\\ 1.200\\ 2.586\\ 1.104\\ 1.244\\ 1.246\\ 2.5542\\ 2.008\\ 2.586\\ 1.104\\ 1.24\\ 1.246\\ 2.5542\\ 2.013\\ 3.678\\ 3.678\\ 3.678\\ 3.678\\ 3.678\\ 3.678\\ 3.678\\ 3.678\\ 3.678\\ 2.102\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.542\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.101\\ 1.265\\ 2.102\\ 2.1$	$\begin{array}{c} 32,705\\ 4,938\\ 15,118\\ 11,610\\ 1,391\\ 29,459\\ 5080\\ 20,613\\ 47,263\\ 17,016\\ 27,062\\ 7,924\\ 3,735\\ 2,705\\ 2,705\\ 2,705\\ 496\\ 6,972\\ 7,7641\\ 4,221\\ 81,877\\ 7,881,877\\ 38,216\\ 1,687\\ 17,677\\ 17,677\\ 1,238\\ 29,935\\ 13,398\\ 5,076\\ 1,236\\ 9,67\\ 2,935\\ 13,398\\ 5,076\\ 1,236\\ 9,67\\ 1,236\\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} + 253 \\ + 100 \\ + 3,500 \\ + 3,500 \\ + 3,500 \\ + 2,513 \\ + 2,578 \\ + 2,487 \\ + 1,57 \\ + 2,487 \\ + 1,578 \\ + 2,487 \\ + 1,578 \\ + 2,487 \\ + 1,578 \\ + 2,487 \\ + 1,578 \\ + 2,487 \\ + 1,578 \\ + 2,487 \\ + 1,578 \\ + 2,487 \\ + 2,410 \\ + 2,410 \\ + 2,210 \\ + 2,410 \\ + 2,$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 5.027 \\ + & 827 \\ + & 836 \\ + & 243 \\ + & 185 \\ + & 185 \\ + & 186 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 926 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 926 \\ + & 11 \\ - & 926 \\ + & 1,197 \\ + $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 5.280 \\ + & 927 \\ + & 955 \\ + & 3.743 \\ + & 319 \\ - & 13 \\ + & 2.685 \\ + & 13.058 \\ + & 12.445 \\ + & 13.058 \\ + & 13.058 \\ + & 13.058 \\ + & 13.058 \\ + & 13.058 \\ + & 13.058 \\ + & 11.127 \\ + & 615 \\ + & 204 \\ + & 1.77 \\ + & 1.124 \\ + & 2.04 \\ + & 1.77 \\ + & 4.035 \\ + & 2.04 \\ + & 1.77 \\ + & 4.035 \\ + & 2.04 \\ + & 1.77 \\ + & 4.035 \\ + & 2.04 \\ + & 1.77 \\ + & 1.124 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 246\\ 52\\ 206\\ 60\\ 1,239\\ 60\\ 1,239\\ 1,543\\ 834\\ 769\\ 1,523\\ 171\\ 1,106\\ 7,231\\ 1,157\\ 1,392\\ 100,744\\ 31,720\\ 2,173\\ 8,816\\ 5,992\\ 2,373\\ 8,816\\ 5,992\\ 2,387\\ 1,392\\ 2,173\\ 8,816\\ 5,992\\ 2,387\\ 1,555\\ 2,334\\ 1,100\\ 7,238\\ 8,816\\ 5,992\\ 2,855\\ 2,334\\ 1,555\\ 2,85$	$\begin{array}{c} 222\\ 201\\ 80\\ 14\\ 41\\\\ 2\\ 161\\ 12\\\\ 2\\ 2\\ 3.816\\ 5.776\\ 1.750\\ 194.129\\ 54.671\\ 1.750\\ 194.129\\ 54.671\\ 1.750\\ 194.129\\ 2.328\\ 1.750\\ 1.750\\ 1.750\\ 2.993\\ 2.663\\ 4.619\\ 4.619\\ 4.619\\ 4.619\\ 2.993\\ 2.663\\ 6.819\\ 2.993\\ 2.663\\ 6.819\\ 9.392\\ 9.36\\ 6.819\\ 9.392\\ 9.36\\ 6.819\\ 9.392\\ 9.36\\ 6.819\\ 1.102\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1.102\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 468\\ 468\\ 253\\ 286\\ 604\\ 603\\ 1,280\\ 995\\ 781\\ 1,525\\ 781\\ 1,525\\ 781\\ 1,525\\ 781\\ 1,57\\ 11,046\\ 6,933\\ 86,591\\ 3,142\\ -294,903\\ 86,591\\ 3,142\\ -294,903\\ 86,591\\ 3,142\\ -294,903\\ 86,591\\ 2,7,864\\ 1,312\\ -294,903\\ 86,591\\ 2,7,864\\ 1,325\\ -2,325\\ 1,365\\ 1,225\\ 3,008\\ 1,225\\ -2,235\\ 1,265\\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 637 \\ + & 98 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 472 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 472 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 472 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 472 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 472 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 472 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 472 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 391 \\ + & 441 \\ + & 5,623 \\ + & 3314 \\ + & 464 \\ + & 5,623 \\ + & 125 \\ + & 323 \\ + & 353 \\ + & 144 \\ + & 809 \\ + & 367 \\ + & 186 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 618 \\ + & 616 \\ + & 258 \\ + & 44 \\ + & 617 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 96 \\ - & 162 \\ + & 23 \\ + & 24 \\ + & - \\ 1 \\ - & 1 \\ - & - $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

\* Persons working only one day short-time per week, or reduced hours each day or on certain days, are not eligible for benefit and are not included. † The decrease recorded this month is accounted for by the fact that while claiming out-of-work donation applicants were classified by occupation the transfer to unemployment benefit general labourers were classified, so far as possible, in accordance with the industry in which they are engaged.

The following Table shows, by trades, the number of persons whose unemployment books or out-of-work donation policies remained lodged on 24th March, 1921; (1) in respect of total unemployment, and (2) in respect of short time. The persons included under (2) are employed in establishments where, owing to the depression in trade, the number of working days has been reduced on a systematic basis, in such a manner as to entitle claimants to benefit under the Act or to out-of-work donation\*:--

(32756) 0 8

#### TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,528,001 reported 152,118 (or 10.0 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of March, 1921, compared with 8.5 per cent. at the end of February, 1921, and 1.1 per cent. at the end of March, 1920. In addition, large numbers were on short time. In the following Table figures are given for various groups of Unions. groups of Unions :-

Trade.	Member- ship at end of March,	at er Ma	ployed nd of rch, 21.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. () in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	1921.	Num- ber.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago,	
Building <sup>†</sup> Coal Mining Engineering and Ship- building.	87,245 149,708 520,392	3,240 8,047 73,770	3.7 5.4 14.2	+ 0.1 + 1.1 + 3.2	+3.6 +5.3 +12.1	
Miscellaneous Metal	80,728	10,555	13.1	+ 2.8	+12.6	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Other Printing, Bookbinding and	109,687 11,991 122,115 104,524	8,958 1,418 10,004 7,972	8 <sup>.2</sup> 11 <sup>.8</sup> 8 <sup>.2</sup> 7 <sup>.6</sup>	+ 2.6 + 1.2 + 0.2	+ 6.7 +10.9 + 7.2 + 6.8	
Paper. Furnishing Woodworking	39,986 60,242	4,664 4,377	11.7 7.3	$^{+0.7}_{+0.9}$	$^{+11.5}_{+7.0}$	
Clothing : Boot and Shoe Other Clothing Leather Glass Pottery Tobaccci	84,950 90,884 15,114 1,393 44,000 5,042	$\begin{array}{r} 6,701 \\ 7,843 \\ 1,774 \\ 47 \\ 1,050 \\ 1,698 \end{array}$	7 9 8.6 11.7 3.4 2.4 33.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.2 \\ -1.4 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.6 \\ +2.1 \end{array} $	+7.0 +7.8 +10.9 +3.3 +2.3 +32.4	
Total	1,528,001	152,118	10.0	+ 1.2	+ 8.8	

#### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

100 ED.	Workpeople	March.	Inc. (+) o as compar	r Dec. () red with a
Trade.	in the Returns for Mar., 1921.	1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining Iron " Shale "	610,547 10,578 4,115	Days Worked per week by Mines. - 4'71 4'32 6'00	Days. 0'08 +0'05 	Days. -1.01 -1.60 +0.03
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	111 — 83,022	Furnaces in Blast. Mills Working 136 Shifts Worked (one week), 409,691	No. - 64 - 31 Per cent. -12.5	No. 143° 360 Per cent. 39°7

#### (b) OTHER TRADES

	Numbe	r of Worl	xpeople.		Wages Paid to all Vorkpeople		
Trade,	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. () on a			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.§	Year ago.§	
Textiles: Cotton Woollen Unen Inte Hosiery Cother Textiles Bleaching, etc	70,934 15,709 30,029 19,078 9,156 13,501 5,200 13,884 22,620	$\begin{array}{c} \hline Per \\ cent. \\ -3.6 \\ -3.6 \\ -2.6 \\ -0.2 \\ -4.3 \\ -2.7 \\ -0.0 \\ +0.3 \\ +1.7 \end{array}$	Per cent, -27.5 -15.9 - 8.4 -38.1 -11.0 -26.4 -34.9 - 4.8 -12.5	£ 134,865 31,407 56,255 25,134 12,435 23,138 9,089 29,027 61,246	$\begin{array}{r} Per \\ cent. \\ -7.0 \\ -9.3 \\ -9.3 \\ -1.3 \\ +6.7 \\ -0.5 \\ +2.1 \\ -1.5 \\ +0.5 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 42'3 - 33'9 - 26'0 - 47'0 - 36'0 - 39'0 - 48'5 - 4'3 - 33'4	
Total Textiles	200,111	- 2'2	- 22.2	382,596	- 4.8	- 36.4	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar ReadymadeTailoring Paper Printing and Book- binding.	13,281	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -1.3 \\ +1.0 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.4 \end{array} $	$-15.8 \\ -7.5 \\ 21.9 \\ -5.4 \\ -4.5$	108,739 17,261 32,734 36,423 50,171	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.6 \\ - 4.6 \\ + 9.4 \\ - 2.8 \\ - 0.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 23.7 \\ - 20.2 \\ - 31.8 \\ - 11.2 \\ + 1.3 \\ \end{array} $	
Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	15,639 8,268 7,327 11,196 57,341	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.6 \\ - 6.0 \\ - 1.5 \\ - 7.7 \\ - 0.8 \\ \end{array} $	+ 2.7 - 24.1 + 11.4 + 12.0 - 10.2	39,094 26,973 25,676 47,279 148,978	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ -7.3 \\ -2.8 \\ -8.5 \\ +3.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 14.0 \\ - 19.1 \\ + 29.0 \\ + 37.4 \\ + 0.0 \end{array}$	
Grand Total	411.380	- 1.7	-16.5	915 924	- 1.0	_ 99'1	

Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the nining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is enerally met by short-time working.
† Based mainly on returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.
† The seturns for the tobacco trade are supplied by Unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.
§ comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

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

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

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during March was slack on the whole; it showed a slight decline on the previous month and was much worse than a year ago. Many collieries were reported to be closed and others were still working short time. Of the 610,547 workpeople included in the Returns 118,076 (or 19·3 per cent.) were employed at pits working 12\* days during the fortnight ended to which the Returns relate, and a further 111,239 (or 18·2 per cent.) at pits working 11 days or more, but less than 12 days. The average number of days worked by the pits (4·71) showed a decrease of 0·8 on the previous month and of 1·01 in March, 1920.

Employment was reported to be good in the Warwick-shire, Worcester and Salop and North Wales districts fairly good in Cumberland, fair in Yorkshire, and slack or bad elsewhere.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed and the average number of days worked per week at the collieries covered by the Returns : —

	emp	of Workp loyed at ed in the	Mines	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
District.	Fort- night ended	as con	r Dec.(—) npared h a	Fort-Inc.(+)or Dec.( night as compared ended with a		apared
1 A MARINE	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th Mar., 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago.
Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Staffordshire Worcester, Warwick and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales	54,337 115,126 7,035 57,002 28,203 57,661 39,499 35,819 32,929 10,801 6,121 5,148 106,982	Per cent. +0 <sup>2</sup> 2 -0 <sup>2</sup> 2 -0 <sup>2</sup> 9 +0 <sup>6</sup> 6 -0 <sup>8</sup> 8 +0 <sup>0</sup> 0 +0 <sup>1</sup> 1 +0 <sup>1</sup> 1 +0 <sup>1</sup> 1 -0 <sup>1</sup> 1 -11 <sup>3</sup>	Per cent. +3:0 +1:5 +3:7 +6:7 -3:6 +6:0 +3:0 +5:3 +4:2 +5:8 +4:7 -8:4	Days. 3 86 4 53 5 51 5 36 5 38 4 82 5 25 5 09 5 28 5 83 4 86 5 95 3 98	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Days.} \\ -0.20 \\ -0.21 \\ +0.13 \\ +0.02 \\ +0.09 \\ -0.09 \\ -0.17 \\ +0.01 \\ -0.11 \\ +0.09 \\ -0.29 \\ -0.29 \\ -0.11 \end{array}$	Days. -1.62 -0.01 -0.36 -0.48 -0.41 -1.13 -0.61 -0.39 -0.65 -0.09 -1.12 -0.04 -1.88
ENGLAND & WALES	557,563	-2.6	+0.5	4.71	-0.04	-1.04
West Scotland Lothians Fifeshire	22,578 1, <b>3</b> 01 28,108	-1.5 + 0.6 - 3.5	-0.1 + 6.9 + 5.9	4.98 5.06 4.58	+0.06 -0.46 -0.03	$-0.34 \\ -0.19 \\ -1.04$
SCOTLAND	52,487	-2.2	+3.3	4.76	-0.01	-0.21
IRELAND	497	-2'4	+5.3	3.74	-0.28	-1'28
UNITED KINGDOM	610,547	-2.6	+0.2	4.71	0.08	-1.01

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 26th March, 1921, was previously returned to the Board of Trade at 16,435,200 tons. In the four weeks ended 26th February, 1921, it was 17,369,100 tons, and in the four weeks ended 27th March, 1920, it was 10.502 0000 tons. in the four w 19,504,900 tons.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during March, 1921, amounted to 2,110,425 tons, or 239,619 tons more than in February, 1921, but 3,720,899 tons less than in March, 1913.

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

EMPLOYMENT at iron mines was bad and showed a further decline during March. At shale mines, however, it still continued good. At lead and zinc mines it remained slack, while at tin mines it was again very bad. Employment at quarries producing limestone for blast furnaces was again slack; at other quarries, taken as a whole, it was fair, but, in the case of sandstone and whinstone quarries was not so good as in the previous month.

• The figures in this and the following article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore, shale, or stone, etc., was got and drawn from the mines at open works included in the Baturns. It is not necessarily implied that all the *persons* employed worked every day the mines or works were open.

#### MINING.

April, 1921.

Iron.—Returns received relating to mines and open works at which 10,578 workpeople were employed in the fortnight ended 19th March showed a decrease of 13<sup>5</sup>5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 38<sup>2</sup>2 per cent. compared with March, 1920. The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 4<sup>3</sup>2, compared with 4<sup>2</sup>7 in February, and 5<sup>.92</sup>2 in March, 1920.\* The following Table shows the number of workpeople employed, and the average number of days worked per week by the mines covered by the returns received from employers :—

employers :

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed at Mines in- cluded in the Returns, the Mines.*					eek by
	Fort- night ended	night compared with a			Increase (+) Decrease (-) compared wit	
	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
leveland	5,148	Per cent. -12.0	Per cent. -27.3	Days. 3'57	Days. - 0'44	Days - 2'4
cashire ther Districts	$3,182 \\ 2,248$	-18.6 - 9.1	$-47.1 \\ -44.0$	5·45 4·46	+ 0.83 + 0.14	$\begin{vmatrix} -0.5 \\ -1.2 \end{vmatrix}$
All Districts	10,578	-13.2	-38.2	4.32	+ 0.02	- 1.6

Shale.—Returns received from firms employing 4,115 workpeople in the forthight ended 19th March show a de-crease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with the previous month, but an increase of 5.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the mines was 6.00 compared with the same figure in February, and 5.97 in March, 1920.\* Tin.—There was practically no change compared with the previous month in the state of employment at tin mines. Very little work was done, and at those mines which remained open employment was very slack. Lead and Zinc.—At lead and zinc mines (including some which also produce barytes, fluorspar, etc.), employment continued slack, and in the case of mines in Lanarkshire was still affected by a strike.

#### QUARRYING.

THE following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the number of workpeople employed and the number of days worked by the quarries in the fortnight ended 19th March:—

	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	22	Contra De La contra de la	and the state	and the second second	San Strain Strain		
			ployed	Workpec l at Quar l in the F	ries in-		age No. c l per wee Quarries	k by th
	-		Fort- night ended	Decreas	e (+) or e () as d with a	Fort- night ended	Increas Decreas compare	e () a
			19th March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Limestone Sandstone Granite Slate Basalt Whinstone Total	······································		4,156 1,500 1,931 2,702 848 391 11,528	Per cent. - 1.5 - 5.5 + 0.5 + 1.0 + 6.8 - 9.7 - 0.9	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2^{\circ}0 \\ + 10^{\circ}4 \\ + 16^{\circ}3 \\ + 7^{\circ}5 \\ + 18^{\circ}3 \\ + 6^{\circ}0 \\ \hline \\ + 7^{\circ}8 \end{array}$	Days. 4 '38 4 '80 5 '73 5 '71 5 '68 5 '22 5 '10	Days. - 0'37 - 0'70 - 0'08 - 0'11 - 0'12 - 0'65 - 0'28	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Days} \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 0.3 \\ \hline - & 0.3 \end{array}$

Limestone.—At quarries producing limestone for blast-furnaces employment continued slack, and there was again much irregular working. At quarries producing lime-stone for cement employment was good, while at other limestone quarries it was fair generally.

Sandstone.—At sandstone quarries there were consider-able variations in the state of employment as between different districts, but, taken as a whole, employment was fair and not as good as in the previous month.

Granite (road materials, setts, etc.).-Employment at quarries producing road-making material was fairly good; where granite for sett-making was produced it was moderate, on the whole.

Slate.-Slate quarrymen were again well employed during March.

Basalt and Whinstone (road material) .- At basalt quarries employment was generally good; at whinstone quarries, taken as a whole, it was fair, but not so good as in February.

\* See note \* at foot of second column on page 188

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was very bad during March, and showed a further decline; it was much worse than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns received, 111 furnaces were in blast at the end of the month, compared with 175 at the end of February and 260 in March, 1920.

District.	incl	er of Fu luded in rns, in b end of	the	Inc. (+) or Dec. () in March on a		
	March, 1921.	Feb., 1921.	March, 1920.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES- Cleveland	43 5 6 15 3	53 11 9 27 10	66 23 10 31 29	-10 -6 -3 -12 -7	-23 -18 -4 -16 -26	
Staffs, and Worcester	$\begin{array}{c c}11\\1\\2\\2\end{array}$	$13 \\ 1 \\ 2$	28 11 4	- 2 	-17 - 10 - 2	
ENGLAND AND WALES	86	126	202	- 40	-116	
SCOTLAND	25	49	58	- 24	- 33	
TOTAL	111	175	260	- 64	-149	

The production of pig-iron in March, 1921, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufac-turers, amounted to 385,500 tons, as compared with 463,600 tons in February and 699,000 tons in March, 1920. The imports of iron ore in March, 1921, amounted to 257,324 tons, or 26,515 tons less than in February, 1921, and 438,033 tons less than in March, 1913. The exports of pig-iron in March, 1921, amounted to 9,011 tons, or 5,004 tons less than in February, 1921, and 81,001 tons less than in March 1913.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS. EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued bad generally, and showed a further decline. Many firms making Returns reported that certain departments, par-ticularly puddling forges and rolling mills, were either closed entirely or were working short time. According to Returns received from firms employing 83,022 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 19th March, 1921 (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, multiplied by the number of shifts during which work was carried on), showed a decrease of 12·5 per cent. on the previous month and of 39.7 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts\* per man shown by the Returns was 4·93, as com-pared with 5·01 in February and 5·58 a year ago.

		No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
2001 - Torrest and a		Week ended 19th	Inc. ( Dec. ( comp wit	-) as	Week ended 19th	Dec. ( comp	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
Contraction of the local		March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago	
and all and a strends	DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8.162	Per cent.	Per cent.	44,171	Per cent.	Per cent. - 46 7	
and the second se	Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Pudding Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	344 630 3,739 25,465 3,674 11,463 9,076 20,469	$ \begin{array}{c} + 6.5 \\ -40.2 \\ -23.3 \\ -11.4 \\ -0.6 \\ -8.2 \\ -11.9 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -40.7\\ -51.1\\ -50.3\\ -37.5\\ -19.0\\ -5.8\\ -28.9\\ -25.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,209\\ 2,819\\ 14.727\\ 109,730\\ 16,186\\ 65,474\\ 47,137\\ 108,238\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r}  + 5.4 \\  -42.9 \\  -25.3 \\  -15.4 \\  -1.5 \\  -1.0 \\  -7.5 \\  -13.3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -62.9 \\ -58.7 \\ -62.0 \\ -49.6 \\ -36.5 \\ -8.6 \\ -36.5 \\ -31.8 \end{array} $	
L'Such and	TOTAL	83,022	-11.5	-31.8	409,691	-12.2	-39 7	
And the second se	DISTRICTS. Northumberland and Durham Oleveland Sheffield and Rother- ham	9,667 9,013 22,491	Per cent. 6.0 23.5 6.1	Per cent. -18.0 -30.5 -23.0	48,689 51,212 112,929	Per cent. - 7 <sup>.0</sup> -21 <sup>.4</sup> - 5 <sup>.8</sup>	Per cent - 25.0 - 30.6 - 32 1	
一日 二日	Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs, and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	3,993 6,955 5,242 3,694 7,718	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.9 \\ -12.4 \\ -33.2 \\ -4.1 \\ -1.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.9 \\ -32.6 \\ -50.6 \\ -25.7 \\ -42.0 \end{array} $	19,505 35,011 25,668 16,330 31,997	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.6 \\ -13.9 \\ -33.3 \\ -6.3 \\ +1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -19 \ 6 \\ -37 \ 3 \\ -55 \ 8 \\ -42 \ 2 \\ -56 \ 3 \end{array} $	
When and a second	Total, England and Wales Scotland	68,773 14.249 83,022	$-11^{\cdot}4$ -10^{\cdot}7 -11^{\cdot}2	$-29^{\circ}5$ -41^{\circ}1 -31_8	341,341 68,350 409,691	$ \begin{array}{r} -11.7 \\ -16.2 \\ \hline -12.5 \end{array} $	-37.3 -49.3 -39.7	
CITE LI	TOTAL	00.022	-11 2	-31 0	408,081	-12 0	- 50 1	

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manu-facturers, amounted to 357,600 tons in March, 1921, compared with 483,500 tons in the previous month and 840,000 tons a year ago.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued to decline during March, and in most localities it was described as slack or bad. The numbers unemployed continued to increase in all the principal districts; a great amount of short time was reported, and in numerous cases there were extended

stoppages at the Easter holidays. The following Table\* shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 24th March, 1921:—

Division,	Number of Unemployment Books and Out-of- Work Donation Policies remaining Lodged at 24th March, 1921.	as at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 25th Feb., 1921.	
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands & West Midlands S. H. Counties South Western Wales Bootland Ireland	26,539 11,503 24,320 14,702 8,057 39,871 11,958 6,009 6,825 4,833 19,053 4,238	$18:30 \\ 11:47 \\ 11:07 \\ 10:52 \\ 12:54 \\ 24:43 \\ 16:22 \\ 16:13 \\ 12:21 \\ 15:51 \\ 10:63 \\ 14:12 \\ 10:63 \\ 10:63 \\ 14:12 \\ 10:63 \\ 10:6$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.76 \\ + & 3.72 \\ + & 2.65 \\ + & 1.99 \\ + & 2.24 \\ + & 3.58 \\ + & 1.82 \\ + & 2.27 \\ + & 2.08 \\ + & 4.88 \\ + & 2.63 \\ + & 2.04 \end{array}$	
UNITED KINGDOM	177,708	14:35	+ 2.49	
Males Females	164,232 13,576	14°05 19°39	+ 2.42 + 3.67	

The number of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefit or out-of-work donation in respect of days of work lost owing to systematic short time† was 69,532 on 24th March, compared with 58,048 on 25th February.

On the Tyne and Wear employment was worse than in February, being slack with turners, fitters, machinemen and ironmoulders, and fair with brassmoulders; and short time continued to be frequent. There was also a decline on the Tees, employment during March being moderate with ironmoulders and bad with other classes.

In the Manchester district there was a further decline, with a consequent increase in the numbers unemployed and on short time. Employment remained bad at Liverpool, on short time. Employment remained bad at Liverpool, and with some sections, including ironmoulders, was worse than in the previous month; a considerable amount of short time was worked. At other towns in Lancashire and Cheshire it was worse, on the whole, than in February, though at Oldham and Crewe it continued fair. Employ-ment was slack or bad with most sections at Leeds, and showed a decline, the Easter holidays being considerably extended at some of the principal firms; employment was good, however, with spindle and flyer makers. At Sheffield it continued fair with patternmakers and bad with other classes, including ironmoulders. It remained in a very depressed state at Bradford and Huddersfield.

At Nottingham there was a further decline, and half-time only was worked by the majority of men. The conditions at Lincoln, Gainsborough and Grantham were very similar to those obtaining in Nottingham. At Derby and Leicester employment was bad, and worse than in February; at motor-car works in the former town the Easter holidays were extended to 14 days. In the Birm-ingham and Coventry district there was a continued steady decline during the menth with a considerable increase Ingham and Coventry district there was a continued steady decline during the month, with a considerable increase in the numbers unemployed; most shops were open for only three days per week, and in many instances the Easter holidays were extended. At Wolverhampton employment continued to be very bad in the motor-car industry; it was fair, however, at locomotive works.

At Norwich, Bedford and Luton there was a further decline in employment, and short time continued to be frequent. At Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford there was considerable slackness, and several shops were open for only two or three days in the week.

In London and the Southern Counties employment was generally bad, and worse than in the previous months; at Swindon, however, it was reported as fair. In South

Wales slackness increased, and short time was in operation at most establishments, other than railway works. In the Glasgow district many men were on short time, and conditions were worse than in February. At Edin-burgh, Dundee and Aberdeen a decline was experienced, though ironmoulders at Dundee were not affected thereby. At Belfast employment declined, and was bad with all sections, including foundry workers.

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades continued to be slack during March, and showed a decline as compared with February. The strike of ship joiners continued throughout the month. The following Table\* shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation at 24th March, 1921 :--

Division.	Number of Unem- ployment Books and Out-of-Work Dona- tion Policies remaining Lodged at 24th March, 1921.	Percentage Unemploy- ment as at 24th March, 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as com- pared with 25th Feb., 1921.
London	4,328 13,211 10,481 2,539 750 304 723 335 5,061 3,839 15,072 4,758	31'85 18'39 24'34 29'25 31'97 20'00 15'61 7'38 17'79 26'99 15'51 17'38	$\begin{array}{r} + & 6.16 \\ + & 5.48 \\ + & 7.23 \\ + & 9.00 \\ + & 5.03 \\ + & 3.09 \\ - & 0.13 \\ + & 1.89 \\ + & 5.29 \\ + & 7.78 \\ + & 4.12 \\ + & 3.97 \end{array}$
UNITED KINGDOM Males Females	61,401 60,789 612	19:34 19:22 49:59	+ 5.23 + 5.19 + 14.74

The number of persons claiming unemployment insurance and out-of-work donation in respect of time lost owing to systematic short timet was 1,874 at 24th March, compared with 794 at 25th February. On the Tyne and Wear employment was slack and worse than in February; most yards were closed for four or five days at the Easter holidays. On the Tees it continued bad on repair work and moderate on new work. On the east coast employment continued to decline. On the Thames it was slack with most classes of workpeople, but with barge builders it was reported to be very good. At Southampton it was dull and somewhat worse than in the previous month. Employment at the Bristol Channel ports was described as very slack and worse than in February. On the Mersey employment continued to be depressed, and at Barrow a decline was reported. On the Clyde there was considerable slackness, and many men were discharged as contracts were completed. At Dundee the decline continued, and at Aberdeen there was no improvement.

no improvement.

At Belfast employment was worse than in February, and was bad with most sections. At Cork it was fair, and continued to show an improvement.

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued very bad during March, and unemployment and short time were general. At the end of the month only 136 mills were in operation, as compared with 496 in March, 1920.

Num		er of Work	s open,	Number	of Mills in operation.			
Works, At end			At end	Inc. (+) or	r Dec. (—) 1 a			
	March, 1921.	Month ago,	Year ago.	March 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate, Steel Sheet.	19 6	$-\frac{8}{+1}$	-60 -6	77 59	- 29 - 2	317 43		
TOTAL.	- 25	- 7	- 66	136	- 31	-360		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in March, 1921, amounted to 22,573 tons, or 6,962 tons less than in February, 1921, and 79,611 tons less than in March 1913 March, 1913.

\* See note \* at foot of preceding column. † See Table and \* note relating to systematic short time claimants on

April, 1921.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued slack during March, and was worse, on the whole, than during the previous month. Short time continued to be worked to a consider-able extent. Returns were received from trade unions covering 80,728 workpeople, of whom 13.1 per cent. were stated to be unemployed in March, as compared with 10.3 per cent. in February and 0.5 per cent. in March, 1920

Brasswork.—Employment continued slack generally. The principal trade union reported that of its 35,300 members, 4,200 were wholly unemployed and 6,000 of the remainder were working about 24 hours per week less than full time.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Nut and bolt makers in the Black Country were on strike during the first half of the month. During the latter half of the month employment was reported as very bad at Blackheath and Halesowen, and fair with makers of best nuts and bolts at Darlaston. With shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham employment continued fair, but it declined to slack with cut nail makers in that district, some short time being washed worked.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—At Sheffield employ-ment was reported as fair on the whole in the cutlery and file trades, but there was a general decline and some short time was worked. It declined to bad in the edge-tool trade at Wednesbury, and continued bad with bit and stirrup and saddle and harness furniture makers at Walsall. At Redditch employment remained fair with needle makers, but some short time was worked; it was fairly good with fish-hook makers, and improved to very good with fishing tackle makers.

Tubes.-Employment was reported as quiet at Wednes-bury and slack at Birmingham, where a considerable amount of short time was worked.

Chains, Anchors, etc.—At Cradley employment continued bad with anchor smiths, shipping tackle and shackle makers, and declined to very bad with cable chain and block chain makers. It remained slack with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and short time was generally worked. With axle and spring makers at Wednesbury it was remorted as quiet reported as quiet.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued slack generally, short time being worked in several districts. With iron plate workers employment continued bad in the Lye, Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton districts; it was reported as slack in the Birmingham district, where short time was worked.

Wire.-Employment remained slack in most districts. Practically all workers were stated to have been on short time in the London and Cleckheaton districts, and large proportions were similarly affected at Warrington, Sheffield, Birmingham, Halifax, Leeds and Cardiff.

Hollow-ware.—With galvanised hollow-ware makers employment continued bad in the Midlands, being worse than during the previous month. It is estimated by the trade union that the average time worked by the men still in émployment was three days per week. At Wolver-hampton employment remained slack with cast iron and tin and enamelled hollow-ware makers.

Stoves, Grates. etc.-Employment was reported as fair at Sheffield and Luton, and bad at Leeds, where short time was worked.

The exports of hardware in March, 1921, amounted to 7,975 owts. or 660 cwts. less than in February, 1921, and 16,005 cwts. less than in March, 1913.

The exports of hollow-ware in March, 1921, amounted to 887 tons, or 58 tons less than in February, 1921, and 2,000 tons less than in March, 1913.

#### COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during March, and was very depressed. In the spinning section organised short time continued on the same basis as before, and in the weaving section thousands of looms remained idle. Many of the workpeople were totally unemployed, and the Easter holidays were much extended in many firms.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts, employment during March continued bad with spinners, and was much worse than a year earlier; short time generally to the extent of three days per week continued, and the Easter holdays were extended to 10 days or more by many firms. With weavers in the Oldham district, employment was also bad, with much short time; in this department also long stongards at Easter were the rule department also long stoppages at Easter were the rule. In the Bolton district, employment showed a further decline, and was bad, or very bad, in all departments. At

April, 1921.

Leigh, employment declined from moderate to very bad. In Manchester, employment with spinners continued slack, and was worse than in February.

In the Blackburn, Burnley, Darwen and other weaving districts, employment continued very depressed, with uni-versal short time and much under-employment in other forms; on the whole it was even worse than in February. A large number of mills closed down for 10 days or more at Easter.

In Yorkshire, employment was very bad; the operatives still in employment were generally working only 16 hours or less per week.

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

		umber o orkpeop		Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
A Distance Part of the Part of	Week ended 19th		+) or ()	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on a	
e sui se l'attin i se mi	Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,*
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	9,829 18,650 29,143 7,268 6,044	Per cent. - 9 <sup>2</sup> 2 - 7 <sup>9</sup> + 09 - 1 <sup>5</sup> - 3 <sup>5</sup>	Per cent. -19°5 -22°7 -34°6 -26°1 -14°7	£ 17.282 30.754 53.897 21,757 11,175	Per cent. -11 <sup>1</sup> 1 -12 <sup>2</sup> 2 - 4 <sup>3</sup> 3 + 0 <sup>3</sup> 3 -10 <sup>3</sup>	Per cent. 35'0 43'7 47'8 22'8 46'7
TOTAL	70,934	- 3.6	-27.5	134,865	- 7.0	-42.3
DISTRICTS. Ashton	3,678 4,285 8,137 11,656	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 0.1 \\ - & 6.2 \\ - & 11.0 \\ - & 0.5 \end{vmatrix} $	-23·3 -28·9 -14·0 -17·8	7,261 6,612 15,685 20,126	$\begin{array}{ c c c } +20^{\circ}0 \\ +3^{\circ}8 \\ -17^{\circ}3 \\ -4^{\circ}3 \end{array}$	-34'3 -41'5 -37'2 -36'2
wood, Walsden, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	7,591 5,177 4,499 8,545	$+ 3.9 \\ -12.9 \\ +29.5 \\ + 8.0$	-4.4 -22.1 -36.5 -40.9	12,615 7,205 8,845 20,251	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8 5 \\ -30.6 \\ +36.1 \\ + 1.3 \end{array} $	-40.7 -50.0 -46.9 -45.3
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	7,838 2,574 3,246 3,708	$\begin{array}{r} - 9.8 \\ -20.0 \\ -17.3 \\ - 8.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -41^{\circ}6 \\ -42^{\circ}3 \\ -29^{\circ}0 \\ -22^{\circ}3 \end{array}$	18,697 4.777 6,132 6,659	$-11.7 \\ -22.3 \\ -15.4 \\ -8.5$	-49°0 -47°3 -38°9 -30°5
TOTAL	70,934	- 3.6	-27.5	134,865	- 7.0	-42.3

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Description.	March, 1921.	Feb., 1921.	March,	$n, \begin{bmatrix} \text{Inc.}(+) \text{ or Dec.}(-) \\ \text{on} \end{bmatrix}$		
al alter a fair and	1021, 1021,	1913.	A month ago. March, 1913.			
Imports (less Re-ex- ports) : Raw Cotton (includ- ing cotton linters) (100 lb.) Exports of British	502,611	824,591	1,068,664	321,980	- 568,05	
Manufacture :- Cotton yarn (1,000 lb.) Finished thread (1,000 lb.) Cotton piece goods	8,780 <sup>-</sup> 971 231,932†	8,526 927 244,726†	17,213 1,821 560,9051	+ 254 + 44 - 12,794	- 8,43 - 85	

#### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in all branches of the woollen and worsted trades continued bad, and was worse than in February. There was an increase in the number of workpeople totally unemployed; and among those remaining in employment half-time employment was usual. At Easter a holiday of 10 days was taken almost universally in the West Riding, and in many cases in the flannel district of Rochdale.

#### WOOLLEN TRADE

Employment generally continued bad, and showed a

Employment generally continued bad, and showed a further decline as compared with February. In the Huddersfield district employment showed a further decline, and was very bad; the operatives in nearly every mill were either on short time or suspended for indefinite periods. In the Leeds district employment was bad throughout the month, and practically all sections were on short time of varying extent, three days a week being the most usual period; employment with warp dressers and twisters, and with willeyers and fettlers, in this district was worse than in February, 70 per cent. of the warp

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages. † Theusands of square yards. ‡ Thousands of linear yards.

#### April, 1921.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

		umber orkpeop		Total wages paid te all workpeople.			
Departments.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on a		
	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other and not specified	2,211 2,488 2,855 1,602	Per cent. - 6 <sup>2</sup> - 4 <sup>6</sup> - 4 <sup>4</sup> - 1 <sup>1</sup>	Per cent. -11.7 -10.0 -10.3 -12.9	£ 2,995 2,963 3,521 2,956	Per cent, +13 <sup>.6</sup> + 6 <sup>.8</sup> + 9 <sup>.0</sup> - 1 <sup>.8</sup>	Per cent. -33'3 -33'4 -41'1 -34'4	
TOTAL	9,156	- 4.3	-11.0	12,435	+ 6.7	-36.0	

Preparing Spinning	2.	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $		£ 0 2,995 + 2,963 +	ent. -13'6 -6'8	Per cent. -33'3 -33'4	analanii dalba alarika panya kanga alarika		tal Nur Workpe		Tota to all	l Wages Workp	paid cople.
Weaving Other and not specif		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			9.0 1.8			Week		(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
TOTAL		156 - 4.8			6.2	-36.0		19th March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	19th March, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*
The following less re-exports, piece goods in M 1921, and March	of jute March, 1	and the 1921, in c	exports	of jute	yarı	n and	BRANCHES. Throwing Spinning	734 2,657 1,995	Per cent. - 4'9 + 5'5	Per cent. -22.7 - 0.1	£ 882 4,718	Per cent. + 6'3 + 1'4	Per cent. 34 1 18 4
Description.	Mar. 1921	I. Feb., 1921.	Mar. 1913	Inc. (+)	or De	ec. (-)	Weaving Other	1,995 1,009 350	+ 0.2 + 0.6 + 2.3	-18.5 -8.6 -30.3	3,199 2,397 648	-4.7 + 6.9 -11.6	-26.3 + 1.9 -38.8
Deveription				A month ago.	Ma	r., 1913	TOTAL	6,745	+ 1.8	-12.0	11,844	+ 0.5	
Imports (less Re- exports) of Jute (tons) Exports of British	10,574	15,872	30,916	- 5,298	5 -	20,342	DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District	2,797	+ 4.4	+ 1.4	5,377	- 2.1	-13.1
<i>Manufacture :—</i> Jute yarn lbs. Jute piece goods,	1,406,300	1,308,500	3,704,500	+97,800	-2,5	298,200	Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	1,332 1,684 932	+ 1.1 + 0.1 - 1.7	-6.4 -28.8 -16.5	2,334 2,984 1,149	$+ \frac{8.7}{-2.6}$ + 3.4	-11 5 -31 8 -31 5
including jute carpets and rugs.	59,028‡	29,520†	136,392†	+29,508	-		TOTAL	6,745	+ 1.8	-12.0	11,844	+ 0.5	20 4

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade during March continued bad on the whole. Returns from firms employing over 7,000 workpeople showed that in the week ended 19th March 65 per cent. of these employees were working short time, averaging about 21 hours less than full time. At Leicester and in the surrounding district employ-ment was bad, and nearly one-half of the operatives re-ported upon were on short time, losing from 5 to 36 hours a week. In Nottinghamshire a slight improvement was reported in the hand-frame section, but employment generally was still bad; over three-fourths of the workpeople reported upon were losing from 5 to 32 hours per week. In Scotland two-thirds of the workpeople reported upon were working short time.

working short time. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns:—

		umber Vorkpeo	of ple	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
District,	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	19th March, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Leicester	5,594 1,702 3,934 1,885 386	Per cent. - 15 - 0'1 - 4'9 - 3'8 - 1'8	Per cent. 31 8 -20'9 20'2 23 7 33'6	£ 1,1093 3,031 5,645 2,925 444	Per cent. + 0'7 + 6'7 - 2'0 - 6'9 - 9'6	Per ceat. - 39 7 - 31 3 - 39 3 - 39 3 - 40 8 - 50 1	
Total, United Kingdom	13,501	- 2.7	-26.4	23,138	- 0°5	- 39'0	

The exports of cotton hosiery in March, 1921, amounted to 38,529 dozen pairs, as compared with 42,043 in February, 1921, and 58,769 in March, 1913. The exports of woollen hosiery in March, 1921, amounted to 64,918 dozen pairs, as compared with 76,362 in February, 1921, and 188,009 in March, 1913.

#### SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in this trade continued slack during March, and was much worse than a year ago. The number of persons registered as working systematic short time, however (see p. 187), was not so great as in February. Reports received from certain firms relating to short time, covering nearly 6,000 workpeople, showed that about two-thirds worked short time to the extent of 20 hours, on the average, during the week ended 19th March.

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages. † Hundreds of linear yards. ‡ Hundreds of square yards.

dressers and twisters working only 18 hours a week. In the Yeadon, Guiseley, and Rawdon district employment continued slack, and showed a slight decline. There was a slight improvement, confined to a few firms, in the blanket and rug trade at Dewsbury towards the end of the month; but there was no general improvement in the heavy woollen district.

In the Rochdale and Stockport districts employment con-tinued bad, with much short time; most of the mills at Rochdale closed down for the whole of Easter week. In the Stockport district the operatives worked 26 hours a week on the average.

In Scotland there was a further decline, and at the end of the month employment was very slack.

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

		Number orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
and the second second	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th) Mar.,· 1921.	Month	Year ago.	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	309 3,743 6,002 4,786 869	Per cent. + 1 <sup>.3</sup> - 3 <sup>.2</sup> - 4 <sup>.7</sup> - 3 <sup>.0</sup> - 2 <sup>.1</sup>	Per cent. -35 <sup>2</sup> 2 -20 <sup>8</sup> -15 <sup>9</sup> -11 <sup>5</sup> - 6 <sup>3</sup>	£ 704 7,017 10,396 11,240 2,050	Per cent. + 3.7 - 6.6 -10.9 - 7.7 -16.2	Per cent. - 47.4 - 42.6 - 37.2 - 23.3 - 25.0	
TOTAL	15,709	- 3.6	-15.9	31,407	- 8.9	- 33.9	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury and Batley District Other Parts of West Biding	1,480 1,304 1,548 1,936	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.0 \\ -18.1 \\ +4.2 \\ +2.2 \end{array} $	-21.7 -32.9 -14.3 -11.6	3,141 2,628 3,364 3,965	$ \begin{array}{r} -22.2 \\ -29.8 \\ + 7.1 \\ - 5.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 47.7 \\ - 51.8 \\ - 35.3 \\ - 35.3 \end{array} $	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland	6,268 4,446 4,995	-3.8 -5.5 -1.5	$-{20 \ 0} \\ -{16 \ 1} \\ -{10 \ 0}$	13,098 8,418 9,891	$-13.3 \\ -10.9 \\ -0.4$	$- 42^{\circ}5 \\ - 32^{\circ}0 \\ - 19^{\circ}9$	
TOTAL	15,709	- 3.6	-15.9	31,407	- 8.9	- 33.9	

#### WORSTED TRADE.

During March there was a further decline in the worsted trade, and employment generally was bad in all the prin-cipal districts.

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

and and		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople,			
	Week ended 19th		+) or -) on &	Week ended 19th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March, 1921.	Month ago.*	Year ago.*	
Departments. Wool Sorting and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not Specified	3,648 15 531 6,129 2,803 1,918	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ - 2.3 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 1.4 \\ - 2.3 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -18.9 \\ -4.9 \\ -9.8 \\ -4.4 \\ -14.0 \end{array}$	9,693 22,960 12,406 7,529 3,6t8	$-7^{*8} \\ -10^{*2} \\ -10^{*2} \\ -8^{*0} \\ -8^{*0} \\ -6^{*5} \\ -6$	$\begin{array}{r} -31:2\\ -23:9\\ -27:3\\ -17:2\\ -33:9\end{array}$	
TOTAL	30,029	- 2 6	- 8.4	56,255	- 9 3	-26 0	
Districts.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent	
Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District	15,209 5,154 3,480 3,016	$ \begin{array}{r} -3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -8.8 \\ -12^{\circ}2 \\ -0^{\circ}2 \\ -11^{\circ}8 \end{array} $	29,891 8,266 5,903 6,489	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.0 \\ -10.9 \\ -6.5 \\ -14.5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -28^{+}3 \\ -36^{-}8 \\ -15^{+}1 \\ -24^{-}0 \end{array}$	
Other parts of West Riding	1,880	+ 1.1	- 3.0	3,375	- 8 1	-15.2	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	28,739 1,290	$-27 \\ -06$	$-\frac{8.4}{-7.9}$	53,924 2,331	-9.7 +1.3	$-26^{\circ}2$ $-20^{\circ}2$	
TOTAL	30,029	- 2.6	- 8.4	56,255	- 9.3	-26.0	

In the wool-sorting departments employment was reported as very bad; more than one-fourth of the trade union operatives were unemployed, and 90 per cent. of the remainder were on short time at the end of March. With woolcombers also employment continued bad, with short time cluest time almost universal.

In the spinning and manufacturing departments there was a further decline in the Bradford and Keighley dis-tricts, and employment was bad, with much unemployment and short time among those remaining in employment.

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

## In the Bradford district 95 per cent. of the power loom over-lookers were either on half time or working alternate weeks. In the Halifax district there was no improvement as com-pared with February; while in the Huddersfield district there was a further decline, and short time and total stoppages were the rule.

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

Description	Mar. 1921.	Fab 1021	Mar 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. () on			
Description,	Mar. 1921.	¢ eD., 1921.	mar.,1915.	A month ago.	March, 1913,		
Imports (less Re- exports): Raw wool (sheep or lambs) 100 lb. Woollen and worsted yarn 1,000 lb.	224,880 825	481,344 481	763,295 2,838		<b>5</b> 38,415 2,013		
Exports of British Manufacture: Wool tops (100 lb.) Woollen yarn 1,000 lb. Worsted yarn 1,000 lb. Woorsted tissues Flannels and Delaines Blankets pairs	$\begin{array}{r} 46,527\\ 552\\ 1,102\\ 6,223+\\ 2,834+\\ 174+\\ 47,632\end{array}$	18,417 379 974 7,128† 3,597† 295† 68,770	$\begin{array}{r} 38,056\\ 371\\ 3,759\\ 6,0531\\ 3,4861\\ 4271\\ 106,377\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 28,110 \\ + 173 \\ + 128 \\ - 905 \\ - 763 \\ - 121 \\ - 21,138 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 8,471 \\ + & 181 \\ - & 2,657 \\ \\ \\ - & 58,745 \end{array} $		

#### LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the linen trade continued very bad. A number of mills were reported to be entirely closed, and short time was general. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished Returns :---

and a second second		umber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended 19th	Inc. ( Dec. (-		
	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago,	Year ago.	Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,*	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified TOTAL	2,584 5,007 6,045 4,036 1,406 19,078	Per cent. + 0'9 + 1'0 - 1'8 + 0'1 + 0'2 - 0'2	Per cent. -47 0 -47 4 -32 7 -11 7 -51 2 -38 1	£ 3,077 5,300 7,781 7,637 1,339 25,134	Per cent. - 0'4 + 1'8 + 1'6 + 1'9 -33'3 - 1'3	Per cent. - 59'4 - 57 5 - 43'8 - 14'8 - 70'5 - 47'0	
DISTRICTS. Belfast Other places in Ireland	8,647 5,181	+22+20	- 40°0 35°0	10,602 7,416	-24 + 8.7	- 50°4 - 32 9	
Total, Ireland	13,828	+ 2.5	- 38.2	18,018	+ 1.9	- 44 8	
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	1,338 3,912	$-0^{2}$ -76	$-37.1 \\ -38.2$	1,884 5,212	-0.1 -11 1	- 45.7 - 54.6	
Total, Scotland	5,250	- 58	-37.9	7,116	- 8 4	- 52 4	
United Kingdom	19,078	- 0.2	-38.1	25,13	- 1.3	- 47 (	

Returns received from firms in Ireland employing 13,349 Returns received from firms in Ireland employing 13,349 workpeople showed that over 70 per cent. of the work-people were working short time, averaging about 16 hours less than full time, in the week ended 19th March. In Scotland similar Returns from firms employing 4,290 work-people showed that 96 per cent. were working short time, averaging about 19 hours less than full time.

Exports of linen piece goods in March, 1921, amounted to 2,113,800 square yards, as compared with 1,930,600 square yards in the previous months, and 18,052,700 linear yards in March, 1913.

Imports (less re-exports) of flax in March, 1921, amounted to 1,953 tons, as compared with 1,265 tons in February, 1921, and 11,117 tons (of which 9,345 tons were from Russia) in March, 1913.

#### JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the jute trade in Dundbe and the surround-ing districts during March continued bad, though some improvement was reported towards the end of the month.

At 24th March 27,429 persons were claiming unemploy-ment benefit or out-of-work donation in respect of short time working.

• Comparison of earnings is affected by increases in rates of wages, † Thousands of square yards, ‡ Thousands of linear yards,

In the Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton districts employ-ment continued slack and much short time was reported, many of the operatives working alternate weeks, or only three or four days in each week. In the Lancashire and West Riding districts employment continued slack, and much short time was again reported. In the Eastern Counties employment was fairly good in Norfolk, but con-tinued slack in Suffolk and Essex.

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

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

and the spectrum sends the	March.	TT-1		Inc.(+)or Dec. (-)on				
Description,	1921.	Feb., 1921.	March, 1913.	A month ago.	March, 1913.			
Imports (less re-exports) Raw silk lb, Thrown silk lb, Spun silk yarn lb, Silk broadstuffs Exports of British	<b>35,5</b> 06 <b>6,60</b> 0 11,900 6,179†	23,480 2,670 36,588 5,312†	63 595 25,75 6 41,449 8,435‡	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 12.026 \\ + & 3.930 \\ - & 24,688 \\ + & 867 \end{array} $	- 28,089 - 19,156 - 29,549 			
Manufacture : Spun silk yarn ib. Silk broadstuffs	27,848 329†	29,851 227†	83,315 811‡	-2,003 + 102	- 55,167			

#### LACE TRADE.

DURING March employment in the lace trade continued bad, with much short time. Returns from firms employing 3,481 workpeople showed that in the week ending 19th March 77 per cent. of these employees were working short time, the average number of hours worked for the week averaging 20 hours less than full time.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
eigeopeine and the	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
Television and the state	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Branches. Ourtain Plain Net Others TOTAL	1,139 1,498 1.957 606 5,200	Per cent. + 2 <sup>·</sup> 2 + 0 6 - 1 <sup>·</sup> 2 - 1 <sup>·</sup> 8 - 0 <sup>·</sup> 0	Per cent. -47'0 -18'5 -36'8 -33'0 -34'9	£ 2,153 2,963 2,904 1,069 9.089	Per cent. + 5'4 + 25 - 0'5 + 1'8 + 2'1	<sup>•</sup> Per <u>cent.</u> <u>- 59.5</u> <u>- 31.0</u> <u>- 55.0</u> <u>- 32.3</u> <u>- 48.5</u>	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other out- lying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	2,094 174 1,993 939	$-1^{\cdot}4$ + 3^{\cdot}6 + 1^{\cdot}3 - 0^{\cdot}4	$-50^{\circ}3$ $-72^{\circ}1$ $-36^{\circ}3$ $-23^{\circ}7$	3,866 346 3,065 1,812	+ 0.9 + 1.2 + 4.2 + 1.3	- 39 1 - 8! 4 - 54 2 - 34 3	
TOTAL	939 5,200	- 0.4	$\frac{-23.7}{-34.9}$	1,812 9,089	Contraction of the second s	$+ 1^{\cdot}3$ + 2^{\cdot}1	

Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.
 † Thousands of square yards.
 ‡ Thousands of linear yards.

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#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

At Nottingham employment in the levers section, the curtain section, and the plain net section was bad, and 58 per cent. of the operatives reported upon were on short time, ranging from 5 to 28 hours a week. In Scotland short time was general.

#### SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING March employment continued very slack. About three-fifths of the workpeople covered by the returns received were reported to have worked short time during the month, their loss of time averaging between 16 and 17 hours per week.

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

	Numbe	r of Worl	speople.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.			
District.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a.		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
London	3,491 1,294	Per cent. - 2.0 - 1.8	Per cent. -12 7 - 3 2	£ 4,848 1,848	Per cent. - 5'9 - 1'9	Per cent. -24'4 -24'6	
Rest of Yorks, Lancs and Cheshire South-Western Counties Rest of England and	1,573 1,489	+ 0.4 - 4.7	-5.7 + 0.5	1,696 1,888	+ 5.4 - 6.4	-22.1 -11.1	
Wales Glasgow Londonderry	606 2,005 1,730 637	+ 1.8 + 2.8 - 3.9 - 0.6	$-14.0 \\ -5.5 \\ -6.3 \\ -10.0$	877 3,036 2,144 924	$-1.3 \\ -1.0 \\ -16.1 \\ +0.4$	-10.8 -14.0 -26.9 -10.3	
Glasgow	2,005 1,730	+2.8 -3.9	- 5.5	3,036 2,144	-1.0 -16.1	The state of the second state	

DOM .. .. 12,825 - 1'3 - 7'5 17,261 - 4'6 -20'2

Employment in London continued bad, on the whole; much short time was worked, nearly three-fourths of the workpeople losing, on an average, between 17 and 18 hours per week. In Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, employ-ment was bad, generally; about two-thirds of the operatives worked short time, to an average extent of nearly 20 hours per week in Manchester and about 15 hours per week in other centres. Employment in the South-Western Counties was moderate, and showed a slight decline compared with the previous month, nearly half of the workpeople losing, on an average, about 12 hours per week through short time working. In the remaining parts of England and Wales employment was generally slack, and nearly one-third of the operatives worked short time to an average extent of between 16 and 17 hours per week. much short time was worked, nearly three-fourths of the

At Glasgow employment varied, but on the whole con-tinued slack; over two-thirds of the workpeople lost, on an average, 19 hours per week on account of short time.

Employment in Londonderry showed a decline, and was bad, on the whole, more than half of the operatives working, on an average, 14 hours per week short of full time. In the Belfast district employment remained moderate, except with shirt and collar cutters, with whom it was bad: about one-fifth of the workpeople lost 13 hours per week through short time.

#### CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the carpet trade during March showed a further slight decline at Kidderminster, and in Yorkshire was only moderate. In Scotland employment continued bad. About one-quarter of the workpeople covered by Returns received worked short time during the month, their loss of time averaging 16 hours per week.

Returns received from firms employing 7,139 workpeople in the week ending 19th March, and paying £17,183 in wages, showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.7 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 11.2 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid.

### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT during March, though still bad, showed a slight improvement in most sections as compared with the previous month, but in the bleaching section a further decline took place. The following Table summarises the

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

information received from those employers who furnished Returns :-

		umber orkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Depart-		Per cent. - 1'3 + 6'0 + 3'1	Per cent. 16'9 14'7 13'2	£ 4,828 2,285 34,402	Per cent. - 2'7 + 0'4 + 0'7	Per cent. - 30'1 - 24'7 - 38'8
ments	7,219 613	$^{+1^{\cdot}3}_{-12^{\cdot}9}$	- 8°8 -19°7	17,951 1,780	+1.1 +1.5	- 24°( - 17°
TOTAL	22,620	+ 1.7	-12.2	61,246	+ 0.2	- 33
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	11,296 7,421 1,326 600 1,977	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.9 \\ - 1.7 \\ - 2.4 \\ + 7.9 \\ - 1.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -12^{\cdot}3 \\ -11^{\cdot}9 \\ -21^{\cdot}2 \\ -17^{\cdot}7 \\ -7^{\cdot}1 \end{array}$	33,242 18,964 3,097 1,229 4,714	$+ 2.8 \\ - 2.4 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 7.6 \\ - 4.8$	$ \begin{array}{c} - 38^{\circ}1 \\ - 27^{\circ}3 \\ - 27^{\circ}1 \\ - 17^{\circ}1 \\ - 21^{\circ}1 \end{array} $
TOTAL	22,620	+ 1.7	12.2	61,246	+ 0.2	- 33

Returns from firms employing 20,332 workpeople showed that in the week ended 19th March 84 per cent. of these employees were working, on the average, 20 hours less than full time.

#### TAILORING TRADES.

#### BESPOKE.

London.—During March employment showed a further slight improvement; it was still slack on the whole. Returns from firms paying £12,174 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor) during the three weeks ended 19th March, showed an increase of 3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 9-3 per cent.\* as compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment in most provincial centres continued slack. In Bradford and Huddersfield bespoke tailors were a little better employed, but not so well-employed as is usual at this season of the year. Employ-ment in Bristol was slightly better than last month, but much worse than a year ago. At Birmingham, Wolver-hampton, and Sheffield employment was very slack, short time continued to be worked. In Devon and Cornwall a further slight improvement was shown. Employment in Cork was slack; in Waterford and Limerick it was fair.

#### READY MADE.

Employment continued very slack in this branch of the trade during March, although a slight improvement over the previous month took place. The following Table sum-marises the information received from employers who furnished Returns. The number of workpeople employed by these firms was 21.9 per cent. less than in March of last year; while over 70 per cent. of the workpeople reported upon were working short-time, losing on an average about 19 hours per week each during the month.

		Indoor Workpeople.							
		umber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to al Indoor Workpeople,					
District	Week ended 19th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
General Clair de	Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar., 1921	Month ago.	Year ago.*			
Leeds	5,120 2,257 2,636 1,200 1,₹50 1,628 2 208	Per cent. + 3 <sup>5</sup> 5 - 2 <sup>0</sup> 0 - 0 <sup>6</sup> 6 - 2 <sup>8</sup> 8 - 0 <sup>1</sup> + 3 <sup>8</sup> + 1 <sup>4</sup>	Per cent. -26'0 -32'7 -17'5 -19'8 -16'8 -11 6 -20'8	£ 8,010 4,333 4,239 1,318 2,806 2,561 4,893	Per cent +15 <sup>1</sup> 1 + 6 <sup>5</sup> 5 +11 <sup>.9</sup> + 5 <sup>.4</sup> +16 <sup>.0</sup> +18 <sup>.3</sup> + 4 <sup>.6</sup>	Per cent. -37'4 -40'3 -31'0 -44'8 -32'4 -22'6 -15'5			
Glasgow Rest of United Kingdom	1,103 1.622	+ 0.1 + 1.8	-20 8 -23.7 -12.7	2,113 2,458	+40 -3.5 +20	$-15 \ 0$ $-30^{\circ}2^{\circ}$ $-22^{\circ}7$			
TOTAL, UNITED KING- DOM.	19,724	+ 1.0	-21.9	32,734	+ 9.4	-31.8			

April, 1921.

April, 1921.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment in Leeds was still slack. Of the workpeople in Manchester covered by returns received, nearly 80 per cent. were working, on an average, 20 hours per week less than full time. At other places in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire three-fourths of the workpeople covered by the and Cheshire three-fourths of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time, the average number of hours lost by these workpeople being about 18 per week each. In Bristol employment was bad, and much short time was worked. Although a slight improvement was notice-able, there was much unemployment in the North and West Midland Counties; short time continued general. Employment in the South Midland and Eastern Counties was a little better than in the previous month, and there were fewer workpeople on short time. It was still slack in Ireland, although a slight improvement was shown.

#### FELT HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the felt hat trade continued bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Returns were received from Trade Unions covering 5,185 workpeople, of whom 16'9 per cent. were stated to be unemployed, as compared with 9.3 per cent. in February and 0.1 per cent. a year are and 0.1 per cent. a year ago.

Nearly all the Trade Union members were reported to be working short time.

In Warwickshire employment showed a slight improve-ment on the previous month.

#### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the leather trades continued bad in March, and was worse than a year ago. Short time was almost general, and no overtime was reported.

Trade Unions with 15,114 members reported 11.7 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 11.7 per cent. at the end of February, and 0.8 per cent. in March, 1920.

0.8 per cent. in March, 1920. With skinners, tanners and curriers employment was bad, with a continuance of much short time. Statistics supplied by the Leather Producers' (Employers) Association for England, Scotland and Wales show that in the week ending on the pay-day nearest to the 19th March, 1921, there was a decrease of 31 per cent. in the number employed, as compared with January, 1920, and that of the workpeople still employed, only 20 per cent. were working full time; for the remaining 80 per cent. the average working week was about 35 hours (48 hours being full time). With saddlers and harners employment com-

With saddlers and harness-makers employment con-tinued bad, with much short-time. With fancy leather workers employment was reported as bad, and in most cases as worse than a year ago; short time was very prevalent.

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade there was a slight improvement on the whole In this trade there was a slight improvement on the whole during March, but employment was still bad, with much short time and unemployment. The improvement was chiefly shown in the Midland district (particularly Leicester and Stafford) and in Norwich; while other dis-tricts showed a further decline, and some (particularly Bristol and Kingswood) reported very severe depression.

The aggregate wage-bill of the firms making Returns showed a reduction of about 24 per cent. as compared with March of last year, in spite of the advance in rates of wages granted last April. This reduction was due partly to a diminution of about 16 per cent. in the number em-ployed, and partly to a reduction in the average earnings owing to short time. owing to short time.

Employment at Leicester and in the surrounding district showed some improvement during March, and on the whole was moderate; most of the factories at Leicester closed for was moderate; most of the factories at Leicester closed for only two days, as usual, at Easter. At Hinckley employ-ment was still bad, but a slight improvement was reported. At Northampton nearly all the factories were still on short time. At Kettering and Wellingborough employment was reported as bad; most of the factories in the Kettering district were closed for the whole of Easter week. A slight improvement was, however, reported in this district. There was a further improvement at Stafford, following on that noted last month. At Norwich employment was, on the whole, slightly better than in February, although many firms were still very slack; three-quarter time was common. At Bristol and Kingswood employment showed a further

decline, and was extremely depressed; several factories at Kingswood were closed entirely at the end of the month. Employment was also very bad at Street. At Leeds employment continued bad, with much short time. It was also bad, and showed a further decline at Manchester. In the Rossendale Valley the Easter stoppage was generally longer than word longer than usual.

In Scotland employment was bad or dull at all the prin-cipal centres except Kilmarnock, where it continued fair. At Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Ayr it was even worse than in February. At Maybole all the workers who were emin February. At Maybole all the wor ployed at all were working short time.

At Belfast employment showed a decline, and there was much unemployment and short time. Employment was also bad at Cork.

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

Water Berner		umber o rkpeopl			Wages Paid to Workpeople.		
born white ber and	Week ended 19th	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) or a	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
mblano asy system.	Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year* ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: London Leicester Leicester Country Dis- trict	1,873 9,722 2,580	Per cent. + 3 <sup>.3</sup> + 0 <sup>.4</sup> + 1 <sup>.9</sup>	Per cent, 15 <sup>•</sup> 6 15 <sup>•</sup> 6 10 <sup>•</sup> 9	£ 4,622 23,364 5,638	Per cent. + 6 <sup>·</sup> 1 + 6 <sup>·</sup> 6 + 5 <sup>·</sup> 5	Per cent. 17 <sup>•</sup> 2 23 <sup>•</sup> 1 16 <sup>•</sup> 9	
Northampton Northampton Country District	6,961 6,839	+1.0 -1.9	$-14.6 \\ -11.8$	16,496 14,025	+ 7.3 + 2.8	$-21.9 \\ -20.5$	
Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol and District and	2,970 2,325 3,297 1,421	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.0 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 4.3 \\ - & 9.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -13.4 \\ -9.5 \\ -24.8 \\ -35.1 \end{array}$	7,270 5,427 7,104 1,983	-0.5 +12.6 + 4.8 -21.7	$\begin{array}{r} -16.8 \\ -7.8 \\ -24.3 \\ -54.2 \end{array}$	
Kingswood Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,707 3,733	$+ \frac{0.2}{-2.4}$	$-12.1 \\ -15.6$	3,714 7,163	-1.0 + 4.3	-19.0 -36.8	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	921	- 1.3	- 4.0	1,882	+ 6.5	- 2.6	
Other parts of England and Wales	2,793	+ 0.6	-14.8	4,267	- 4.8	-36.1	
ENGLAND AND WALES	47,142	- 0.0	-15.4	102,955	+ 4.0	-23.4	
SCOTLAND IRELAND	2,642 201	-1.0 -1.2	$-12.5 \\ -68.5$	5,402 382	$-\frac{4.7}{-1.0}$	-21.9 -69.0	
UNITED KINGDOM	49,985	- 0.1	-15.8	108,739	+ 3.6	-23.7	

The exports of boots and shoes in March, 1921, amounted to 52,256 dozen pairs, or 10,634 dozen pairs less than in February, 1921, and 102,840 dozen pairs less than in March, 1913.

### **OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

#### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY. EMPLOYMENT in the dressmaking trade generally in London varied, but, taken as a whole, showed an improvement on the preceding month; only about 7 per cent. of the work-people covered by the returns received were reported to have worked short time, their loss of time averaging nearly 9 hours per week. Returns from retail firms (chiefly in the West-End) employing 1,525 workpeople in the week ended 19th March, showed an increase of 8.2 per cent. in the number employed, compared with February, but a decrease of 15.0 per cent. compared with March, 1920. Employment with milliners in the West-End was fair, and better than in the previous month.

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

In London, employment, on the whole, showed a further slight improvement compared with the previous month. No short time working was reported in the costume and millinery trades, but over half of the operatives covered by the returns in the blouse, mantle and underclothing trades worked on an average nearly 13 hours per week less than full time. Returns from firms in all of these trades, employing 2,993 workpeople on their premises (in addition to out-workers) in the week ended 19th March showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 22.1 per cent. compared with March, 1920. In Manchester, returns from firms employing 3,634 work-

compared with March, 1920. In Manchester, returns from firms employing 3,634 work-people in the week ended 19th March showed an increase of 2·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with February, but a decrease of 14·1 per cent. compared with March, 1920. Employment varied from fair to moderate in the mantle trade, but still remained bad in the costume and skirt trades; short time working was again practically confined to the operatives in the costume and skirt trades, about one half of whom, according to the returns received, lost, on an average, between 17 and 18 hours per week.

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

The following Table summarises the returns from Trade Unions relating to employment in March:---

April, 1921.

				and all south the said	and and the Hard	and the second
	No. of Members of Unions	P. Unemp	ercentag loyed at		Increas Decreas on	ase(-)
	at end of Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1921.	Feb., 1921	Mar., 1920.	Month ago.	Year ago.
rinting ookbinding	80,772 14,829	5·7 9·4	5·2 5·6	0.9	+ 0.5 + 3.8	+ 4*8 + 8*8

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

		Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	Tota all	l Wages Workpec	Paid to ple,
	-	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) or s
		19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago,	Year ago,	19th Mar., 1921.	Month ago,	Yean ago.
Paper Printing Bookbinding	·  	 13,281 10,089 5,594	Per cent. - 1.6 - 0.4 - 3.1	Per cent. 5.4 6.1 1.6	£ 36,423 37,999 12,172	Per cent. - 2'8 + 0'8 - 5'8	Per cent 11: + 3: - 3:
TOTAL	••	 28,964	- 1.2	- 4.9	86,594	- 1.7	- 4'

The following Table summarises the statistics of imports f wood pulp and paper, and the exports of paper in farch, 1921, in comparison with February, 1921, and March. March, 1913.

Description.	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) o		
Description,	1921.	1921.	1913.	A month ago,	Mar., 1913.	
Imports: Wood Pulp for paper making tons Paper owts.	25,994 470,118	32,609 472,572	48,040 989,922	- 6,615 - 2,454	- 22,04 - 519,80	
Exports of Paper cwts.	109,551	130,870	282,791	- 21,319	- 173,24	

#### **GLASS TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades during March was very slack and worse than in the previous month with the exception of the flint glass making section, where a slight improve-ment took place. Returns received from firms employing 5,728 workpeople showed that in the week ending 19th March, 15 per cent. of these employees were working on the average 16 hours less than full time. A considerable number of firms had closed their works and large numbers of workpeople were idle.

number of firms had closed their works and large numbers of workpeople were idle. Glass bottle makers reported employment as bad, and it was very slack with flint glass cutters and plate glass bevellers at Birmingham—flint glass makers there continu-ing to be on short time. Employment was slack with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear. Sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens were still well employed.

		umber orkpeop		Total all V	Wages p Workpe	paid to
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a
	19th March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
BRANCHES.	5,428	Per cent, - 9'3	Per cent. -32'3	£ 18,672	Per cent. - 9'8	Per cent. - 26'9
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) Other Branches	2,172 668	$+\frac{1.9}{-1.5}$	$-\frac{1.2}{-1.5}$	6,544 1,757	$-\frac{1.6}{-0.5}$	+ 6.2 + 7.4
ToTAL	8,268	- 6.0	-24.1	26,973	- 7:3	- 19.1
DISTRICTS.						
North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and	549 3,408 1,309	-19.3 - 9.2 - 1.4	-35.6 -28.9 -14.3	1,626 12,018 3,369	-29.4 - 9.3 + 0.3	-34.0 -19.4 -20.9
Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United	536 1,147	+13 <sup>.6</sup> + 5 <sup>.5</sup>	$-11.3 \\ -1.9$	1,529 3,884	$+12.9 \\ -0.6$	-15.1 + 2.9
Kingdom	1,319	-10.6	-32.6	4,547	- 7.8	- 25.8
TOTAL	8.268	- 6.0	-24.1	26,973	- 7'3	- 19.1

In Glasgow employment remained slack, and nearly one In Glasgow employment remained slack, and hearly one half of the operatives covered by the returns received worked, on an average, between 15 and 16 hours per week short of full time. Returns from firms employing 1,454 workpeople in the week ended 19th March showed an in-crease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, compared with February, but a decrease of 17.1 per cent. compared with March, 1920.

#### CORSET TRADE.

Employment during March continued bad on the whole. Employment during March continued bad on the whole. Of the operatives covered by the enquiries relating to short time working, nearly three-quarters were reported to have worked, on an average, between 11 and 12 hours per week short of full time. Returns from firms employing 4,510 workpeople in their factories showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with February, and a decrease of 14.6 per cent. compared with March, 1920.

#### **BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS:**

EMPLOYMENT in the building trade continued fairly good on the whole during March, although a tendency to decline was reported from several districts. There was consider-able variation in the state of employment as between different occupations and districts, but bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers continued to be well employed in the majority of centres. Painters continued slack generally, but some improvement was noticeable in certain districts. Practically no short time was reported, except in the case of painters, and very little overtime was

The following Table\* shows the number of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation on 24th March, together with the increase or decrease as compared with 25th February:---

	ment Books and Out-of-Work Donation Policies Lodged at 24th March, 1921.	Percentage Unemployed at 24th March, 1921.	Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 25th February, 1921.
OCCUPATIONS.			a designed and
Carpenters	6,735	4.87	+ 1.32
Bricklayers	959	1.63	+ 0.36
Masons	1,390	6.02	+ 1.32
Plasterers	401	2.33	- 0.24
Painters	18,011	14:17	- 2.80
Plumbers	3,007	6'80 8'79	+ 0.91 + 2.24
Mannieg	4,018 11.142	9.96	+ 2.54 + 2.59
Laborrows	54.068	15:32	+ 2.90
Labourers	01,000	10 04	Τ 4 00
ALL OCCUPATIONS	99,731	10.82	+ 1.46
DIVISIONS.			
London	25,431	13'66	+ 0.20
Northern Counties	3,494	7.24	+ 1.80
North Western	10,929	8'76	+ 1.33
Yorkshire	5,177	7:37	- 0.23
East Midlands	2,500	8'25	+1.30
West Midlands	6,761	10.80	+1.67
South Midlands and Eastern South Eastern	7,392	8:39 8:34	+ 0.75 + 0.58
Gouth Wortown	4,981 7.021	7.99	+ 1.12
Wales	3.675	8.06	+1.10 + 1.88
Santland	7.828	9.61	+1.96
Ireland	14.542	42.55	+11.20
UNITED KINGDOM	99,731	10.82	+ 1.46
Males	99.376	10.83	+ 1.46
Famales	355	26.40	+ 1 40 + 4.82
remates	000	20 10	TIOA

#### WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained bad during March. EMPLOYMENT in these trades remained bad during March. Numbers of workpeople in the mill-sawing and machining trades, and of cabinet makers, etc., in shipyards, continued idle owing to the ship-joiners' dispute. Returns were received from trade unions covering 100,228 workpeople, of whom 9.0 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of March (exclusive of considerable numbers on short time), as compared with 8.3 per cent. at the end of February, and 0.3 per cent. in March, 1920.

Mill Saving and Machining.—In this trade employment was again bad during March. Short time was worked in most districts, the centres principally affected being Birmingham, London, Newcastle, Nottingham, Gains-borough and Grantham. Overtime was reported at Mans-field.

Furnishing.—Employment continued bad in all branches of this trade. Short time was general, London Man-chester, Nottingham and the Newcastle and Shields districts being most affected.

Coach Building.—In this trade employment declined to moderate during March. Short time was general, the centres principally affected being Bristol, Barrow, Northampton,

\* See note \* at foot of first column on page 190.

Crewe, Birmingham, Coventry, Stoke and Norwich. A con-siderable number of workpeople were on strike or locked out in various parts of the country during the month. Over-time was worked at Sheffield and Saltley.

Coopering .- Employment with coopers showed a decline on the previous month, being bad on the whole. Short time was worked at Liverpool, Burton-on-Trent, Manchester, Glasgow, Dundee and in the London district.

Glasgow, Dundee and in the London district. Miscellaneous.—Employment remained bad with brush-makers and short time was reported at London, Lincoln, Nottingham, and in the Norwich district. With basket-makers employment was only moderate, being slightly worse than a month ago. Short time was general, a considerable amount being worked in some districts. With packing-case makers employment was again bad, short time being general at Bradford, Bristol, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Nottingham at Bradford Nottingham.

Employment declined to bad with wheelwrights and smiths. Short time was worked in several districts, being general at Grantham, Lincoln and Worksop.

#### BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

#### BRICK.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole, and a shortage of labour was reported from some districts. At Peterborough and Nottingham employment was reported to be very good. Some overtime was reported from the Midland counties, and from Lancashire and Cheshire.

a a stand a stand a	Number	of Work	people.	Total wages paid to all Workpeople.		
Districts.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th March, 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	2,195	Per cent. - 4.6	Per cent. + 6'0	£ 7,468	Per cent. - 8'9	Per cent. + 16'9
Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	2,684	+ 1.4	+17.4	9,330	+ 0.8	+ 44.0
Counties. South and South-West	1,302	- 1.2	+ 8.2	4,832	- 2.4	+ 23'8
Counties and Wales. Other Districts	1,146	- 2.1	+12.2	4,046	+ 0.8	+ 28'2
Total	7,327	- 1'5	+11.4	25,676	- 2.8	+ 29.0
The second second second	TEMEN	TT TI	DADE	1. J. 1976	ST. I	

CEMENT TRADE

CEMENT TRADE. Employment during March showed a decline, though overtime was still reported to be worked in some cases. At the end of the month, however, it was slack, and several works were reported to be closed. Returns from firms employing 11,196 workpeople in the week ended 19th March, 1921, showed a decrease of 77 per cent. in the number employed, and of 85 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month. Com-pared with March, 1920, there was an increase of 120 per cent. in the number employed, and of 37.4 per cent.\* in the amount of wages paid.

#### PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades generally was slack or bad during March, and in most districts rather worse than during the previous month. It was considerably worse on the whole than a year ago. With a few exceptions short time was worked in all sections of these trades of these trades.

of these trades. With *letterpress* printers, the state of employment on the whole remained about the same as in the previous month. In some offices in London a certain amount of overtime was worked by compositors and readers, whilst at others the men were stated to be on short time. Short time was also reported from a number of provincial centres where the state of employment was generally bad, but time was also reported from a number of provincial centres where the state of employment was generally bad, but showed some signs of improvement in a few cases. In the *lithographic* printing trade employment was bad and short time prevalent. Returns received by the Department affecting nearly 9,000 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades, reported nearly one-third of these workpeople as working on an average eight hours per week short of full time. There was a further sharp decline in the state of employ-ment in the *bookbinding* trade, and it was described as being bad in almost every instance. Over 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received were reported to be working short time to the average extent of 14 hours per week.

14 hours per week.

In the *paper* trade employment continued bad, except in the case of handmade paper workers, and a number of mills were partially closed down. Nearly 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Department's returns were working an average of 13 hours per week short of full time full time.

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

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The exports of glass bottles during March, 1921, amounted to 26,639 gross, or 11,580 gross less than in February, 1921, and 42,903 gross less than in March, 1913.

The exports of all other manufactures of glass during March, 1921, amounted to 36,122 cwts., or 6,249 cwts. more than in February, 1921, but 41,442 cwts. less than in March, 1913.

#### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fair generally in March, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Short time was worked, and at Glasgow employment was reported as bad, with some departments stopped entirely in several of the works, and others working only three days a work

·		lumber o orkpeop		Total wages paid to all workpeople.		
	Week ended 19th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 19th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Mar., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	Mar., 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago.*
BRANCHES,		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other branches (including	2,033 11,990	+0.7 -0.9	$^{+5.4}_{+1.6}$	5,695 29,463	$^{+2.6}_{-2.7}$	+27.2 +11.2
unspecified)	1,616	+ 0.4	+ 7.7	3,936	- 0.8	+18.7
TOTAL	15,639	- 0.6	+ 2.7	39,194	- 1.8	+14.0
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	12,433 3,206	$+ 0.4 \\ - 4.2$	+ 5°0 - 5°5	30.347 8,747	-0.1 -7.1	+18.9 - 0.2
TOTAL	15,639	- 0.6	+ 2.7	39,094	- 1.8	+14.0

The exports of chinaware, earthenware and pottery in March, 1921, amounted to 290,487 cwts., or 42,203 cwts. more than in February, 1921, but 44,884 cwts. less than in March,

#### FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the food preparation trades during March was only moderate on the whole. In some sections of the trade it was bad, with a large number of workpeople on short time.

In the sugar refining industry employment was fair. In the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery branches of the trade it was only moderate. In the biscuit and cake making industry employment was bad on the whole; much short time was reported from some of the principal centres.

In the bacon curing and meat preserving trades employ-ment showed a slight decline during the month of March varying from moderate to bad. In the jam and marmalade and also in the pickle and sauce making branch there was some improvement, employment varied from fair to good and a certain amount of overtime was reported. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

		vumber orkpeop		Total all	Total wages paid to all workpeople.			
Trade.	Week ended loth		Week	nded Deo. (-				
	19th Mar., 1921,	Month ago.	Year ago,	19th Mar., 1921,	Month ago,	Year ago.*		
Sugar Refining, etc.	6,881	Per cent. - 0.0	Per cent. - 1.6	£ 30,289	Per cent. + 9.7	Per cent. +25.0		
Cocos, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, etc Jams, Marmalade, etc Bacon and Preserved	28,918 11,448 6,031	-0.9 -3.0 +2.8	$\begin{array}{r} -3.0 \\ -20.9 \\ -20.5 \end{array}$	69,264 26,874 13,230	+ 0.4 + 5.0 + 1.8	+ 3.7 -17.4 -10.8		
Meats Pickles and Sauces, etc	3,341 722	-3.2 + 19.1	-19°1 -14°9	8,137 1,184	+ 0.8 + 5.4	- 8°5 25°5		
TOTAL	57,341	- 0.8	-10.5	148,978	+ 3.5	+ 0 0		

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was moderate on the whole and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in the

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by increases intrates of wages

United Kingdom in March, 1921, compared with March,

		Quantity of	of fish landed.	· Value.			
-		Mar., 1921,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Mar., 1920.	Mar., 1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Mar., 1920.		
Fish (other than England and Scotland Ireland		. 831,514 273,337	Cwts. - 86,636 - 48,496 - 2,054	£ 1,649,812 401,254 20,206	£ - 110,836 - 62,675 - 6,086		
Total Shell Fish	:: :	The second second second second	- 137,186	2,071,272 63,074	- 179,597 - 1,718		
Total		. –	-	2,134,346	- 181,315		

East, South and West Coasts.—Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district continued good. At Hull it was again moderate with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. At Grimsby employment showed a decline on the previous month; it was fair with fishermen, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. A large number of men were reported to be unemployed owing to trawlers having been laid up on account of unremunera-tive prices of fish. At Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment was fair. In the Devon and Cornwall district and at the South Wales ports it was slack and worse than in the previous month; at Swansea and Milford Haven employ-ment was adversely affected by a dispute. Scotland.—At the Scottish ports, employment showed a decline. It was moderate at Aberdeen, and bad at Peter-head. At Fraserburgh it continued bad with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers.

and fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. At Macduff it was moderate with fishermen, and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers.

#### **AGRICULTURE.\***

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

MILD and dry weather throughout March in most districts and dry weather throughout March in most districts enabled further progress to be made with agricultural work. The labour situation showed practically no alteration as compared with the previous month, skilled workers being still in demand locally. The supply of temporary labour was adequate, there being no lack of casual help for potato planting, and was in a few instances in excess of require-ments. Unemployment was confined to casual workers.

#### SCOTLAND.

Skilled workers were scarce in North and East Perth and in Dumfries; there was also a shortage of female labour in Caithness and of dairy workers in Renfrew. In Berwick, however, a surplus of single ploughmen was reported. Casual labour was short in South-West Fife, but with these exceptions the supply was adequate.

#### **DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR**

EMPLOYMENT during March was, on the whole, slack, and was worse than in the previous month. London.—Employment in London was slack and worse than in the previous month. The average daily number of labourers employed in the docks and at the principal wharves in March was 7.7 per cent. less than in February, and 25.8 per cent. less than in March, 1920.

	Average Da Docks a	ily Numbe nd at Princ	er of Lab ipal What	ourers emp arves in Lo	ployed in ondon,
Period.	In	Docks.			
Terrod,	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves,
Week ended- 5th Mar., 1921 12th " 19th " 26th "	6,857 6,546 6,511 6,236	2,812 2,298 2,502 2,525	9,669 8,844 9,013 8,761	7,977 8,002 8,278 8,489	17,646 16,846 17,291 17,250
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Mar., 1921	6,565	2,535	9,100	8,159	17,259
Average for Feb., 1921	7,035	<b>3</b> ,352	10,387	8,310	18 697
Average for March, 1920	9,884	3,904	13,788	<b>9</b> ,373	23,161

\* Based on information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in March was 1,453, as compared with 1,417 in February and 2,609 in March, 1920. *East Coast.*—Employment continued fair with tugboat men on the Tyne. It was slack with steam-packet men and bad with trimmers and teamers on both the Tyne and Wear. With other transport workers employment was fair and better than in February on the Tyne, but remained slack on the Wear. On the Tees and at Hull employment generally was slack and worse than in February. At Yar-mouth and Lowestoft it continued fair, but at Ipswich it was slack

was slack. Southern and Western Ports.—Employment continued very slack at Plymouth. At the Bristol Channel ports, generally, there was a further decline and employment was very bad. With dock labourers on the Mersey, also, em-ployment was reported as very bad; the average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the four weeks ended 28th March, was 14,638, compared with 15,756 for the four weeks ended 28th February, and with 21,906 in the corresponding period of last year. Scottish and Irish Ports.—Dock labourers were fairly well employed at Dundee, but on the Clyde employment continued very slack. At Belfast employment showed a further decline and was very bad. There was also a decline at Londonderry and at Cork, where employment was bad. Employment was reported as good, and better than in February, at Limerick, but was bad at Waterford.

#### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT was reported as quiet at the beginning of the month, but some improvement was afterwards noticeable in certain ports. The holidays, however, and the anticipa-tion of a dispute in the coal mining industry, caused much

in certain ports. The holidays, however, and the anticipa-tion of a dispute in the coal mining industry, caused much depression in the last week of the month. On the Thames there was a fluctuating demand, with a considerable falling off at the end of the month, many men failing to secure engagements. On the Tyne there was a slight improvement, although numbers of men were out of work at the end of March. On the Tees employment showed little change, and on the Wear it con-tinued quiet. At Hull it was a little better on the whole, although a good many men were unemployed. At Goole and Grimsby employment continued to be very quiet. At Southampton the demand was fairly brisk at the beginning of the month, but became very quiet at the end. On the Bristol Channel employment showed a decline, and was quiet at the end of the month. In the foreign-going trade at Liverpool it was moderate, and a large number of men remained without engagements. On the Clyde there was some improvement noted, although many men remained unemployed. At Leith employment was slack, but at Dundee it was a little better than in the previous month. At Aberdeen employment continued poor, very few men finding engagements. At Dublin and Belfast there was a slight improvement over February, although employment still remained quiet. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British-registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during March :---

	Numl	ber of Se	amen* sl	nipped i	n March	a, 1921.	
Principal Ports.	Mar.,	Inc. ( Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Three	ee months ended		
Here deals out the	1921.	Month ago.	Year ago,	Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1920.	Mar., 1913.	
ENGLAND & WALES East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	$1,281 \\ 115 \\ 511 \\ 1,178 \\ 2$	$+ 111 \\ + 10 \\ + 48 \\ + 230 \\ + 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 484 \\ - 237 \\ + 26 \\ + 18 \\ + 2 \end{array} $	4,133 427 1,151 3,431 25	5,107 865 1,088 3,143	7,651 963 1,082 3,916 177	
Bristol Channel— Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardift Swansea	715 637 1,657 139	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 73 \\ + & 299 \\ - & 412 \\ - & 147 \end{array}$	-1,134 - 465 -1,227 - 23	2,044 1,707 5,868 828	3,973 3,176 8,956 1,215	2,72 2.83 11,97 1,08	
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	9,674 7,154 7,507	-99 +1,052 +3,463	-1,657 -2,208 +3,310	30,601 20,327 15,670	34,271 23,991 11,505	44,324 23,116 11,987	
COTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth. Glasgow	349 125 2,082	- 44 + 83 + 875	+ 60 - 117 - 89	911 235 4,951	946 525 6,449	1,254 827 11,218	
RELAND : Dublin	67 254	$^{+ 18}_{+ 103}$	+ 53 - 117	245 569	231 995	158	
TOTAL	33,447	+5,519	-4,289	93,123	106,436	125,238	

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

April, 1921.

April, 1921.

#### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the countries, are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 186-187 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries see pp. xxiv—xxvi and 8—20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, (d. 5415 of 1911.]

#### GERMANY

Employment in February.—The Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (journal of the Ministry of Labour) for 31st March reports as follows:—"February, in former years, provided the weather were favourable, has usually been characterised by an increased demand for labour in all directions. This year, in spite of particularly fine weather, the majority of indications point to a dark of the second labour of the second by an increased demand for labour in all directions. This year, in spite of particularly fine weather, the majority of indications point to a decline, either generally or in regard to certain industries. The impression becomes streng-thened that the uncertainty as to the outcome of the ne-gotiations concerning reparation and as to threatened measures for enforcing the demands, have sufficed to delay the usual seasonal revival of industry, and that under the continual pressure of demands which cannot be carried out it will not be possible to provide increased opportunities of work for the industrial population without coming into dangerous conflict with imperious economic laws." The number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of out-of-work donation decreased from 433,204 on 1st February to 428,033 on 1st March, or by 1.2 per cent.; among men the decrease amounted to 2.8 per cent. but among women there was an increase of 6.4 per cent. These totals do not include dependent members of families of un-employed workers, of whom 499,032 were in receipt of allowances on 1st February, and 495,001 on 1st March. Returns from trade unions indicate a somewhat higher degree of unemployment among their members in February than in January. Out of a total of 5,625,557 members covered by the returns from 40 organisations, 266,069, or 4.7 per cent. of the total, were out of work at the end of February, as compared with 4.5 per cent, in the preceding month and 2.9 per cent. in February, 1920.

Unions.	Member- ship reported on at end		age of Men Jnemploye	
state that and the	of Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1921,	Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1920,
All Unions making Returns	5,625,557	4.2	4.2	2.9
PRINCIPAL UNIONS : Building trade workers Painters Metal workers (Scc. Dem.) Engineers and metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker) Textile workers (Soc. Dem.) Clothing workers Boot and shoe makers Transport workers Transport workers Saddlers and bagmakers Wood workers (Soc. Dem.) Wood workers (Christian) Glass workers Porcelain workers Brewery and corn-mill work- ers, Tobacco workers	$\begin{array}{r} 469,803\\ 53,609\\ 1,322,436\\ 223,528\\ 107,155\\ 524,592\\ 101,651\\ 85,697\\ 579,538\\ 66,200\\ 78,496\\ 37,131\\ 362,183\\ 36,500\\ 60,392\\ 57,623\\ 65,506\\ 72,681\\ 81,014\\ 81,014\\ 51,490\\ \end{array}$	12.0 13.6 4.1 1.3 1.6 5.2 1.9 4.6 4.7 2.2 3.8 11.2 5.0 0.4 1.8 8.8 2.4 1.8 1.6	* 12:0 15:4 3:5 1'1 1:6 4:3 2:3 4:3 4:5 1:9 3:9 11:5 5:0 0:1 0:8 2:2 9:1 2:2 1:0 2:5	4'1 12'3 1'4 1'3 1'9 6'4 3'2 2'3 0'9 5'9 5'9 1'1 0'9 1'1 0'9 1'1 0'9 1'9 1'1 2'3 1'4 1'6 1'9
Factory workers, (irrespective of trade).	438,142	3.8	3.4	2.2
Factory and transport work- ers (Christian).	103,719	5.2	6.2	5.1
Municipal and State workers	283,311	2.6	2.2	1.5

Employment Exchanges report a slight decline during February in the number of persons applying for situations. For every 100 situations for men registered as vacant there were 251 applications on the average, as against 257 in January: applications by women were 133 per 100

were 251 applications on the average, as against 257 in January; applications by women were 133 per 100 vacancies, as against 135 in January; while for both sexes combined there were 206 applications for each 100 vacancies, as compared with 210 in January. As compared with February, 1920, the situation was worse for both sexes. According to returns from 6,416 Sickness Insurance Societies, with an aggregate membership of 12,948,222 (8,525,549 males and 4,422,673 females), the number of persons whose premiums for compulsory insurance against sickness were being paid (and who were therefore assumed to be employed) fell by 0.2 per cent. between 1st February and 1st March; the number of males increased by 0.3 per cent., while that of females showed a slight decline.

#### FRANCE.\*

Unemployment in March.—The total number of unem-ployed persons remaining on the live register at employment exchanges in the week ended 2nd April was 43,952 (26,844 men and 17,108 women). The total number of vacancies

\* Journal Officiel, 9th April, 1921.

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remaining unfilled was 6,777 (3,204 for men and 3,573 for women). The exchanges succeeded in the same period in placing 15,481 persons in situations (11,788 men and 3,693 women) and in addition employment was found for 391

women) and in addition employment was found for 391 foreign immigrants. Out-of-Work Benefit.—According to the latest returns received, 8 departmental and 97 municipal unemploy-ment funds were in operation on 2nd April, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit being 81,526 (54,530 men and 26,996 women). Of the total for 2nd April, 65,929 were resident in the Seine Department, the large majority being in Paris.

#### BELGIUM.\*

BELGIUM.\* Unemployment in January and February.—Returns re-lating to January were received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Supplies, from 1,394 unemploy-ment funds with an aggregate membership of 609,340. On the last working day of the month 117,751 of these, or 19.3 per cent. of the total, were out of work. The correspond-ing percentage in December was 17.4. The percentage unemployed in the metal and engineering trades was 10.2, in the textile 54.6, in mining 1.4, and in the building 15.8. The aggregate days of unemployment reported in January reached a total of 1,721,685, out-of-work relief being paid in respect of 539,543 of these. During February, 18,957 applications for employment were reported by public employment exchanges, as com-pared with 16,503 applications for employment in January, while offers of situations numbered 5,941 (5,975 in January). For every 100 situations vacant there were thus 319

For every 100 situations vacant there were thus 319 applications, as against 276 in January.

#### HOLLAND (AMSTERDAM).+

Unemployment in February.—A statement issued by the Amsterdam Municipal Statistical Bureau shows that 25:1 per cent. of the members of trade unions affiliated to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund in that city were out of work in February, as compared with 24.5 per cent. in the preceding month. These figures include diamond workers, of whom 88.6 per cent. were unemployed in February, and 86.3 per cent. in January.<sup>‡</sup>

#### SWITZERLAND.§

SWITZERLAND.§ Unemployment in February and March.—During February unemployment increased considerably; in the week from 7th to 14th February the total number of persons out of work throughout Switzerland (including those work-ing short time) increased by some 10,000. During the latter half of the month the increase was less serious, while during the week from 28th February to 7th March the number of totally unemployed fell from 42,705 to 40,730, that of partially unemployed rising from 82,930 to 87,132. On 14th March the number of totally unemployed was 43,554, and that of partially unemployed 90,455, a total of 134,009, as against 106,574 on 31st January. These figures do not include persons employed on emergency relief works. More week for the unemployed were in operation in the cantons of Zurich, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Zug, Berne, Neufchâtel, Freiburg, Waadt and Wallis. Further vocational and domestic courses were also being organised.

#### NORWAY.||

Unemployment in January.—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of January in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 10.5, as compared with 6.5 in the previous month and 2.4 in January, 1920:—

Grand Brid	M	embersh	tip.	Percentage Unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	Jan. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Jan. 31, 1920.	Jan. 31, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1920,	Jan. 31, 1920.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) Carpenters, etc Painters (Christiania) Metal workers Boot and shoe makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinetmakers Bakers (Christiania)	928 1,323 641 9,809 1,006 2,588 878 603 590	919 1,339 637 10,073 1,065 2,569 877 602 590	890 1,470 735 10,164 1,034 2,515 892 610 450	9:2 31:1 16:8 8:8 9:3 6:3 8:9 13:1 7:6	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	11.5 6.4 9.8 1.3 0.9 0.3 1.0 1.5 3.1
• Total	18,366	18,671	18,760	10.2	6.2	2.4

Revue du Travail, March, 1921.
 † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Municipal Statistica filee, Amsterdam.
 ‡ Figures for February, 1920, are not available.
 § Eidgenössisches Arbeitamt : Monatsbericht, February, 1921.
 ¶ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Bureau.

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#### DENMARK.\*

Unemployment in February.—According to returns sup-plied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, out of a total of 303,593 workpeople covered by the returns 23.2 per cent. were unemployed on 25th February, as compared with 19.7 per cent. on 28th January and 9.6 per cent. at the end of February, 1920.

and the first states and the	Number of Workpeople	Percentage Unemployed.				
Trades	included in Returns for 25th Feb., 1921.	28th Jan, 1921.	25th/Feb, 1921.	27th Feb. 1920,		
Copenhagen:- Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	12,786 66,419 11,457 31,038	35·9 17·5 3·3 16·4	40.7 24.2 4.6 19.0	14·3 3·0 0·9 4·3		
Total	121,700	17.7	22.8	4.3		
Provinces : Building trades Other industries Commercial employment General labourers (trades not specified)	21,351 61,581 12,811 86,150	44.6 18.0 2.4 20.2	47.9 24.0 8.5 20.0	23.7 4.9 1.2 19.5		
Total	181,893	21.0	23:5	13.4		
Grand Total	303,593	19.7	23.2	9.6		

#### SWEDEN.†

Unemployment in January.—The percentage of members unemployed in Swedish Trade Unions at the end of January, 1921, was 20°2 per cent., as compared with 15°8 per cent. at the end of December, 1920, and 7°6 per cent. on 1st February, 1920.

	Membership reporting	Percen	tage Unem	Unemployed.		
Unions,	on 31st Jan., 1921.	31st Jan., 1921.	31st Dec., 1920.	1st Feb., 1920.		
All Unions Making Returns.	154,707	20.2	15.8	7.6		
PRINCIPAL UNIONS : Bricklayers and Masons Blast Furnacemen, Foundrymen, etc Tinplate Workers, Engineering Workers Textile Workers Clothing Workers Boot, Shoe and Leather Workers Bakers and Confectioners Brewery Workers Sawmill Workers Sawmill Workers Municipal Workers General Workers and Factory Operatives (trades not	$\begin{array}{c} 1.839\\ 9.387\\ 3.569\\ 1.413\\ 39.359\\ 6.859\\ 5.193\\ 2.707\\ 2.791\\ 4.449\\ 9.396\\ 7.280\\ 7.280\\ 7.106\\ \end{array}$	39.6 22.7 18.4 22.4 16.5 19.2 37.8 10.9 14.1 2.6 0.4 26.5 33.5 3.3	$\begin{array}{c} 27.5\\ 20.3\\ 7.9\\ 9.1\\ 10.7\\ 11.6\\ 20.7\\ 9.0\\ 9.0\\ 2.3\\ 0.4\\ 21.1\\ 16.4\\ 2.7\\ \end{array}$	35.6 2.2 5.3 5.8 4.3 0.6 5.8 0.6 5.8 0.6 5.8 1.7 1.0 8 14.1 2.4		

distinguished) .. .. 24,176 32.6 32.7 17.5

#### CANADA.‡

Unemployment in December.—Returns relating to un-employment in December were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,573 labour organisations, having a total membership of 208,320. For all occupations reporting 13.42 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 10.01 per cent. in November and 4.98 per cent. in December, 1919:—

Group of Trades.	Member- ship reporting	Percentage Unemployed at end of Month.			
	on 30th Dec., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1919.	
All trades reporting	208,320	13.42	10.01	4.98	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS. Building and construction	$\begin{array}{r} 32,575\\ 10,984\\ 15,955\\ 3,637\\ 8,200\\ 2,772\\ 2,506\\ 66,343\\ 8,000\\ 12,226\\ 2,807\\ 4,954\\ 9,284\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26\cdot 47 \\ 1\cdot 25 \\ 17\cdot 98 \\ 10\cdot 64 \\ 60\cdot 15 \\ 25\cdot 32 \\ 16\cdot 69 \\ 4\cdot 40 \\ 1\cdot 91 \\ 27\cdot 61 \\ 11\cdot 61 \\ 11\cdot 93 \\ 2\cdot 92 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12^{\circ}44\\ 0^{\circ}58\\ 13^{\circ}46\\ 2^{\circ}07\\ -59^{\circ}23\\ 6^{\circ}64\\ 7^{\circ}61\\ 2^{\circ}86\\ 1^{\circ}32\\ 2^{\circ}76\\ 1^{\circ}17\\ 1^{\circ}77\\ 2^{\circ}57\end{array}$	12.(6 2.10 3.72 0.36 0.12 11.32 0.44 1.59 0.62 29.37 2.89 0.62 1.08	

• Statistiske Efterretninger, 14th March, 1921. Copenhagen. † Sociala Meddelanden No. 4, 1921. (Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affaire) Stockholm. ‡ The Labour Gazette, February, 1921. The Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Employment at end of February.—A Return furnished by the Employment Service of Canada shows that during the week ending February 26th reports were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 5,325 firms, with a total pay-roll of about 740,000 persons. The numbers employed showed a reduction of slightly over one-half of 1 per cent. as com-pared with the preceding week, and of about 12 per cent. as compared with the week ended January 17th, 1920. These figures do not include loss of time due to industrial disputes.

#### UNITED STATES.\*

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

(a) February, 1921, as compared with January, 1921.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.†			
Industry.	tablish- ments report- ing.	Jan., Feb., (- 1921. 1921. De		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Jan., 1921.	Feb., 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
and the second		(*) ( <u>1</u> )		Per cent.	£	£	Per cent	
Coal mining (bituminous)	79	21,464	20,840	- 2.9	299,221	278,905	- 6.8	
Iron and steel Railway and tramway car building and	114 48	140,511 44,461	141,699 38,764	+ 0.8 - 12.8	2,038,478 634,178			
repairing. Automobiles Cotton manu-	40 53	74,879 45,671	75,879 53,808	+ 1.3 + 17.8	172,092 159,249			
facturing. Cotton finishing Hosiery and underwear.	16 60	9,518 14,258	10,746 17,229	+12.9 +20.8	41,736 45,631	<b>49,2</b> 04 58,092		
Woollen Silk Men's ready-	52 42 46	23,376 14,268 18,550	33,189 14,837 22,463	+42.0 + 3.9 +21.1	109,946 124,264 103,335	140,748	+13.3	
made clothing Boots and shoes Cigars Leather Paper	83 51 36 54	47,457 15,015 11,916 28,710	51,467 14.524 11,945 27,809	+8.4 -3.3 +0.2 -3.1	205,965 60,337 56,561 150,550	56,968 56,115	- 5.8	

The figures in the above Table show that there were increases in the number of persons employed in February in ten industries, and decreases in four. The greatest in-crease (42 per cent.) is shown in the woollen industry, while increases of 21.1 and 20.8 per cent. respectively appear in men's clothing and in hosiery and underwear. A decrease of 12.8 per cent. occurred in car building and repairing. of 12.3 per cent. occurred in car building and repairing. Eight industries show an increase in the aggregate earnings and six a decrease. The greatest relative increase (34.6and 31.4 per cent.) are in men's clothing and woollen respectively. The greatest decrease (14.4 per cent.) is re-ported in car building and repairing.

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

Industry.	Number of Es-	Numbe	r of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings. †			
	tablish- ments report- ing.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1921.	Increase	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1921.	Increase	
the set of the set				Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	
Coal mining	86	23,909	23,430	- 2.0	319,573	316,287	- 1.0	
(bituminous). Iron and steel	116	188,958	143.228	- 24.2	2,894,228	1.932.216	- 33.2	
Railway and	50	45,587	38,009	- 18.6	566,640			
tramway car building and repairing. Automobile Cotton manu-	44 54	157.160 53.975	92,302 5 <b>3.</b> 905	$-\frac{41\cdot3}{0\cdot1}$	1,054,875 228,988	270,471	- 74.4	
facturing Cotton finishing	16	12,787	10,746	- 16.0	59,755	49,204	- 17.7	
Hosiery and	60	30,614	17,080	- 44.2	118,252			
underwear Woollen Silk Men's ready-	52 42 46	51.150 18,765 31,058	33,189 14,827 22,802	$ \begin{array}{r} - 35.1 \\ - 21.0 \\ - 26.6 \\ \end{array} $	268,465 189,248 220,410	140,748	- 25.6	
made clothing Boots and shoes Cigars Leather	84 56 34	72,522 17,034 17,583	54,316 15.755 11.209 27,408	$ \begin{array}{r} - 25.1 \\ - 7.5 \\ - ?6.3 \\ - 10.0 \\ \end{array} $	349,179 70.998 94,969 161,807	62,026 52,934	-12.6 - 44.3	

Comparing the figures with those for the corresponding month of 1920, every industry shows a decrease in February in the number of employed, the greatest appearing in hosiery and underwear (44.2 per cent.) and automobile manufacturing (41.3 per cent.). All fourteen industries show a decrease also in the aggregate earnings in February, 1921; in automobile manufacturing it amounted to 74.4 per cent., and in hosiery and underwear to 51.3 per, cent.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Com-missioner of Labour Statistics, Washington. † The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of coal mining, the iron and steel, railway and tramway car building and repairing and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

#### MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

STATISTICS from the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 24th March showed that the number of workpeople on the Live Register increased from 1,218,218 on 25th February to 1,413,751 on 24th March—an average on 25th February to 1,413,751 on 24th March—an average increase of nearly 49,000 per week. The increase was common to all departments, men accounting for 133,870; women for 54,874; and juveniles for 6,789. The average weekly number of applications from workpeople during the four weeks ended 24th March was 160,647 compared with a weekly average of 157,698 during the four weeks ended 25th February. The following Table summarises the work of the Exchanges during the four weeks ended 24th March, 1921:—

April, 1921.

Week ended	Applic	ations by		Applications outstand ing at end of week.		
	Work- people.	Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	From Workpeople (Live Register).	From Employer	
25th Feb., 1921	159,343	23,772	19,624	1,218,218	42,263	
4th Mar., 1921 11th Mar. ,, 18th Mar. ,, 24th Mar. ,,	163,734 173,654 170,040 135,159	23,789 22,719 23,763 18,916	20,118 17,876 19,326 16,721	$\substack{1,254,677\\1,318,114\\1,378,278\\1,413,751}$	40,385 40,772 41,698 40,837	
TOTAL (4 weeks) }	642,587	89,187	73,041	-	-	

Of the total number of workpeople on the Live Register at 24th March, 936,293 were men, 57,478 were boys, 365,096. were women, and 54,884 were girls. Of the 40,837 vacancies unfilled, 12,231 were for men, 24,952 for women, and 3,654 for juveniles. The daily average number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled decreased by 10.8 per cent. and 10.0 per cent. respectively as compared with the preceding period. Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not at present available, but the outstanding features of the work of the Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 4th March, 1921, are dealt with in the following notes :--

following notes :-

four weeks ended 4th March, 1921, are dealt with in the following notes:— Applications from workpeople.—The daily average number of applications from workpeople (25,459) during the four weeks ended 4th March showed a slight decrease (1·3 per cent.) compared with the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 16,390, women for 6,502, and juveniles for 2,567—an increase of 6·5 per cent. in the case of men, and decreases of 9·3 per cent. and 20·8 respectively in the case of women and juveniles. Compared with last month, the number of applications from men increased in the food, tobacco, drink and lodging trades (66·7 per cent.), textiles (40·3 per cent.), miscellaneous metal trades (23·6 per cent.), shipbuilding (13·3 per cent.), and engineering and ironfounding (7·5 per cent.); while a decrease of 26·1 per cent. occurred in the dress, including boot and shoe, trade, and there were slight decreases in construction of vehicles, commercial and clerical occupations, domestic ser-vice, and general labourers. In the case of the dress (including boot and shoe) trade, there was a decrease of 40·7 per cent. in the number of applications from women; decreases were also recorded in other important industries, with the exception of the textile trades. Of the total applications from men, 18·4 per cent. were in engineering and ironfounding, 11·9 per cent. in building and construction of works, 11·8 per cent. in the transport trades, and 11·8 per cent. general labourers. 26·8 per cent. of the applications from women were in the textile trades, and 24·1 per cent. in domestic service. Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of

of the applications from women were in the textile trades, and 24'1 per cent. in domestic service. Vacancies Notified.—The average daily number of vacancies notified by employers during the four weeks ended 4th March was 3,904, as compared with 3,779 during the previous four weeks. Of this daily average, 2,222 were for men, 1,215 for women, and 467 for juveniles—an increase of 8 per cent. in the case of men, and decreases of 1.1 per cent. and 5.1 per cent. respectively in the case of women and juveniles, compared with the previous month. There was an increase of 30'6 per cent. in the number of vacancies notified for men in building and construction of works, but a slight decrease in the case of engineering and ironfounding, commercial and clerical occupations, the transport trades, and general labourers. Almost half of the total vacancies notified for men were in building and construction of works (46'9 per cent.), while engineering and ironfounding accounted for 5 per cent., the transport trades for 3'9 per cent., and general labourers for 23'2 per cent.

per cent. The vacancies notified for women in the dress (including The vacancies notified for women in the dress (including The vacancies notified for women in the dress (including boot and shoe) trade increased by 74.6 per cent., but vacancies in all other important occupations decreased slightly. Of the total vacancies notified for women, 22,154, or 75.9 per cent., were in domestic service. *Vacancies Filled.*—The average daily number of vacancies filled during the period ended 4th March was 3,167, as compared with 2,960 during the previous four weeks and 3,802 during the corresponding period a year ago. Com-pared with the previous month, the vacancies filled by men

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

increased by 13.4 per cent., while in the case of women and juveniles there were decreases of 0.3 per cent. and 8 per

increased by 13'4 per cent., while in the case of women and juveniles there were decreases of 0'3 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively.
 The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified during the period was 81'1 per cent., as compared with 78'3 per cent. during the previous month. Of the total vacancies filled by men, 46'9 per cent, and general labourers for 25'4 per cent. In the women's department, domestic service accounted for 72'8 per cent. of the vacancies filled. The number of men placed in building and construction of works, while engineering and iron-founding accounted for 72'8 per cent. of the vacancies filled. The number of men placed in building and construction of works again showed an increase (35'8 per cent.) compared with the previous month. In shipbuilding, agriculture, the dress trades, and general labourers there were also increases; while vacancies filled in compared with the previous month. In shipbuilding, agriculture, the dress trades department, slight decreases in the number of vacancies filled in domestic service and commercial and clerical occupations were counterbalanced by increases; other occupations were counterbalanced by increases in the dress, and food, tobacco, drink and lodgings trades; other occupations showing little change.
 *Tweniles.*—With reference to juveniles, 30,497 applications were received from boys and 4,939 vacancies were notified for boys. Of the vacancies notified, 4,256 or 86'2 per cent, were filled. Of the total vacancies filled. Of the total vacancies filled. Of the total vacancies notified, were filled. Of the total vacancies notified was 6,250, of which number 4,895 or 78'3 per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies notified was 6,250, of which number 4,895 or 78'3 per cent. were filled. Of the total vacancies notified for boys of the vacancies service accounted for 45 per cent, were filled, obestic service accounted for 45 per cent, dress (including boots and shoes) for 11'7 per cent, and the transport tr

cont., conmercial occupations of 4 per cent. and transport trades 85.5 per cent. Of the total vacancies (9,151) filled by juveniles, 1,373 or 15 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

	Men,						
Group of Trades.*	Applica- tions from work- people.	Live Register.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled,			
Building	40,573	67,404	9,923	7,984			
Construction of Works Engineering and Iron- founding,	6,399 72,252	10,019 156,701	15,087 2,672	15,237 2,427			
Shipbuilding	26,774	41,364	2,035	2,059			
Construction of Vehicles	2.231	4,949	201	103			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	40,501	76,653	216	162			
Domestic Service	5,191	12,358	759	574			
Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages.	7,850 46,258	17,020 97,734	1,678 2,101	1,337 1,875			
Agriculture	4,207 21,151	9,652	1,627	1,295			
Textiles	21,151	45,283	193	174			
Dress (including Boots and Shoes).	7,891	23,607	315	247			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodgings, General Labourers	7,314 46,2 <sup>-</sup> 6	15,500	141	110			
All other Trades	58,488	107,811 105,283	12,391 3,996	12,575 3,322			
TOTAL	393,356	791,338	53,335	49,481			
		Wome	2.				
Engineering and Ironfounding Miscellaneous Metal Trades	7,364 6,331	21,498 15,397	168 134	151 105			
Domestic Service :-	0.000	F 050	0.450	0.000			
Resident domestic servants Non-resident domestic ser- vants.	6,682 10,341	5,252 11,219	9,452 4,558	2,938 2,954			
Other domestic offices and services.	20,659	26,714	8,144	6,738			
Commercial and Clerical Conveyance of Men. Goods.	7,639	14,045	1,100	903			
and Messages	4,236	9,799	174	147			
Agriculture	255	384	97	48			
Textiles Dress (including Boots and	41,766	89,899	678	429			
Shoes) Food, Tobacco, Drink and	15,961	45,268	2,830	1,725			
Lodgings	6,436	14,046	350	286			
General Labourers	5,202	12,428	98	69			
All other Trades	23,173	47,856	1,389	854			
TOTAL	156,045	313,805	29,170	17,347			

It should be noted that the number of workpeople on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges does not in-clude persons on short time.

• Oasual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers) are excluded from this Table and from all other figures above except those in the first three paragraphs. The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of four weeks ended 4th March was 1,833.

#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 42, as compared with 63 in the previous month, and 184 in March, 1920. In these new disputes about 12,000 workpeople were directly involved, and about 1,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in now disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, nearly 18,000† workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 63 disputes which began before March, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in March was thus 105, involving about 31,000† workpeople, as compared with 28,000† workpeople involved in 112 disputes in pro-gress in February, and 134,000 workpeople involved in 242 disputes in progress in March, 1920. The following Table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:—

		er of Disp gress in Ma	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Groups of Trades.	Started before 1st Mar.	Started in Mar.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Mar.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Mar.
Building	14	7	21	5,000	89,000
Mining & Quarrying	6	3	9	2,000	24,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	20	7	27	15,000†	256,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.	3	7	10	4,000	53,000
Other Trades	20	18	38	5,000	47,000
Total, Mar., 1921.	63	42	105	31,000†	469,000
Total, Feb., 1921.	49	63	112	28,000†	378,000
Total, Mar., 1920.	58	184	242	134,000	788,000

Of the 469,000 working days lost in March by all disputes in progress, over 346,000 were lost by disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and nearly 123,000 by disputes which began in the month.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MARCH, 1921.

Occupations and Locality.§	Approx Number people I	of Work-	Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§	
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began,	Ended.		8.	
BUILDING TRADES:- Building trades workpeople-Bel- fast.	1,5	600	1921. 1 Jan.		Against proposed reduction in wages and increase in working hours.	No settlement reported.	
Painters—Aberdeen.	300		11 Feb.		Lockout failing acceptance of pro- posed new working agreement without concession of a wages advance which had been recom- mended by the Scottish National Painters' Joint Council, under	No settlement reported.	
Masons, joiners, plumbers, plaster- ers, etc., and labourers-Aberdeen.	1,000	350	10 Mar	26 Mar	its grading scheme. For advance in wages under national grading scheme : em- ployers demanding reduction in wages.	Present rate of wages to remain unchanged until 1st June; in the meantime regotiations to proceed as to the future regulation of wages and working conditions.	
Electricians-Scotland	640		7 Mar.		Against proposed reduction in wages of 3d, per hour.	No settlement reported.	
Building trades workpeople- Bath.	1,000	•••	30 Mar.	2 April	Refusal of employers to pay in- creased walking time and coun- try allowances approved by the South Western Regional Area Joint Council.	Work resumed pending negotia- tions.	
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-				and the		Man Bond applace and the	
BUILDING TRADES:- Shipyard joiners and carpenters and other shipyard workers-Great	10,000¶	†	1920. 1 Dec. 1921.	· I	Against proposed reduction in wages of 12s. per week.	No settlement reported.	
Britain. Fitters, turners, etc. (motor and	1,150		7 Feb.	12 Mar.	Against withdrawal of bonus al-	Work resumed pending negotia-	
cycle works)-Coventry. Nut and bolt workers-Black	5,000		9 Feb.	16 Mar.	leged to have been paid in error. Against proposed reduction in	tions. Work resumed pending negotia-	
Country. Fitters, smiths, strikers, etc. (spring and axle manufacture)—Bir- mingham (near).	1,000		21 Feb.	24 Mar.	wages. Against proposed reduction in wages.	tions. Proposed reduction accepted.	
WOODWORKING, ETC., TRADES : Vehicle buildersVarious towns in Great Britain.	<b>3,5</b> 00		7 Mar.**	9 April	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reduction accepted ; future changes in wages to be regulated by sliding scale based on the cost of living figures as shown in LABOUR GAZETTE.	
OTHER TRADES:	2,170		29 Mar.		Against proposed reduction in wages of 172 per cent	No settlement reported.	

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been emitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
 <sup>+</sup> Considerable numbers of other workers are reported to have been rendered idle as a result of the strike of ship joiners, but the information at present available is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate of the total number to be made.
 <sup>+</sup> I making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
 <sup>+</sup> The occupations printed in italies are those of workpeople" indirectly involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
 <sup>-</sup> I for particulars of the dispute in the coal mining industry which began on 1st April, *see* special article on pp. 174-176.
 <sup>-</sup> I Estimated number of workpeople originally involved. A number of joiners, etc., have since obtained work in the building trades.

Causes.—Of the 42 new disputes, nine, directly involving about 2,500 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 22, directly involving 7,700 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; four, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and seven, directly in-volving 800 workpeople, on other questions.

April, 1921.

*Results.*—During March settlements were effected in the case of 15 new disputes, directly involving about 2,200 workpeople, and 20 old disputes, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, five, directly involving 700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending

DISPUTES IN	FIRS	T THREE	Months	of 1	920 AND	1921.‡
and and	-	Jan. to Ma	r., 1920.	J	an. to Mar.	., 1921.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	63	12,000	132,000	33	7,000	179,000
Mining and Quarrying.	84	134,000	456,000	16	7,000	76,000
Engineering and	52	83,000	1,489,000	22	16,000†	624,000
Shipbuilding.						100 000
Other Metal	24	27,000	360,000	19	7,000	182,000
Textile	44	13,000	106,000	7	2,000	37,000
Transport	30	14,000	101,000	3	1,000	6,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.	26	3,000	34,000	14	4,000	59,000
Other Trades	81	23,000	359,000	42	8,000	73.000
Employees of Pub-	22	7.000	30,000	7	1,000	25,000
lic Authorities.	de	1,000	50,000		1,000	10,000
TOTAL	426	316,000	3,067,000	163	53,000†	1,261,000

April, 1921.

There were decreases of 10 per cent. on the basis rates of carpet workers generally, and of silk workers at Brighouse, whilst silk workers at Leek and Macclesfield sustained decreases varying from 1s. to 2s. per week. In the asbestos industry there were reductions of  $\frac{1}{4}d$ , per hour in the wages of men and of  $\frac{1}{4}d$ , per hour in those of women. In other trades the principal reductions during March affected workpeople in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade, whose wages were reduced, under sliding scale arrange-ments, by amounts varying from 1s. to 2s. per week, workpeople in electricity supply undertakings in London, who sustained a decrease of 10 per cent. on basis rates under similar arrangements, and stoneware workers in Scot-land, whose wages were decreased by 2d. per hour for men and 1d. per hour for other workers under an arbitrator's award. Carters employed principally on "tip-cart" and clearance work in the London district received an increase of 4s. per week. Rates of Wages. **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 March affected over 360,000 workpeople, of whom 350,000 sustained decreases amounting to £60,000 weekly, and over 11,000 received increases amounting to nearly £2,900 a week. The groups of trades in which the workpeople affected by these changes were employed are as shown below :—

Groups of Trades,	Number	of Work- fected by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Mining and Quarrying Metal Textile Other	1,400	15,000 35,000 278,000 24,000	£ 900 1,959	£ 14,900 12,300 29,650 3,350	
TOTAL	11,400	352,000	2,850	60,200	

TOTAL ... ... 11,400 352,000 2,850 60,200 In the mining group there were substantial reductions in the wages of shale miners in Scotland and of iron miners in Cumberland and the Furness district. Shale miners sustained two decreases during March, the first amounting to 2s. per shift for workers 18 years of age and over and 1s. or 9d. per shift for those under 18, and the second to 4s. per shift for workers 16 years of age and over and 2s. per shift for those under 16. Iron ore miners in Cumber-land sustained a reduction of 2s. 3d. per shift in their "bargain price," whilst those in the Furness district sus-tained a reduction of 1s. 6d. per day, the wages of other underground workers and of surface workers being also reduced in both districts. In the metal group the principal reductions in wages occurred mainly in the iron and steel trades. Iron puddlers and millmen sustained decreases equivalent to 25 per cent. on basis rates in the North of England and to 224 per cent. in the West of Scotland. Steel millmen, etc., in the latter district sustained a decrease of 10 per cent. on standard rates. In South Wales the percentage war bonuses pre-viously granted to Siemens steel workers were cancelled, and a sliding scale method of determining wages adopted, dependent on the price of steel tin-bars, which resulted in a decrease in the wages of the majority of the workpeople concerned. Decreases varying from 2s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per week took place in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts. There were also decreases of 5 per cent. on 1920 rates in the case of workpeople in the lock, latch and key trades in the Birmingham district, of 15 per cent. on piece rates in the wages of drop forgers in the same district, and of from 2s. 9d. to 9s. per week in the wages piece rates in the wages of drop forgers in the san district, and of from 2s. 9d. to 9s. per week in the wag of women and girls in the malleable iron-casting tra at Willenhall.

at Willenhall. The large number of workpeople affected by decreases in the textile group is mainly due to further reductions in the wages of about 200,000 woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and in Wales, under the operation of sliding scales by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices and rents. The decrease in March for time workers in these trades, was 10 per cent. on basis rates, bringing the total reduction in wages since the beginning of the year up to 30 per cent. on basis rates, equivalent to approximately 11 per cent. on the wages current at the end of 1920; pieceworkers sustained corresponding de-creases. The bonus paid to hosiery workers in the Midlands was reduced from 1s. 3d. on each shilling earned to 1s. 2d. Hours of Labour. Only one change in recognised hours of labour was reported during March, details of which are given in the Table below. [Note.—The statistics given above, both as regards wages and hours, are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, seamen, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Details of changes in current rates of agricul-tural labourers, clerks, etc., however, so far as reported to the Department, are included in the Table below.]

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change.
Building (	Harrogate Certain towns in the Midland Counties.*	1 Dec., 1920, 1 Feb{	BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES. Plumbers Masons' fixers Scaffolders and timbermen, wellsinkers, and slaters' and plasterers labourers. Apprent'ces employed in all sections of the building trade.	Increase of 1d. per hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.) Increases to rates 1d. per hour above the standard rates for tradesmen. <sup>*</sup> Rates after change: Grade A, 2s. 6d.; Grade B, 2s. 3d.; Grade C, 2s. 2d. Increases to rates 1d. per hour above the standard rates for labourers. <sup>*</sup> Rates after change: Grade A, 2s. 2d.; Grade B, 2s. 9d.; Grade C, 1s. 1d. Scale of rates adopted starting at $\frac{1}{2}$ of journeymen's rate at 15 years of age, and increasing with each year of age to $\frac{3}{2}$ of journeymen's rate at 18 years and to $\frac{3}{2}$ of journeymen's rate at 20 years. <sup>*</sup>

\* The rates described are in accordance with the Working Rules as approved by the Midland Area Joint Council for the Building Trades on 12th January, 1921. According to the information received by the Department, the rates have not been adopted in all the areas covered by the Midland Area Scheme for the Building Trades. The towns which are reported to have adopted the rates are as follows:-Grade A.-Bilston, Birmingham, Coventry, Derby, Ilkeston, Leicester, Long Eaton, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Satton Coldfield, Willenhall, and Wolverhampton. Grade B.-Darlaston, Grantham, Northampton, Rugby, Walsall, and Wednesbury. Grade C.-Wellingborough (it is reported that the scale for apprentices is not in operation in this town, and that the rates for other classes were in operation from an earlier date)

#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

#### [Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

of 4s. per week of 4s. per week. The minimum rates for the majority of youths and boys employed in agriculture in England and Wales were in-creased, under the Corn Production Act, 1917, by amounts varying from 1s. to 3s. per week, and the minimum rates of female workers were similarly increased by 1d. per hour for women 18 years of age and over, and ½d. per hour for girls under 18 in all counties except Yorkshire and Somer-cet

set. Of the changes taking effect in March, 5, affecting nearly 8,000 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; 40, affect-ing 325,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales; and the remaining 28 changes, affecting over 30,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, or took effect as the result of orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In only 7 cases, involving less than 1,000 workpeople, were the changes preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

Changes Taking Effect in January-March, 1921. The following Table summarises the effect of changes in the above period so far as particulars are available :--

and the second	the strength of the strength of the				
Groups of Trades.	Number people af	of Work- fected by	Amount of Net Change per week.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decrease s.	
Building Mining and Quarrying	9,000 3,000	3,000 1,254,000	£ 2,100 550	£ 1,250 566,300	
Iron and Steel Smelting and Manufacture.	59,000	96,000	8,200	17,600	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal.	11,000	30,000	- 2,000	9,250	
Textile	86,000	279,000	1,400	79,300	
Transport	. 478,000		26,400		
Other	55,000	27,000	13,650	7,200	
TOTAL	701,000	1,689,000	54,300	690,900	

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

### THE LABOUR GAZETTE. April, 1921. April, 1921.

		Date from					Date from		
Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade,	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
	and the second	Contractor Stream of Stream of Stream	DING AND ALLIED TRADES—(contin		•			OTHER METAL TRADES.	· · ·
(	Bideford	1 Mar.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, plasterers,	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 101d.; labourers, 1s. 71d. Increase of 3d. per hour. (2s. to 2s. 3d.)	and the second	A map marile arm of	(	Maintenance craftsmen	<ul> <li>Previous system of calculating wages (base rat percentage bonuses) cancelled, and a flat rate of 100s. per week adopted in lieu thereof, resulting average decrease of 29s. 9d. per week.</li> <li>Sliding scale agreement for processmen, etc.* d. December, 1920, extended to all other workers maintenance craftsmen, whereby a uniform mapercentage addition of 126.25 is paid on all base earnings of 81s. or less in lieu of the per additions previously paid.</li> </ul>
lding ontinued).	Gravesend and Northfleet.	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, and other skilled tradesmen	Increase of 3d. per hour. (2s. to 2s. 3d.)	Tinplate	South Wales and	27 Mar. {	Labourers and other men (excluding	average decrease of 29s. 9d. per week. Sliding scale agreement for processmen, etc. * d.
ontentaca).	Dingwall	12 Mar.	(excluding painters) employed on local housing scheme.* Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour. (1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.),	Manufacture.	Monmouthshire.	21 11001	craftsmen employed on maintenance work) whose wages have not previously been regulated by a sliding scale.	December, 1920, extended to all other workers maintenance craftsmen, whereby a uniform ma percentage addition of 126°25' is paid on all
ctrical Istallation.	Elgin Belfast	1 Jan. Week ending	Painters	Increase of 1d. per hour. (1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.). Increase of 1d. per hour. (2s. to 2s. 1d.).				Women and girls employed in malleable	base earnings of 87s. or less in lieu of the per additions previously paid.
	and the second s	ending 12 Mar.	MINING AND QUARRYING.		and the second se	and the second spectrum and		the second second second second second	Revised scale of wages adopted varying, according
sum Mining.	Gotham, Cropwell	Mar.†		Degrease, under sliding scale, of 10d. in the $\pounds$ on earnings		and the second and second and the second sec		ers, sand blasters, coromakers, examiners, sand wheelers, emery wheel dressers, power pressers,	Revised scale of wages adopted varying, according from 16s. per week at 14 years to 35s. per wee years, and resulting in decreases in wages of from to 8s. 5d. per week.
and the second	Gotham, Cropwell Bishop, Thrumpton, Newark-on-Trent and Chellaston.		dressers.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10d. in the £ on earnings Rates after change: millhands and stone-dressers at Gotham and Thrumpton, 64s. per week, less 9d. in the £ on earnings; day-workers at Cropwell Bishop, 60s. per week, less 9d. in the £ on earnings.	Malleable	Willenhall and District		etc., on time work. Machine workers, hand pressers,	Revised scale of wages adopted varying, according
1		lst bargain	Workpeople employed or iron ore		Ironfounding.		ending 19 Mar.	varnishers, rough warehouse workers, bronzers, etc., on time work.	Revised scale of wages adopted varying, according from 14s, 6d, per week at 14 years to 33s, 6d, per 20 years, and resulting in decreases in wages 3s, 1d, to 8s, 11d, per week. Revised scale of wages adopted varying, according from 13s, per week at 14 years to 32s, per week at and resulting in decreases in wages of from 3s
		after 9 Mar.	Miners	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 3d. per shift in the bargain price (26s. 1d. to 23s. 10d.).				Wrapping and warehouse workers and lacquerers on time work.	Revised scale of wages adopted varying, according from 13s, per week at 14 years to 32s, per week at
Mining	Ro Thinks In Store	provided in	Other underground and surface workers.	Decrease, under shaing scale, of 18, 85a, per shift. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 18, 13d, per shift to men, and of 7d, per shift to boys under 16 years.		and the second of the second sec		Pieceworkers	9s, per week. Piecework prices revised resulting in the same rela ductions in surges as in the age of duuworkers
mining	a share a day	20 Feb.	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 7d. per day in the bargain price to minsrs, of 1s. 5d. per day to surfacemen and of 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per day to boys under 16.				Automatic and a stress where the	to the proviso that a worker of average ability sh not less than 25 per cent. over the daywork rates.
- Thereas	Furness District	20 Mar.	Iron ore miners and surfacemen (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements.)	Further decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per day in the bargain price to miners, of 1s. 4d. per day to surface- men, and of 8d. per day to boys under 16. Bargain price	1	The second secon		Men	wages fixed in February, 1920, reduced to 5 per c Increases, previously granted, of 20 per cent. to
estone arrying.	West Cumberland	14 Mar.	Limestone quarrymen	<ul> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. 3d. per shift in the bargain price (26s. 1d. to 23s. 10d.).</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 8fd. per shift.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 1fd. per shift to men, and of 7d. per shift to boys under 16 years.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 7d. per day in the bargain price to miners, of 1s. 6d. per day to surfacemen and of 8d. per day to boys under 16.</li> <li>Further decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per day in the bargain price to miners, of 1s. 6d. per day to surfacemen, and of 8d. per day to boys under 16.</li> <li>Further decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per day in the bargain price to miners, of 1s. 6d. per day to surfacemen, and of 8d. per day to boys under 16.</li> <li>Becrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per day in the bargain price to miners, of 1s. 6d. per day.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 8fd. per shift to men and of 10d. per shift to boys under 16. Bargain price for miners, 18s. 11d.; haulage enginemen, 18s. 14d.; blacksmiths and joiners. 17s. 44d.; first-class day-borers, 18s. 54d.; first-class day-borers, 18s. 54d.; first-class day-borers, 18s. 54d.; per shift worked to workpeople 18 years and over, of 1s. per shift worked to those under 16.</li> </ul>	Lock Latch and	Birmingham, Wolver-	Pav dav	e landiam Paul Academia	and resulting in decreases in wages of from 3 9s, per week. Piecework prices revised resulting in the same rela ductions in wages as in the case of dayworkers to the proviso that a worker of average ability sh not less than 25 per cent. over the daywork rates. Increases, previously granted, of 10 per cent. on wages fixed in February, 1920, reduced to 5 per c Increases, previously granted, of 20 per cent. to years of age and under 18 years, and of 10 per those 18 years and over, calculated on the list of mum rates fixed in July, 1920 (green card), red 15 per cent, and to 5 per cent, respectively; also of 4°s, per week on the above-mentioned list for pressers. 18 years and over, reduced in the "small" pressing to 37s, per week. Where wo engaged on piecework they are to receive not less per cent, above daywork rates. Decrease of 5 per cent, on basis prices, leaving w
an yng,	for there are and and		Alexand approach and and and	change: knobblers, 18s. 114d.; haulage enginemen. 18s. 14d.; blacksmiths and joiners, 17s. 44d.; first-class deu bourgs 19s. Edd.; Sect. done deu labourge 17s. 01d.	Key Manufac- ture.	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, Walsall and Willenhall Districts; also London, Bolton	11 Mar.	A constantia samplayora ha bada algunada	15 per cent, and to 5 per cent, respectively; also of 4%, per week on the above-mentioned list fo pressers. 18 years and over, reduced in the
•	a sub-termination of the	2 Mar.		nuddmen, 17s. 32d. per shift. Decrease of 2s. per shift worked to workpeople 18 years	and the second second	and Wigan.		· · ·	"small" pressing to 37s. per week. Where we engaged on piecework they are to receive not less per cent, above daywork rates.
e Mining	Scotland	30 Mar.	Workpeople employed in and about shale mines and cil works.	Further decrease of 4s, per shift or per day to workpeople	and the second of		1.4		Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis prices, leaving u per cent. above the list. Decreaset of 15 per cent, on piecework prices, prov
	internal internation	)		16 years and over, and of 2s. per shift or per day to those under 16.	Drop Forging.	BirmingKam, Darlaston ana Willenhall.	lst pay after 14 Mar.	Pieceworkers employed in the drop forging trade.	in me and shall the medalation onemate to be
			AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANU	PACTURE. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent., on standard		and the second s		Contraction of the state of the state	earnings of the average worker below 50 per excess of the time rates as fixed by the agreemu September, 1919, plus 6s. per week grante Industrial Court Decision No. 180.
	Northumberland, Dur-	Louis Contraction	and a second second second second second	rates, leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton, plus 2021 per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 25 per cent. on standard	Spring and Axle Manufacture.	West Bromwich and Wednesbury (certain firms).	Concession in the	Fitters, turners, rollers, finishers, stamp- ers, etc.	Decrease of 10 per cent, for timeworkers and of 15 for pieceworkers, provided that wages do not fa the district rate.
	ham and Cleveland.		Workpeople engaged in Siemens Steel	Gradatory war bonuses, previously paid, cancelled	internet and the	an att the states, and the state	after 1 Mar.	Female timeworkers, skilled, 21 years of age and over, employed in the gold, silver and allied trades.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1d. per hour in n rate (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d.).
	ar anna chu		manufacture (excluding maintenance men).	and a sliding-scale method of regulating wages substituted therefor, resulting in a decrease in wages for men on base earnings up to 67s. per week	Gold, Silver and Allied -	London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow.	1 Feb.	Goldbeaters, cutters, etc	Decrease of 25 per cent. in piecework rates, a standard hourly rates adopted for boys, startin during first six months' employment and is each six months to 6d. during fourth period
				and an increase in the wages of men whose base earnings were previously over 67s. per week. Work- people whose basis earnings for a full normal week of six day shifts, or of five afternoon or night shifts,	Trades.	Grade at		A ARABASI TARBAS	each six months to 6d. during fourth period months, to 71d. during third year, and to 9d fourth year, resulting in decreases estimated to v
NAT T	Real Landson Lines			do not exceed 30s, per week are to receive an advance of 10 per cent on base earnings in addition to the	and the second states and		Demonst	Timeworkers	20 to 25 per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1d. per hour. If hourly rates after change :-2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. and 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
and Steel	South Wales	27 Mar. {		scale percentage; and those whose basis earnings are slightly above 30s. per week are to receive a proportion of the 10 per cent. addition, so that their total earnings shall not be less than men whose basis earnings are 30s. per week. The present scale per-	Instrument Making.	1 London	Pay pre- ceding lst pay		instrument makers; 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for drum makers for wood wind and saxophone makers: 1s.
L gaugest	in a special international of	Ni oper	r one shall a second a second	total earnings shall not be less than men whose basis earnings are 30s, per week. The present scale per- centage addition paid on basis wages is 1561	and a series of the second		day in March.	Pieceworkers	brass polishers, finishers and other workers improvers); and 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 8d. for improve Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4½ per cent. on pi
			Maintenance men: engineers, fitters, elec- tricians, blacksmiths, etc., employed in Siemens Steel Works.	centage addition paid on basis wages is 1564. Decrease from a rate of 43s. per week plus 177 per cent. (119s. 1d.) to a rate of 100s. per week.			1. 2000	TEXTILE TRADES.	list of December, 1919.
		l	Bricklayers and their labourers em- ployed in Siemens Steel Works.			Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax and Hudders- field	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day		"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding set 155 per cent. to 145 per cent. on current basic in timeworkers, and from 112 24 per cent. to 105
U Glassic Print	West of Scotland	28 Mar. {		Decrease, under sliding scale, of 221 per cent., leaving the puddling rate 13s. 6d. per ton. plus 2121 per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 222 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 2121 per cent, above the standard.			in April.	( Mohair and alpaca sorters	for pieceworkers (leaving wages 125 5 per cent. standardised pack rate for English wool). "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding sc
Sandra and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14 Mar.	Steel millmen, gas producermen, charge wheelers, enginemen, cranemen and	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on the standard rates, leaving wages 190 per cent. above the				Monan and arpada solvers	155 per cent, to 145 per cent. on current basic r timeworkers, and from 171.75 per cent. to 162 per pieceworkers. Total rate after change for tim
l	and shart share from	ENGIN	firemen. EERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADE	standard.	and the second	A THE REAL PROPERTY AND	The here a	Topmakers' warehousemen, and wool,	98s. 3d. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding sca
ſ	Birmingham and Wolver-	lst full	Boys and youths employed in the	War wages previously granted of 10s. 9d. per week at 14 years of age to 17 years (inclusive), and of 26s. 6d. per	and the second			noil, and waste merchants' warehouse- men.§	(subject to a maximum decrease of 3s. 51d. po Total rate after change : 82s. 8d.
	hampton Districts.	pay after 21 March.	engineering trade	week at 18 years to 20 years (inclusive) cancelled, and the following scale of bonuses adopted -4s per week at 14		West Riding of York-		Workpeople employed in the wool car- bonising industry.	
				years (base rate 10s. per week); 5s. per week at 15 years (base rate 12s. per week); 7s. per week at 16 years (base rate 14s. per week); 8s. fd. per week at 17 years (base	Woollen and Worsted	shire.	ceding lst pay day in		<ul> <li>ject to a maximum decrease of 3s. 51d. per week daywork rates after change: skilled men ar housemen, 82s. 7d. or 82s. 8d.; semi-skilled men unskilled men, 76s. 4d. or 76s. 41d.</li> <li>"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding sc 155 per cent, to 145 per cent, on current basic ro isot a company decrease of 2s. 51d per usai</li> </ul>
	Para de la composición de la c		and the second s	(dise rate 125, per week); 18, per week at 17 years (base rate 14s, 6d, per week); 12s, per week at 18 years (base rate 19s, per week); 12s, per week at 18 years (base rate 19s, per week); 14s, 6d, per week at 19 years (base rate at 21s, 6d, per week); and 18s, 6d, per week at 20 years (base rate 23s, 6d, per week): the change	Industry.	the set of the state of the state of the set	April	Workpeople employed in the woolcomb- ing and wool scouring industries (in- cluding warehousemen but excluding	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding sc 155 per cent, to 145 per cent, on current basic ra- ject to a maximum decrease of 3s, 54d, per week
foundry des.				resulting in decreases in total wages varying from 2s. 3d. per week to 14s. 6d. per week.		and the second		overlockers, mechanics, firemen, etc.)	ject to a maximum decrease of 3s. 51d. per week rates after change on day turn :- Men in woo industry : bowl minders, with dryer, 83s. 3d., dryer, 82s.; card grinders, wood cards, 85s. cards, 90s. 8d.; comb minders, with noil, 82s. 5
A	Exeter Aberdeen		Patternmakers Ironmoulders	Increase of 2s. per week in base rate. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 4d. per hour plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week and			in the second se		cards, 90s. 8d.; comb minders, with noil, 82s. 5 out noil, 80s. 2d.; card jobbers, (8 or more), 82 housemen, 82s. 8d.; others, 75s. 9d. to 80s. 9d.;
	Dundee and Arbroath	and the second se	Ironmoulders	bonus of 124 per cent. on earnings. Increase of ±d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 4d. per hour plus war wages of 25s. 6d. per week and	Anti-an. Chi	Yorkshire		Workpeople employed in the worsted	<i>comb minders</i> , 52s. to 58s.; others, 50s. 9d. to 53s. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding sc
	Districts. Edinburgh and Kilmar-	And the second s	Ironmoulders	bonus of 121 per cent. on earnings. Increase of 1d. per hour. Rate after change: 1s. 4d.		s destricte spins disease	ceding ls pay day in April.		timeworkers (equivalent to nearly 4 per cent.
(	nock.	Feb.		per hour plus war wages of 26s. 6d. per week and bonus of 121 per cent on earnings.		and the second s			cent. to 119.78 per cent. for males and from 1 cent. to 126.08 per cent. for females. Total r

\* It is understood that this increase applied to the majority of the building trade operatives in the district. † The decrease generally took effect from 17th or 18th March, but in the case of one firm the adjustment took effect from the first pay in April. † The new rates were embodied in a memorandum issued by a Joint Sub-Committee appointed by the Birmingham and Wolverhampton District Association of the Engineering and National Employers' Federation and the trade unions, and were subsequently confirmed by both sides. It is reported that the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Foundry Workers were not parties to the agreement. The new rates do not apply to youths, 18 years of age and over, advanced to work as stampers in the drop, forging industry, nor to apprentices already serving.

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See p. 94 of the February LABOUR GAZETTE.
† It was agreed that any reductions already effected should be merged into this decrease, which is also to count as part of any later adjustments agreed to nationally, and that no further variation should be made in piecework prices except by negotiation between the Employers' Federation and the Trade Unions concerned.
t The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to 34s. 6d.; on higher rates it is subject to a maximum of 50s. per week for basic rates up to 43s, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; and on rates above 43s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. is paid on 80 per cent. of the basic rates.
§ Employed by members of the British Wool Federation.
i A slightly lower rate is paid to men who receive payment for holidays.

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### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

### April, 1921.

April, 1921.

		Date from which					Date from		· ·
Trade.	Locality.	change took effect.	Olasses of Workpeople.	Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
			TEXTILE TRADES—(continued).	· ·				CLOTHING TRADES.	
	West Riding of Yorkshire Yorkshire and Lancashire	ceding 1st pay day in April.	ing, winding, warping. and reeling overlookers, improvers and apprentices Workpeople employed in woollen spin- ning, woollen and worsted manufactur- ing, and mungo and shoddy industries (including dyers, millers, scourers, etc., employed by manufacturers, but ex-	<ul> <li>"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 145 per cent." on current basic rates. Total minimum rate after change for overlookers, 110s. 6d.</li> <li>"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 145 per cent." on current basic rates for time- workerst (equivalent to nearly 4 per cent. on full current earnings); and for pieceworkers, from 128'04 per cent. to 119'78 per cent. for males : from 134'78</li> </ul>	Tailoring	Ireland	28 March	turned at the last Census) administered by Urban District Councils or other	Minimum time rate and piecework basis time ra fixed under Trade Boards Acts, at 1s, 5d, and 1s, 6g per hour respectively. (See Order on p. 216.)
len and	Yorkshire	Pay pre-	cluding enginemen, firemen, etc.). Enginemen, firemen and greasers em-	<ul> <li>110a. 6d.</li> <li>"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 145 per cent.* on current basic rates for time-workers† (equivalent to nearly 4 per cent. on full current earnings); and for pieceworkers, from 128'04 per cent. to 119'78 per cent. for females; and from 101'09 per cent. to 194'56 per cent. for females; and from 101'09 per cent. to 94'56 per cent. for pressers and blanket raisers (except those employed on rugs, who receive the same decrease as other pieceworkers),† Minimum total rates after change in manufacturing section :Men 21 years and over : scheduled, 81s, 54d,; unscheduled (labourers, oddmen, etc.), 78s. 2d.; women 18 years and over, 47s. 11d.</li> <li>"Cost of living wage" of 56s. 64d. per week reduced, under sliding scale, to 52s. 11d, per week. Total minimum wages after change : firemen and greasers : day shift, 86s. 2d. or 86s. 34d.; night shift, 88s. 94d. or 92s. 04d.; night shift, 91s. 34d. or 94s. 9d.; enginemen on standing wages: day shift, 95s. 54d. or 98s. 11d.; night shift 97s. 94d. or 101s. 24d.</li> </ul>		the source of th		Males	Piecework basis time rate fixed, under Trade Boa Acts, at 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour, and scale of minimu hourly time rates fixed, starting at 3d. for the under 15, 4d. at 15 and under 16, and increasing wi each year of age to 6d. at 17, 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 18, 1s. at 21, a to 1s. 2d. at 22 years and over; those entering t trade at or over the age of 19 may serve for firsts months at 7d. per hour, and for second six mont at 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour, and thereafter the rate for a (See Order on pp. 162 and 163 of March GAZETTE.)
orsted In- istry (con- nued).		ceding lst pay day in April.	ployed in the woollen and worsted industries.	sliding scale, to 52s. 11d. per week. Total minimum wages after change: firemen and greasers: day shift, 86s. 2d. or 86s. 33d.; night shift, 88s. 94d.; enginemen on ordinary time rates: day shift, 88s. 94d. or 92s. 04d.; night shift, 91s. 34d or 94s. 9d.; enginemen on standing wages: day shift, 95s. 54d. or 98s. 11d.; night shift 97s. 94d. or 101s. 24d. Borns of 94d in the shilling reduced under sliding scale				Females (other than learners and	
	Wales .,			<ul> <li>Borus of 94d. in the shilling reduced under sliding scale to 84d. in the shilling.</li> <li>"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 145 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers and from 124 per cent. to 116 per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change (including "cost of living wage"); men, 21 years and over, 61s, 3d.; stokers, 66s, 3d.; tuners, 72s, 3d.; wool sorters, 69s, 4d.; women, 19 years and over, 30s, 2d.</li> </ul>	Hat, Cap and Millinery.	Ireland	1 March {		<ul> <li>Minimum hourly time rates fixed, under Tra Boards Acts, at 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. for those 22 years and over wi not less than 3 years' experience after learnersh employed within the areas of the County boroug of the cities of Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, Co. Waterford and Londonderry, and at 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. for oth workers in these areas; at 9d. for workers 22 yea and over with not less than 3 years' experience et ployed in areas other than those mentioned, and 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. for all homeworkers: piecework basis the rates fixed at 1d, per hour above these rates. (() Order on pp. 162 and 163 of March GAZETTE.)</li> <li>Minimum hourly time rates fixed, under Tra Boards Acts, of 11d. for knife cutters and block and of 8d. for other workers (including hom workers); piecework basis time rates fixed at per hour above these rates. (See Order on pp. and 163 of March GAZETTE.)</li> </ul>
en Manu-		15	footure :	"cost of living wage"); men, 21 years and over, 61s. 3d.; stokers, 66s. 3d.; tuners, 72s. 3d.; wool sorters, 69s. 4d.; women, 19 years and over, 30s. 2d. Decrease, under sliding scale of 3s. 1d. per week to tenters and dressers, of 2s. 11d. per week to lappers and Anishers, and of 2s. 6d. per week to labourers. Rates after change: tenters and dressers, 74s.; lappers and	An instantion	A Contraction of the second se		Other than retail branch	Minimum hourly time rates fixed, under Tra Boards Acts, of 11d. for knife cutters and block, and of 8d. for other workers (including hon workers); piecework basis time rates fixed at per hour above these rates. (See Order on pp. and 163 of March GAZETTE.) Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for
cture.	Kirkcaldy and District	March	and the second	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4 per cent. on rates as ad- justed in May, 1920, leaving wages at the same level as at May, 1920.		Contraction of the second	,		Overtime rates fixed, under Trade Boards Acts, for hours worked in excess of 48 per week; 9 hours any day (other than Saturday or the weekly sh day substituted therefor); and 5 hours on weekly short day. (See Order on pp. 162 and 165 March GAZETTE.)
	Brighouse	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in the silk spin- ning industry,	"Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent. to 145 per cent. on current basic rates (sub- ject to a maximum net decrease of 3s. 6d. per week). Inclusive rates after change: Males: 1st framers, 90s. 3d.; warehoussmen, 81s. 5d.: boilermen and ma- chinemen, 83s. 5d.; females: gassers, 52s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; warpers, 48s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; reelers. 41s. 8d.; winders, 40s. 7d.	Felt Hat Manufacture Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	Atherstone England and Scotland*	Week ending 24 March Pay day in week ending 26 March.	Male pieceworkers employed in the felt hat making trade Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade	50 per cent, on piece price lists. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week to m earning 40s. per week or more, 1s. 6d, per week to m and females earning 20s. per week or more, and of 1s. week to males and females earning less than 20s. per w
Industry {	Leek	11 March.	Workpeople employed in the silk manu- facturing industry.	pieceworkers, 15 per cent. above time rates. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week to men 22 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week to women 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week to youths under 22 years and to girls under 18 years. Minimum time rates ofter change: -Men 22 years and over, pickers, 63s.; braidworkers, 64s. 6d.; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 71s.; millmen, 65s.; weavers, 69s.;				TRANSPORT TRADES.	Rates after change for timeworkers : men : skilled dy 82s. or 87s.; dyers (one colour), 77s.; wet or dry clean finishers, olazers, and other skilled workers, 7 labourers, 67s.; women : 18 years, 31s. : 21 years, 3 boys, 18 years, 39s.
	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 5 Mar.	men but excluding tacklers, hand loom- weavers and those employed in the thrown silk section).	women 18 years and over, 39s. Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week to adult males, of 1s. 6d. per week to adult females and of 1s. per week to juniors under 18 years of age. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week.	Carting Industry	London District (within 15 miles from Charing Cross)†	after 10 March.	Carters principally engaged in "tip cart" or clearance work, etc., in connection with building operations, road making and constructional work in general, and on contract work for Local Authorities.† AGRICULTURE.	of 2s, per week to other youths. (See Decis No. 627 on p. 214).
long	Leicester, Lough-	Pay day in week ending 19 Mar. Pay day	Workpeople employed in the thrown silk section.	Decreases, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week to adult males, of 1s. 6d. per week to adult females and of 1s. per week to juniors. Bonus of 1s. 3d. in the shilling on earnings reduced,		Northumberland, Dur- ham, Glamorgan and Monmouthshire. Yorkshire, Lincolnshire			Increases, under Corn Production Act, of from 1s 2s. 6d. per week in the minimum weekly rai Minimum ratess after change : 20 years, 46s. 6d. years, 43s. 6d.; 18 years, 41s. Increases, under Corn Production Act, of from 1s
iery Industry.	borough, Nottingham, Mansfield Sutton-in-	in week ending 26 March.	the hosiery manufacturing industry.	under sliding scale, to 1s. 2d. in the shilling.		and Middlesex. Cumberland. West- morland, Lancashire		All classes of male workers from 18 to 20) years of age.‡	2s. 6d. per week in the minimum weekly ra Minimum ratess after change: 20 years, 45s. 6d years, 42s. 6d.; 18 years, 40s. Increases, under Corn Production Act, of from 1s 2s. 6d. per week in the minimum weekly ra
pet Ianufacture. estos	Great Britain	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in carpet manu- facture (except staff hands such as office staff, tuners, etc.) Workpeople employed in the asbestos	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on basis rates leaving wages 130 per cent. and 140 per cent. above basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively. "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from		Kent, and Surrey. Cheshire	1 March	Stockmen, teamsmen, and shepherds from 18 to 20 years of age, and other male workers from 17 to 20 years.	Minimum ratess after change for ordinary lab ers: 20 years, 44s. 6d.; 19 years, 42s.; 18 years, 39s Increases, under Corn Production Act, of from 2 3s. per week to stockmen, teamsmen and shepha and of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week to other worl
anufacture.			industry.	1s. 04d. to 1s. per hour for males 21 years and over, and from 81d. to 8d. per hour for females 18 years and over, and by proportionate amounts for other workers under these age limits. Rates ofter change: males 21 years of age and over, 1s. 7d. per hour (including 1s. per hour "cost of living wage"); females 18 years of age and over, 1s. 1d.	Agriculture	All other Counties in England and Wales.	1 March	'All classes of male workers from 17 or 18 to 20 years of age.¶	Minimum rates after change for ordinabourers: 20 years, 49s.; 19 years, 46s. 6d.; 18 y 44s. 6d.; 17 years, 35s. 6d. Increases, under Corn Production Act, of from hto 3s, per week. Minimum ratess after change ordinary labourers; 20 years, 43s.; 19 years, 40s. 18 years, 38s. 6d.; 17 years, 30s. 6d.
	Bradford	Pay pre- ceding 1st pay day in April. Pay day	Workpeople employed in the grey room, and stock, pattern, making-up and packing departments.	per hour (including 8d. per hour "cost of living wage."). "Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, from 155 per cent, to 145 per cent, on current basic rates." Total minimum rate after change for men 24 years and over, 83s. 1d. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1s. 6d. per week to adults		England and Wale (except Yorkshire and Somerset).		Female workers	Increases, under Corn Production Act, of 1d. per in the minimum rate for workers 18 years of and over, and of ½d. per hour in the minimum for workers under 18. Minimum rates** change: under 14. 3d.; 14 years, 4d., and increase
ile eaching, eing, { iishing, etc	Macclesfield Leek	Pay day in week ending 26 March. 11 March.	dyeing and finishing industry.	and of 1s. per week to juniors under 18 years. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2s. per week to those 22 years of age and over, and of 1s. per week to those under 22 years. Minimum time rates after change:-dyers and glossers: 22 years, 67s.; 22 years and over, 60s.; adult mixers, 60s. to 77s.; dyeing machinemen, 69s. 6d.		Fife and Kinross	. 22 Feb.††	Agricultural workers : Men 18 years and over	<ul> <li>each year thereafter to 5¼d. at 16 years and to 8 18 years and over.</li> <li>Minimum rates‡‡ fixed, under Corn Production at 42s, per week (or 10¼d. per hour) for 21 years of age, and at 39s, per week (or 10¼ hour) for those between 18 and 21 years; plo men, cattlemen and shepherds to receive 6s week (or 1¼d. per hour) above these rates.</li> </ul>
etc.	Belfast and North of freland.	Dec., 1920.	Lappers, warehousemen, etc., employed by linen merchants, etc., in the making- up trade.	to 71s. 6d. Minimum hourly rates adopted of 1s. 71d. for measurers and samplemakers, and 1s. 7d. for lappers, and scale of minimum rates adopted for warehousemen, starting at 41d. at under 16 years, 51d. at 15 and under 16, and increasing with each	-		Pagarise Stream		week (or 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour) above these rates, workers during first three years of employment farm work, forestry, nursery work or mat gardening to receive 4s, per week (or 1d. per h Jess than these rates.

\* The above percentage is paid on the full basic rates up to 34s. 6d.; on higher rates it is subject to a maximum of 50s. per week for basic rates up to 43s. 1½d.; and on rates above 43s. 1½d. is paid on 80 per cent. of the basic rates. † In the Saddleworth district, where the previous percentages varied from those in other districts, the percentages were reduced to 122.93 for weavers to 111.01 for other female pieceworkers, and for timeworkers under 21 years of age to amounts varying from 99.72 to 130.42; in this district the "cost of living wage" is subject to maxima of 47.85s. for adult male time and pieceworkers. 29.96s, for female timeworkers and 37.74s. for female pieceworkers 1. The change took effect from the day after the first making up day after 9th March

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### CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

Transport Contractor's Association."
In the case of shepherds in Northumberland and Durham, the increases amounted to 2s, or 2s, 6d, per week, and applied only to workers 19 and 20 years of age, raising their rates to 56s, and 58s, 6d, respectively.
S The rates specified are payable in respect of a week of 50 hours in summer and 48 in winter.
I The rates specified are payable in respect of a week of 54 hours in summer and winter.
I In the following counties the increases in the case of certain classes of workers tending animals did not apply to workers under 18 years of age except for workers boarded and lodged by their employer in the two counties mentioned last:—Bedfordshire, Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merioneth and Montgomeryshire.
\*\* The minimum rates specified are payable in respect of a day (varying in different counties) of 8 or 8½ hours.
t The change was arranged in March, with retrospective payment from the date shown.
t These rates are subject to an addition of 2s. 6d, per week for each dog which the worker is required to keep and feed,

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April, 1921.

Trade	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)	Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change, (Decreases in italics),
	Fife and Kinross (contd.)	22 Feb.*	AGRICULTURE—(continued). Agricultural workers (continued):— Boys under 18 years of age Women and girls	Minimum weekly ratest fixed, under Corn Produc- tion Act, at 17s. at 14 to 15 years, 22s. at 15 to 16, 26s. at 16 to 17, and 30s. at 17 to 18 years. Minimum weekly ratest fixed, under Corn Produc- tion Act, at 16s. at 14 to 15 years, 20s. at 15 to 16, and at 24s. (or 4s. per day of 8 hours) for those 16 years of age and over.	Baking and Confection- ery Trades.	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley. Girvan	an de	FCOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners Brewery workers :	Decrease of 10s, per week to adult males and of 5s. per we to females and to boys under 18 years. Minimum ra after change : singlehands, 86s. ; tablehands, 80s. Increase of 5s. per week to adults and correspondi increases to apprentices. Minimum rate aft change for adults: 91s. (See Decision No. 631 p. 214.)
griculture (continued). 〈	Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk,	1 Jan.*	deners : Males 18 years of age and over Females 17 years of age and over Boys Girls	<ul> <li>Minimum weekly rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 47s. for able-bodied skilled nurserymen and market gardeners, and of 42s. 3d. for foresters and other male workers.</li> <li>Minimum weekly rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 28s. for skilled workers in nurseries or market gardens, and of 25s. for others.</li> <li>Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 10s. during first year, 16s. during second, 22s. during third, and 28s. during fourth year and until the age of 18 is reached.</li> <li>Scale of minimum weekly rates fixed, under Corn Production Act, of 10s. during first year, 14s. during second, and 18s. during third year and until the age of 17 is reached.</li> </ul>	Brewing	London (districts within a radius of 8 miles from Mansion House).	16 Oct., 1920.	Women 18 years of age and over, and all girls packing, examining and working bottle-washing machine. Juveniles	<ul> <li>Increase of 6s. per week. Minimum rates aft change : horse draymen, 63s.; horse draymen mates, 78s.; carmen delivering crates, 78s.; horse keepers, 76s.; mechanical drivers, 86s.; mechanic stokers (steam wagons), 81s.; stationary engi drivers (whole time), 81s.; stokers, 80s.; mechanic lorry trouncers, 78s. or 80s.; inside workers, 76s.</li> <li>Increase of 3s. per week. Minimum rate aft change : 41s.</li> <li>New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting increases of from 2s. to 5s. per week for males, a from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week for females. Minimum rates after change : Males:27s. at 16 and under years, increasing with each year of age to 65s. at and under 12 years; Females:19s. 6d. at 14 a: under 15 years, increasing with each year of age 35s. at 17 and under 18 years.</li> <li>Increases of 7s. per week to men 18 years of age a over (63s. to 70s.); of 3s. 6d. per week to boys under years, and minimum rate of 35s. per week adopt for women 18 years and over.</li> </ul>
	County of Forfar and part‡ of County of Perth.	1 Mar. h	and over (except market gardeners, foresters, nurserymen, agricultural students, and discharged soldiers and collors under training in forestru).	The second s	Other Food Trades. Basket Making Undertaking	Bristol Yorkshire Cardiff	1920.	Workpeople employed in compound cake and grist mills. ELLANEOUS TRADES AND OCCUPAT Basket, skip and hamper makers Workpeople employed by undertakers	
Vall Paper Manufacture.	Darwer, Derby, Don- caster Golborne, Holmes Chapel, Hull, Leeds, Little Lever, London, Manchester, and Oldham. Great Britain (except London).		week are being worked.	<ul> <li>S.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 24d, per hour to males over 21 years, of 2d, per hour to males 18 to 21 years and of 14d, per hour to females, leaving total bonuses of 94d, per hour for males over 21 years, 84d, per hour for males 18 to 21, and of 6d, per hour for females.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1d, per hour to males, and of \$d, per hour to females, leaving total bonuses of 103d, per hour for males over 21 years, 94d, per hour for males 18 to 21, and of 6\$d, per hour for females.</li> </ul>		London District	lst pay day after 18 March.	undertakings engaged in the generation.	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent. on base ray The following are examples of the hourly ratest af change :
ewspaper Production,	London		editors with four years' experience (including Parliamentary staff, but excluding those employed on financial or sporting papers), and creative artists with seven years' experience. Fully qualified reporters or sub- editors with four years' experience on sporting and financial papers.	<ul> <li>100,000, 103s.; over 100,000 and under 250,000, 108s. 6d.; over 250,000, 115s.</li> <li>Minimum rate of £9 9s. per week adopted.</li> <li>Minimum rate of £8 8s. per week adopted.</li> <li>Increase of £1 1s. per week in minimum rate during fourth year and after four years as such; the minimum rates for those with less experience remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change: fourth year, £5 5s.; after fourth year, £6 6s.</li> </ul>	Flectricity Supply Un- dertakings.	East Coast District	lst pay after { 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in electricity undertakings engaged in the genera- tion, transmission and distribution of electrical energy and on the main- tenance of plants and cables, etc. :- Group At	switchboard assistants (under 5,000 k.w.). 21'00 labourers (indoor) and cleaners, 20'50d. Minimum weekly rates adopted, payable on the ba of a 47-hour week for day workers and a 48-ho week for shift workers, into which are merged war advances. The following are examples of new inclusive weekly rates:
Printing Ink, etc., Making	England and Wales**			<ul> <li>Increase of 5s. per week in minimum rates to workers employed in London, and of 4s. 6d. per week to those employed in the Provinces. Minimum rates after change: London :- Grade I (head oil boilers, head roller makers, etc.), 92s. 6d.; Grade II (skilled ink grinders, etc.), 52s. 6d.; Grade III (assistant ink grinders, assistant oil boilers, etc.), 75s.; Grade IV (packers, vanmen, labourers, etc.), 72s. 6d.; Provinces:10 per cent. less than rates for London (See Decision No. 625 on p. 214.)</li> <li>Decrease of 10 per cent. on stoppering and 20 per cent, on</li> </ul>				Group C‡	trimmers, meter fixers and meter readers, 75 assistant switchboard attendants, 73s.; jointe mates and boiler cleaners, 71s.; fitters' mat 70s.; and labourers, 68s. Fitter drivers, 84s.; plumber jointers, 8 switchboard attendants, jointers, and leadi stokers, 80s.; meter inspectors and testers a meter repairers, 79s.; engine drivers, 74 ordinary stokers, arc lamp trimmers, met
ass Bottle Manufacture. ottery Manu- facture.	Yorkshire, and certain firms in London and Manchester. Glasgow, Musselburgh, Portobello and Ruther- glen.	7 Feb. Beginning of 1st pay day after 24 March.	Flint glass bottle makers employed on cut-down work in covered pots. Workpeople employed in stoneware manufacture.	cutting. Guaranteed minimum of 4 moves per day decreased to a guaranteed minimum of 34 moves per day for a full chair working a full journey of 74 hours. Decrease in war bonus of 2d. per hour for men 18 years of age and over, and of 1d. per hour for boys under 18 years and for women (leaving a total war bonus \$		Colchester	l Jan. l Feb. l March }	Electricity Department employees	<ul> <li>Inters and meter readers, 72s.; overhead in men, 70s.; assistant switchboard attendar jointers' mates and boiler cleaners, 68s.; fitte mates, 67s.; and labourers, 65s.</li> <li>Consolidated hourly rates established of 2s. for me repairers, ls. 10<sup>1</sup>d. for fitter turners, ls. 9<sup>1</sup>d. or 1s.? for drivers, ls. 8<sup>3</sup>d. for stokers, ls. 8d. for repair and fixers, ls. 7<sup>1</sup>d. for fitters' mates, jointers' ma and coal trimmers, ls. 7<sup>1</sup>d. for coal weighers, ls. 6 for labourers, and a weekly rate of 100s. 9d. mains foremen.</li> <li>Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s. 7<sup>1</sup>d. per week.</li> <li>Further decrease, under sliding scale, of 3s. 7<sup>1</sup>d. per w Rates after change : enginemen, 95s. 8d.; fremen, 89s.</li> </ul>
t Viz., Centr	al District, Perth District,	Blairgowri	e District, Western District (Parishes of A	November, and of 44 <sup>1</sup> hours from 1st December to 14th rdoch, Dunblane and Lecropt, Kilmadock, Kincardine, I are subject to an addition of 2s 6d. per week for each en the Newspaper Society and the National Union of	Local Authority Services.	Bolton	31 Jan.	Corporation tramway employees	Rates after change : enginemen, 95s. 8d.; firemen, 89s. per week. Increase of <sup>3</sup> d. per hour on basis rates to traffic s Rates after change; motormen or drivers, 18 (minimum) to 19 50d. per hour (maximum); c ductors, 17 50d. (min.) to 18 875d. per hour (ma

dog which the worker is required by the conditions of his employment to keep and feed. The increases took effect as regards England and Wales under an Agreement made between the Newspaper Society and the National Union of Journalists, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society agreeing, on behalf of its members, to follow it in daily newspaper offices in Scotland. The increases took effect under a Decision of the Industrial Court to which the Society of British Printing Ink Makers and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (Ink and Roller Section) were parties. it The change was arranged in March with retrospective payment from the date shown, except in the case of night workers, to whom the increase was payable in the week ending 12th March. it Various other increases in wages have been given during the war period in the form of percentage bonuses and increases in base rates, in addition to the war bonuses mentioned.

### CHANGES IN HOURS AND WAGES.

The change was arranged in March, with retrospective payment from the date showp.
 † Shiftworkers receive ld. per hour in addition to the above rates.
 ‡ The rates quoted took effect as a result of a Decision of the Industrial Court No. 632 (see p. 214) relating to the Electricity Supply Industry—East Coast Area. Full details as to the names of the Undertakings which have adopted these minimum rates are not yet available, but the rates are reported to have been recognised by the following Undertakings:—Group A : Cambridge, Ipswich, Norwich and Yarmouth. Group B : Newmarket. Group C : Cromer,

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
		PU	BLIC UTILITY SERVICES—(continued	).
	Leeds	March*	Paviors and street masons employed by the Corporation Highways and Perma- nent Way Departments and by contrac- tors to the Corporation.	Increase of 2d. per hour (2s. to 2s. 2d.).
	Morley	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in Feb. Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in	Corporation employees :-Baths, Ceme- tery, Highways and Hospital Depart- ments, lamp-lighters, and Library, Parks, Scavenging, Sewage, Town Hall, Water Cragg and Waterworks Depart- ments, etc.	<ul> <li>Cost of living wage" reduced under sliding scale, from 175 per cent. to 166 per cent. on basis rates.</li> <li>Cost of living wage" reduced, under sliding scale, rom 165 per cent. to 155 per cent. Rates after change (includ- ing bonus): sweepers, 60s. Pd.; scavenging labourers, 76s. 3d.; grave-diggers and sewage works firemen, 79s. 4d.; parks gardeners, 73s. 4d. and 64s. 6d.; cleaners (Town Hall), 43s. 11d.; lamplighters, 73s. 4d.; labour- ers (highways, sewage and waterworks departments),</li> </ul>
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	March. / 4 Feb.	Council employees (Baths, Cemetery, Health, Highways, Sewage Works, etc., Departments).	79s. 4d. per week. Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: enginemen, 77s.; carters, 66s.; labourers, 65s. (Baths and Highways Departments) and 64s. per week (Cemetery, Health and Sewage Works De-
The property	Nottingham	3 Jan.	Carters and loaders, stablemen, slaugh- ter-house men, and night-soilmen em-	partments). Increases to a rate of 68s. per week for carters and loaders, stablemen and slaughter-housemen and an
	Spalding	1 March	ployed by Corporation. Council employees	additional 5s, per week for night-soilmen. Increases of 2s, per week to able-bodied men and of proportionate amounts to non-able-bodied men, Rates after change: foremen, 6ls.; road and general labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 48s.; carters, 5ls. to 54s.
	Cambridge	4 March	Corporation employees:—Bricklayers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, painters, paviors and roller drivers (skilled workers) and general labourers (unskilled workers),	Decrease of 1d. per hour for tradesmen and other skilled workers and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for general labourers, Rates after change: tradesmen and other skilled men, 1s, 10d.; general labourers (unskilled), 1s, 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour.
Local Authority	Newport Pagnell (U.D.C.)	3 March	Council employees	Decrease, under sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{24}$ th of minimum basic rates (1d. per hour). Rates after change : labourers and refuse collectors, 1s. 14d.; horse-drivers, 1s. 24d. per hour.
Services (continued).	Slough (U.D.C.)	24 March	Council employees	Decrease, under sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{24}$ th of minimum basic rates (2s. 4d. per week). Rates after change : labourers,
	Basingstoke	25 March	Corporation employees (regular work- men and casual "unemployed" gangs).	61s.; refuse collectors, 57s. 2d.; horse-drivers, 61s.1d. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4th of minimum basic rates, resulting in decreases in weekly earnings of 2s. 6d. per week for horse-drivers, and of 2s. 3d. per week for labourers, refuse collectors and road scavengers, etc. Rates after change : labourers, refuse collectors and road scavengers, 57s. 4d.; horse-drivers, 62s. 6d. per week, including pay for week-end stable duties.
	Farnborough (Hants.) U.D.C.	17 March	Council employees	Decrease, under sliding scale, of zith of minimum basic rates, resulting in decreases in weekly earnings of 3s. per week for horse drivers, and of 2s. 3d. per week for labour- ers, refuse collectors, and road scavengers, etc. Rates ofter change: labourers, refuse collectors, and road
	London (County Council)	1 March	Messengers, attendants, chainmen, etc., warehousemen, certain employees at Educational Institutes, and gas-meter testing assistants, labourers, drivers, etc., in Public Control Department.	scavengers, 57s. 4d.; horse drivers, 58s. 2d. per week. Increase, under sliding scale, of $\frac{2}{26}$ ths of the original bonus (of 130 per cent. on the first 35s. per week, of 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s. per annum, and of 45 per cent. on the excess), resulting in advances of from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 3d. per week. Minimum rates after change, including bonus: messengers, atten- dants, chainmen, etc., and labourers, drivers, etc., 71s. 7d.; gas-meter testing assistants, 79s. 6d.; warehousemen, 92s. 9d. per week.
	Bethnal Green (Board of Guardians).	1 March	Women scrubbers, etc	Decrease of 8s, 3d. per week. (50s. 3d. to 42s.)
	Holborn	1 March	Borough Council employees (adult male manual workers).	Increase, under sliding scale, of $\frac{2}{25}$ ths of the original bonus of 130 per cent. on the first 35s. per week, etc., resulting in an advance of 3s. per week in the minimum rate. Rates after change (including bonus): baths and lavatories attendants, road sweepers, scavengers and general labourers, 79s.6d.; gullymen, 83s. 6d.; depôt men, 89s. 11d.; sewer cleansers, 92s. 9d. per week.
	Merthyr Tydfil	14 Feb.	Labourers employed at the Taf Fechen Reservoir.	Decrease of 2d. per hour. (2s. 1d. to 1s. 11d.)†
Waterworks Undertakings,	Lancashire and Cheshire.‡	1 June, 1920.		<ul> <li>Schedule of minimum hourly rates of wages, for a 47 hour week, adopted as follows:—</li> <li>Pipelaying and general labourers, ls. 7d.; engine cleaners and linesmen or walksmen, ls. 7d.; reservoir keepers, ls. 8d.; stokers, meter readers and waste inspectors, ls. 8d.; pipe jointers, testers of fittings and meters, meter fixers, watermen or turncocks and assistant storekeepers, ls. 9d.; enginemen, ls. 9d.; mains ganger or leading hand, ls. 10d. per hour; fitting inspectors to be 'paid the plumbers' rate obtaining in the district. Pipelaying and general labourers employed at the store is and general labourers.</li> </ul>
				undertakings in rural or small urban areas to receive an increase of 21d. per hour (with a minimum of 1s. 5d, and a maximum rate of 1s. 7d. per hour), and other classes to be in- creased correspondingly.

#### CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1921.

Trade.	Trade. Locality. Date from which change took effect.		Class of Workpeople,	Particulars of change.
Local Authority Services.	Merthyr Tydfil	11 March	Labourers employed at the Taf Fechen Reservoir.	Increase of three hours per week (44 to 47).

\* The increase was granted, from 18 March for Corporation employees and from the end of March for contractors' employees, in settlement of a dispute which began on lith August, 1920. The rate of 2s. 2d. per hour is to remain in operation for a period of three months from 1 April, 1920, during which time negotiations are to take place to fix a sliding scale or other agreed method of regulating wages.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ The minimum rates described are in accordance with recommendations made by the Lancashire and Cheshire Counties District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. Full details as to the particular undertakings that have adopted the recommendations of the Joint Industrial Council are not yet available, but it has been reported that the above minimum rates took effect, from the date shown, in the following ocalities: --Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Districts, Bacup, Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Bollington, St. Helens, Southport, Birkdale and West Lancashire District, Stockport, Upholland, Warrington, West Cheshire District, and Wirral.
§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

April, 1921.

### 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 March, 1921, was 27. Two deaths due to lead poisoning were reported during the month, one resulting from smelting of metals and one at paint and colour works. There were also two deaths due to anthrax, one in the wool industry and one from handling of horsehair. Four cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) amongst house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during March, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. The cases of poisoning and anthrax are

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING. | (b) CASES

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#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.1

THE number of workpeople other than seamen reported as killed in the course of their employment during March, 1921, was 187, as compared with 194 in the previous month and 302 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various

RAILWAY SERVICE, Brakesmen and Goods GuardsFAC TOBLE (continue Mon-Textil GasSiremenEngine DriversSiremenGuards (Passenger)CortersPermanent WaymenClay, StoChunters1FoodPorters1FoodPorters1FoodMiscellaneous6Other r0Contractors' ServantsContractors' ServantsContractors' ServantsMINESUndergroundMINESUndergroundTOTAL, MINESQUABRIES over 20 feet deep3WarehouBuildingACTOBIES AND WOBKSHOPSxtileCottonCottonDonversion of MetalsMarine, Locomotive, andMotor EngineeringMotor EngineeringShip and Boat Building11	ades is as follows :	lava	accidents
Brakesmen and Goods(continueGuards2Engine Drivers3GasGasFiremen4Guards (Passenger)4Guards (Passenger)4Germanent Waymen7Chemica1Gorters1Food1Food1Food1Food1Miscellaneous6Other S6Ontractors' ServantsCOTAL, BAILWAY SEEVICE30MINESUndergroundTOTAL, MINESQUABRIES over 20 feet deep3WarehouSurfaceCottonMiscellaneousACCIDENTEFACTORBuildingCottonMool and WorstedConversion of MetalsMarine, Locomotive, andMotor EngineeringMotor EngineeringShip and Boat Building11			FAC TORIE
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• Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. ‡ Based on Home Office and Ministry of Transport Returns.

#### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

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AND WORKSHOPS-(ted): le-(continued): ... ... ... ... ... rinting, &c. Non-Textile In-10 ... ... FACTORIES AND SHOPS .. 60 ... REPORTED UNDER Y ACT, SS. 104-5-Wharves and .... 3 ... 1868 ... 2 gs to which Act 13 8... UNDER FACTORY 88. 104-5 18 ... reported under f Accidents Act, 2 ... ... (excluding Sea-... 187 ...

#### 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 March, 1921, in the 31 selected areas named below, corresponded to a rate of 191 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 5 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 59 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with February, the total number relieved increased by 9,914 (or 30.0 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief decreased by 532 (or 0.5 per cent.) while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 10,446 (or 4.9 per cent.). Three districts showed no change, six showed slight decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the East Metropolitan district (58 per 10,000), and in the Stockton and Tees district (38 per 10,000).

Tees district (38 per 10,000). Compared with March, 1920, the total number relieved increased by 106,173 (or 45.2 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients increased by 8,048 (or 7.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 98,125 (or 77.7 per cent.). The North Staffordshire district showed a slight decrease, and every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the East Metro-politan district (294 per 10,000), the West Ham district (176 per 10,000), the Glasgow district (141 per 10,000), and in the South Metropolitan district (109 per 10,000). Five districts showed increases ranging from 80 to 98 per 10,000, twelve from 22 to 42 per 10,000, and in nine districts the twelve from 22 to 42 per 10,000, and in nine districts the increases were under 20 per 10,000 of population. Irish statistics for March are not available.

	Numbe of poor	er of per -law re in Mare	Increase (+) or Decrease () in rate per			
Selected Urban Areas.*	Indoor.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	10,000 Popula comp wit	) of tion as ared
				mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago,
ENGLAND & WALES,† Metropolis.					C. C. A.	
West District North District Central District East District South District	8,664 10,292 2,782 9,517 18,499	4,605 12,690 2,066 23,713 31,562	13,269 22,982 4,848 33,230 50,061	165 232 382 512 259	-5 -1 +58 +2	+ 41 + 80 + 93 +294 +109
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,754	74,636	124,390	276	+ 8	+116
West Ham	4,083	<b>22,6</b> 50	26,733	324	- 2	+176
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,160	5,507	7,667	149		+ 24
Stockton and Tees District Bolton, Oldham, etc Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	1,000 3,540 1,630 7,969 9,472 1,802	4,437 2,867 4,895 8,081 12,809 2,064	5,437 6,407 6,525 16,050 22,281 3,866	203 76 142 149 186 102	+38 + 1 + 5 + 7 + 4 + 5	+ 80 + 7 + 13 + 41 + 36 + 24
Halifax and Hudders- field Barnsley District Sheffield District North Staffordshire North Staffordshire	1,162 2,244 819 2,604 1,696 1,739 1,947	2,237 3,249 4,110 4,108 7,785 3,518 4,024	3,399 5,493 4,929 6,712 9,481 5,257 5,971	87 112 145 129 281 124 121	$ \begin{array}{r} +1\\ +2\\ -1\\ +10\\ +10\\ +2\\ -1 \end{array} $	+ 16 + 22 + 3 + 29 + 98 - 2 + 12
Leicester District Wolverhampton Dis- trict	1,136 3,031 6,113 2,564 2,158	1,767 5,768 5,825 2,751 9,504	2,903 8,799 11,938 5,315 11,662	120 122 138 132 242	 + 5 + 8 + 1 +18	+ 13 + 19 + 36 + 11 + 93
TOTAL "Other Districts"	54,786	<b>95,</b> 206	150,092	144	+ 6	+ 30
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist. Edinburgh & Leith Dist. Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	4,040 721 1,560 707 439 338	18,737 2,186 4,715 2,293 2,039 1,926	22,777 2,907 6,275 3,000 2,478 2,264	235 146 154 148 148 144 210	+ 4 + 8 + 3 + 2 - 3 + 13	+141 + 23 + 29 + 35 + 11 + 42
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	7,805	<b>31,</b> 896	39,701	193	+ 4	+ 34
Total for above 31 Dis- triets in March, 1921	116,428	224,488	<b>3</b> 40,916	191	+ 5	+ 59

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

† Exclusive of Casuals; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board; of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

April, 1921.

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

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

	Price acco last Ap		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.		
COAL. (Average of all classes of Coal		s, d,-	s. d.	s. d.		
at pit's mouth.) Northumberland	Dec., 1920- Feb., 1921	29 71	-6113	- 12 31		
PIG IRON. Cleveland (No. 3) Cumberland MANUFACTURED IRON.	JanMar. JanFeb.	$   \begin{array}{cccc}     198 & 11 \\     265 & 8   \end{array} $	-26  4 -27  4	+ 19 101 + 49 7		
North of England	JanFeb.	539 8	-51 1	+ 68 41		
(Bars and angles.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	JanFeb.	556 6	-43 11/2	+ 75 4		

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

Iron.-The decrease in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron resulted in a decrease in the rates of wages of blast furnacemen of 264 per cent. on the standard rates of 1919. The Cumberland ascertainment for the two months ended February resulted in a decrease in wages of 2s. 3d. per shift in the bargain price for iron ore miners and of 1s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift for men and  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift for boys at limestone quarries in Cumberland. Particulars of these increases are shown on page 204.

Manufactured Iron.—In consequence of the fall in the selling price of manufactured iron in the North of England the rates of wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced in that district by 25 per cent. on standard rates. In the West of Scotland the fall in the ascertained price resulted in a reduction on standard rates of 22½ per cent. in the wages of puddlers and millmen. The reduction in both districts took effect from 28th March, 1921.

#### LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

#### (1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOY. MENT: SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT: DRUNKEN-NESS: FATAL ACCIDENT WHILST RETURNING TO SHIP.

By the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, compensation is payable to a workman injured by accident only where the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment. No compensation is payable, however, where the injury is attributable to the workman's serious and wilful misconduct, unless the injury resu disablement. results in death or serious and permanent

A seaman, employed on a British ship which was in dock in a foreign port, went ashore for recreation and got very drunk. To return to the ship it was necessary for him to climb a ladder 40 feet high and 18 inches wide. Two fellow members of the crew at midnight tried to help him reliow members of the crew at midnight tried to help him up this ladder, but when he was nearly on board he let go his grip, fell into the water and was drowned. His widow and dependant claimed compensation under the Act, but the claim was resisted on the ground that the accident was not one arising out of the deceased's employment. The Sheriff-Substitute adopted the contention of the ship owners, and refused to award compensation. The widow appealed appealed.

The Court of Session allowed the appeal. The Court held that the excessive consumption of intoxicating liquor did undoubtedly conduce to the accident. This drunkenness was serious and wilful misconduct, but as the accident proved fatal the conduct of the deceased was irrelevant. The accident consisted in a fall from a high ladder which the deceased was obliged to mount to do his duty in returning to his ship. This was an accident to which, by his employment, he was peculiarly exposed whether he was drunk or sober. It therefore arose out of, as well as in the course of, the employment, and the widow was entitled to compensation.—Scrimgeour v. Thomson and Co.—Court of Session—19th March, 1921.

#### (2) Trade Union Acts.

ENFORCING TRADE UNION CONTRACTS: AGREEMENTS BETWEEN MEMBERS AS TO CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT: ACTION OF MEMBER DETRIMENTAL TO INTERESTS OF UNION: PARTICIPATION IN CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME: EXPULSION OF MEMBER: JURISDICTION OF COURT TO RESTRAIN EXPULSION.

By the Common Law of England a trade union is an illegal society, being founded on agreements in restraint of trade. Parliament has never yet completely altered this law, but by the Trade Union Act, 1871, it is provided this law, but by the Trade Union Act, 1011, it is provided that the purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such union liable to criminal proceedings. The Act further provides liable to criminal proceedings. The Act further provides that nothing therein shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any of certain agreements, including any agreement between members of a trade union as such, concerning the con-ditions on which any member for the time being of such union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ, or be employed. Nothing, however, is to be deemed to constitute any such agreement unlawful. By the rules of membership of a trade union it was provided, under the title "Misconduct of Members," that it should be com-petent for any managing committee distinct coursel petent for any managing committee, district council.

branch committee, or branch at a special or quarterly meeting to fine or expel any member upon satisfactory proof that such member had refused to comply with their decision or by his conduct had brought the society into discredit, wilfully violated the recognised trade union rules of the district or worked on discredit, wilfully violated the recognised trade union rules of the district, or worked on a co-partnership system when such system provided for the operatives holding only a minority of shares in the business. In another union the executive council was given power by the rules to expel any member on proof that he was working or acting detri-mentally to the interests of the society; and any member proved to be working against the interests of the society by working on the premium bonus system or taking piece-work might be expelled by the executive council, district committee, or lodge. committee, or lodge.

committee, or lodge. In 1909 a profit sharing scheme was started for the employees of a large soap manufacturing company, Lever Brothers, Limited. This scheme gave to any employee who chose to enter it a share in the profits of the company. No workman was obliged to join, nor did the wages of any workman depend on his joining. Every workman was paid at least trade union rates of wages, and his profits if he joined the scheme in no way depended on the quantity or quality of his individual work. His share of the profits did, however, depend on the length of time during which he had been in the employment of the com-pany. Certain members of the two trade unions referred to were expelled from their respective unions on the ground were expelled from their respective unions on the ground that participation in the scheme was inconsistent with

membership of the unions and detrimental to their interests. These expelled members then brought actions in the High Court against the two unions and certain officials thereof, claiming injunctions restraining the unions from expelling them by reason of their participation in the co-partnership scheme. It was alleged for the plaintiffs that there were members of 30 trade unions in the emthat there were members of 30 trade unions in the em-ployment of the company, and that the two defendant unions alone objected to the co-partnership scheme; that although the scheme was started in 1909 no trade union raised any objection to participation therein until 1918; that participation in the scheme was not working on a co-partnership system within the meaning of the rule of the first mentioned union; that the real objection of the defendant unions to the scheme was that it gave the em-ployees advantages which they could not get elsewhere and gave them such privileges that they became less loyal to their unions and less likely to obey orders as to striking, &c.; and that the scheme was in no possible sense a system their unions and less likely to obey orders as to striking, &c.; and that the scheme was in no possible sense a system of payment by results. The defendant unions relied upon the facts that they were illegal societies at Common Law, and that the Act of 1871 prevented the Court from having any jurisdiction to decide the questions raised or to grant the injunctions asked for; further, that where a union decides that any matter is detrimental to their interests the Court cannot review such decision

decides that any matter is detrimental to their interests the Court cannot review such decision. In his judgment the judge held that although injunctions had been rightly granted by the Court to restrain any misapplications of a trade union's funds, this action was of an entirely different character and the Court had no general jurisdiction to restrain a union from expelling nembers on from acting unon an improper resolution general jurisdiction to restrain a union from expelling members or from acting upon an improper resolution. Here the whole object of each action was to enforce the alleged rights of the plaintiffs under the rules of their union, and to obtain from the Court an interpretation of those rules. That was an attempt to induce the Court directly to enforce agreements between members of a trade union concerning the conditions of their employment. This the Court had no jurisdiction to do, and therefore the actions could not be entertained. Judgment was ac-cordingly given for the defendants in each action.— Braithwaite v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, and Joiners; Ashley v. General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners—Chancery Division—4th, 7th, 8th and 16th March, 1921.

April, 1921.

EXPULSION FROM TRADE UNION : POWER TO EXPEL VESTED IN COUNCIL: DELEGATES VOTE ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM BRANCHES: NO NOTICE TO MEMBER OF DEFINITE OFFENCE: INJUNCTION.\*

A trade union of workmen employed in coal mines was composed of many branches, each of which elected delegates who with the officials of the union formed the council. By the rules of the union the council could expel any member for conduct which was detrimental, or disadvantageous to the society, and it was provided that the council should be the sole judges as to whether any act was detrimental or

be the sole judges as to whether any act was detrimental or disadvantageous. A workman, who had been a member of this union for many years, had during the war differences with the executive of the union in reference to the balloting of miners for active service. He was of opinion that the executive were wrongly protecting a checkweighman who was drawn for service. Feeling ran high and the branch to which he belonged threatened to strike if this check-weighman was exempted. Later the workman in question became a member of a political party calling themselves the National Democratic and Labour Party, and as such hecame a candidate for Parliament in opposition to a became a candidate for Parliament in opposition to a candidate supported by the Miners' Federation. In the election of December, 1918, he was elected; and no doubt his success was extremely unwelcome to the council of his union. In February, 1919, there was a ballot of the miners of the country on the question whether or not there should be a strike. The Miners' Federation recommended the miners to vote for a strike. The National Democratic Party on the other hand were opposed to a strike, and issued a manifesto advising the miners to vote against a strike. This was signed by the newly-elected M.P., amongst others, and he signed describing himself as M.P., and also as a member of the union to which he in fact belonged. He appears also to have given offence to certain members of his union by votes which he gave in Parlia-ment. Just before taking his seat he ceased to be a work-ing miner, but he kept his name on the books of the union so that he could return to work if he so desired. In this state of things a resolution was proposed at a branch to state of things a resolution was proposed at a branch to which he did not belong that he ought to be expelled from which he did not belong that he ought to be expensed from the union. The mover of this resolution appears to have been the checkweighman whose proposed exemption from military service had raised such feeling earlier. This resolution was reported to the secretary to the union. Other branches took a similar course. A correspondence then ensued between the M.P. and officials of the union in which nothing more than perfectly vague charges of dis-loyalty to the miners were made against the former. He commented on the total absence of any definite charges. loyalty to the miners were made against the former. He commented on the total absence of any definite charges. A resolution was then passed by the council instructing the officials to write to the offending member asking him to attend a meeting of the council and show cause why he should not be expelled. A letter was written to him by the president of the union which, however, contained no charge of any kind. He in reply wrote asking the nature of the charge which was to be preferred against him. To this he got an answer that he was "mainly" charged with endeavouring to defeat a resolution, the object of which was material improvement in the conditions of which was material improvement in the conditions of mine workers. To this he replied that he would not attend the meeting and that he was strongly convinced that the whole question was prejudged. The council then met and a resolution was passed referring to the fact that the manifesto against the strike had been signed by him not merely as an M.P., but also as a miner, and referring the question of his expulsion for the consideration of each branch. The intention clearly was that the delegates were to receive instructions from their branches and to attend the next meeting prepared to vote as instructed, council met again and the delegates came and voted. directed by their branches, for the expulsion of the offender. The expelled member then brought an action in the High

Court against the union, its officers and trustees, asking for a declaration that a resolution of the council of the union for his expulsion was void and not in accordance with the rules of the union, and for an injunction to restrain

with the rules of the union, and for an injunction to restrain the union and its officers from acting upon the resolution. A considerable amount of evidence was given at the trial. In his evidence the president of the union said that the real reason the plaintiff had been expelled was because he had signed the manifesto as a miner; but that that point had not been officially before the branches when they instructed their delegates. The judge said that there was no evidence of had faith on the part of any of the defendants though it was

The judge said that there was no evidence of bad faith on the part of any of the defendants, though it was clear that certain members of the union were actuated by illwill and were determined to get the plantiff expelled. This animosity was caused (1) by the plaintiff's successful opposition to a candidate for Parliament chosen by the union; (2) by certain votes he had given in Parliament; and (3) by his opposition to the exemption of the check-weighman from military service. None of these matters,

<sup>6</sup> A reference to certain features of this case appeared on p. 126 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for March.

however, had affected the council, who had expelled the plaintiff entirely because of his signature of the manifesto in relation to the strike ballot. The supreme governing body of the union was the council, which consisted of the officers and delegates chosen by the branches. The delegates were elected for a term and were free to vote on all questions as they thought right, unfettered by any questions as they thought right, unfettered by any instructions from their branches. The resolution of expulsion was irregular and not in accordance with the rules. The delegates should have been the judges and voted as each thought right. In fact, however, the delegates were not the judges; they came to the meeting with their hands tied and merely registered the instructions of the branches. Therefore the branches were the judges, not the delegates. Further, the resolution was had because the plaintiff was never told the real charge against him and was given as Further, the resolution was had because the plaintiff was never told the real charge against him and was given no opportunity of considering or making any defence thereto. As to the question whether the manifesto, or the way in which the plaintiff had signed it, was detrimental to the which the plaintiff had signed it, was detrimental to the union or not, that was a matter for the decision of the council, not for the judge; but he did not see how it could fairly be considered detrimental. It advised the miners to vote against a strike. If it was an offence to advise a miner to vote against a strike, surely it was a worse offence to actually vote against the strike! In that case the invitation to the miners to ballot was, a mere sham. Nor could the description of the plaintiff in his signature be detrimental as it did not indicate aver official position could the description of the plantiff in his signature be detrimental, as it did not indicate any official position, but only that he was a member of the defendant union, which was a fact. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff for the relief he claimed and an injunction was granted forbidding the union from acting upon the resolution of expulsion.—Walton v. Yorkshire Miners' Association.—Chancery Division—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 9th March 1921 9th March. 1921.

OFFENCE.

**OFFENCE.** The Employment of Children Act, 1903, as amended by the Education Act, 1918, prohibits the employment of children in street trading, under pain of a fine. The ex-pressions "employ" and "employment" are defined in the Act, when used in reference to a child, to include em-ployment in any labour exercised by way of trade or for the purposes of gain, whether the gain be to the child or to any other person.

to any other person. A newsagent supplied a boy of 10 years of age with penny newspapers at 9d. a dozen. He took back any which the boy was unable to sell, allowing him what he paid for them. The boy therefore made a profit of 3d. on every dozen papers he sold and could not lose. The newsagent made a profit by way of discount on the net sales of the papers. He exercised no control or supervision over the boy, and until the boy appeared and applied for papers he did not know whether he would purchase any or not at any particular time. In these circumstances proceedings at any particular time. In these circumstances proceedings

EXPULSION FROM TRADE UNION: JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT TO GRATI INJUNCTION: TRADE DISPUTES ACT NO DAMAGES RECOVERABLE.

A County Court has jurisdiction over personal actions of contract or tort where the debt or damages claimed does not exceed  $\pounds 100$ . So far as a County Court has jurisdiction in any matter such Court is given power by the Judicature Act, 1873, to grant injunctions or make declarations in such cases as the High Court might grant, such relief. By the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, an action against a trade union, or its officials or members, in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the union, may not be entertained by any Court. The unios of a trade union grave the excited disciplinger

The rules of a trade union gave the society disciplinary powers over its members in cases of disputes between members. A member of the union was expelled for alleged non-payment of a debt due to another. He accordingly lost his employment. He thereupon brought an action against the union in the County Court claiming a declaration that

the union in the County Court claiming a declaration that the dismissal was illegal and an injunction restraining the society from acting on the resolution of expulsion. No damages were claimed. The County Court Judge held that he had no jurisdiction to try the action; but on appeal this decision was reversed by the High Court. The trade union appealed to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal held that a declaration or injunction could only be made by a County Court where the plaintiff had established a right to relief in the action. Here no damages were claimed. The County Court Judge had rightly refused to allow the claim to be amended by adding a claim for £88 by way of damages. There was nothing to show what the real measure of damages should be, but if damages were recoverable at all it would be difficult to bring them under £100. Because of the Trade Disputes damages were recoverable at all it would be difficult to bring them under £100. Because of the Trade Disputes Act, however, and decisions of the Courts, no damages at all could be recovered in the action. Therefore the County Court had no jurisdiction in such an action and the decision of the County Court Judge was right. Appeal allowed.—The King v. His Honour Judge Parsons and the United Society of Boilermakers—ex. p. Malone—Court of Appeal—17th March, 1921.

#### (3) Employment of Children.

CHILD SELLING NEWSPAPERS: EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN Act: Meaning of "Employ": Street Trading:

were taken against the newsagent for unlawfully employing a child in street trading. The magistrate held that the relation of master and servant did not exist between the defendant and the boy, and that the newspapers were sup-plied to the boy on ordinary trade terms; therefore, it was not a encourt of analytic a child within the meaning was not a case of employing a child within the meaning of the Act.

On appeal the High Court reversed this decision. They held that the word "employment" in the Act was not intended to be used in a limited or technical sense, nor should it be narrowly restricted to the relation-ship of master and servant. The boy was employed as an agent of the defendant to sell newspapers and such em-ployment was sufficient to bring the defendant within the Act. Therefore the case was sent back to the magistrate to convict.—Morgan v. Parr, King's Bench Division—23rd March, 1921.

#### (4) Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918-19.

In Briggs v. Great Northern Railway Company a com-plaint was lodged with the Leeds Local Munitions Tribunal that the railway company had not paid to certain workmen the prescribed rate of wages as defined by the Wages (Tem-porary Regulation) Acts, 1918-19, as continued by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. On the 30th September, 1920, the Tribunal made an order for payment of wages at the prescribed rate.

prescribed rate. On appeal, it was held by the Appeals Judge, Mr. Justice Roche, that his jurisdiction as well as that of the local munitions tribunal came to an end on 30th September, 1920, the date on which the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Acts, 1918-1919, as continued by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, expired and he therefore refused to entertain the appeal. (See LABOUE GAZETTE for January, page 42.) The Chairman of the Tribunal having refused to issue a distress warrant to enforce the order of the 30th September, 1920, a vale arisi for a mandamus was obtained directing

1920, a *rule nisi* for a mandamus was obtained, directing the chairman to show cause why he should not issue a distress warrant.

distress warrant. On the hearing of the application to make the rule absolute, the rule was discharged by the unanimous de-cision of the Divisional Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Horridge.— The King v. Ellis—Divisional Court—5th April, 1921.

#### **RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION** CASES.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT,

1919.

#### Mining and Quarrying.

Mining and Quarrying. COLLIERY UNDER MANAGERS.—The Cumberland Colliery Under Managers' Association v. The Cumberland Coal Owners' Association. Decision—The Court recommend the parties to take up jointly the question of the claim for the 20 per cent. advance under the terms of the letter of the Controller of Coal Mines, dated 23rd April, 1920, with a view to decide what advance, if any, is due in the light of the Court's decision that the advance of 25 per cent. on basis rates operative from 1st February, 1920, was not anticipatory. Issued 11th March. (629)

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ON RAILWAY OUTSIDE LONDON.-ELECTRICAL WORKERS ON RAILWAY OUTSIDE LONDON.--National Union of Railwaymen v. General Managers' Com-mittee, Controlled Railway Companies of Great Britain. Decision--In virtue of decision No. 416 of the Industrial Court the men concerned, *i.e.*, men wholly engaged in generating stations and sub-stations and on high tension cables between them, are entitled to be paid London rates, including the advance of 6s. per week granted by the decision of the Industrial Court No. 304, less 5 per cent. of the total amount in Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, and less 10 per cent. in all other districts outside London. The intention of the Courts' decision No. 416 in granting "seven consecutive days' holiday with pay "--is that each seven consecutive days' holiday with pay "-is that each "seven consecutive days' holiday with pay "—is that each man concerned ought to receive the ordinary rate of pay which he would have received had he remained at work instead of being on holiday. In ordinary cases this means six days' pay, the seventh day being a rest day without pay; where a worker normally works more or less than six days' holiday pay will be in accordance with the normal week worked. Issued 8th March. (624)

CAULKERS, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Vickers Ltd. Decision— The Court decide that a case has not been made out for the payment of 3d. a yard for caulking bulkhead butts and seams which are only tested by hose. Issued 11th March. (630)

#### Transport Workers.

LABOURERS HANDLING CEMENT AND ASBESTOS SHEETS, WIDNES.-Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers'

Union v. British Everite and Asbestilite Works, Ltd. Decision—The piece-rate for the work in question, *i.e.*, the handling of crates, asbestos sheets and bags of cement, to be 1s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. a ton, payable from 1st February, 1921. Issued 10th March. (626)

CARTERS, LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.—National Union of Vehicle Workers v. Metropolitan and Home Counties Road Transport Contractors' Association. Decision— Workers in the employ of the contractors engaged princi-pally in "tip cart" work or clearance work in connection with building operations and making etc. with building operations, road making, etc., who are working within a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross to receive an advance of 4s. a week. In the case of workers not covered by this provision the claim is not established. Issued 10th March. (627)

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

PRINTING INK MAKERS.—National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (Ink and Roller Section) v. Society of British Printing Ink Makers. Decision—The minimum rates for male adult workers in Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4 speci-fied in schedule attached to the decision to be increased by 5s. a week. Other items of claim not conceded. Issued 5th March. (625)

5s. a week. Other items of claim not conceded. Issued 5th March. (625) CHEMICAL TRADE, LONDON.—National Union of General Workers v. London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention. Decision—The claim of the workers concerned for the application of the decision of the Industrial Court No. 589 (Chemical Trade) awarding an advance of 4s. to men employed in works of members of the Chemical Employers' Federation not conceded. Issued 22nd March. (636)

#### Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades

BREWERY WORKERS, CROYDON.—United Vehicle Workers' Union v. Nalder and Collyer, Ltd., and A. C. S. and H. Crowley, Croydon. Decision—The third paragraph of clause 8 of the agreement between the parties dated 11th June, 1920, does not entitle the workpeople concerned to claim an increase in wages, as no general advance has been granted in the industry since the date of the agreement. Issued 10th March. (628) Issued 10th March. (628)

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, GIRVAN.-Scottish Union of Bakers and Confectioners v. Girvan Master Bakers' Association. Decision—Operative bakers to receive an advance of 5s. a full ordinary week from 14th February, 1921. Issued 11th March. (631)

#### Public Utility Services.

Public Utility Services. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY-EAST COAST AREA.-Trade Union side of the District Council (No. 8), East Coast Area of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry v. Employers' side of the Council. Decision-For the purpose of fixing certain mini-mum weekly rates for different grades of whole time employees the towns in the area divided into three groups, A, B, and C, as specified in the decision; the mini-mum rates applicable to the different grades of workers in each group varies as follows: -Group A, from 90s. to 71s.; Group B, from 89s. to 68s.; Group C, from 84s. to 65s. In the case of certain grades of workmen, no rate fixed. In addition, the Court laid down certain conditions of employment relating to overtime, hours of labour, holiday pay, etc. The variation in rates to be applicable from first pay after 1st January, 1921, and in the conditions of employment from 1st April, 1921. Issued 11th March. (632) STAFF, ASHFORD U.D.C.-National Association of Local

STAFF, ASHFORD U.D.C.-National Association of Local STAFF, ASHFORD U.D.C.—National Association of Local Government Officers v. Ashford (Kent) Urban District Council. Decision—The Surveyor and Water Engineer, Assistant Surveyor, Sanitary Inspector, the Accountant, and Messrs. F. H. Hacksworth, A. G. E. Heritage and G. Sillibourne to receive a bonus on the following scale on the sums scheduled in the decision as the ordinary remuneration of the respective officers:—130 per cent. on first 35s. a week (£91 5s. 0d. a year), 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s. 0d. a year, and 45 per cent. on such amount of ordinary remuneration as is in excess of £200 a year. next £108 15s. 0d. a year, and 45 per cent. on such amount of ordinary remuneration as is in excess of £200 a year. In the case of the engineer and general manager, the scale shall be conceded, but the appropriate percentage shall be ascertained on the aggregate of the salary £350 a year), and the value of free residence, etc. (£60 a year), and this percentage having been ascertained it shall be applied to the actual salary of £350 a year paid, but not on the value of the emoluments. In the case of the road foreman and the turncock, the scale shall be conceded, but the appropriate percentage shall be ascertained on the aggre-gate of wages (35s. and 34s. 6d. a week respectively), and the value of free residence, etc. (10s. a week in each case), and this percentage having been ascertained it shall be applied to the actual wages of 35s. and 34s. 6d. a week respectively, but not on the value of the emoluments. The Court decided that no advance by way of bonus be paid in the case of the assistant overseer. The percentage additions hereby granted shall be applied as from 1st March, 1921, and shall be subject to revision every six months (i.e., on 1st September and 1st March).

April, 1921. April, 1921.

For the purpose of such revision the standard cost of living figure shall be ascertained by taking the average of official figures shown in the LABOUR GAZETTE for the preceding six months. No change shall be made in the bonus payable so long as such average amounts to 130 or more, but the total amount of bonus shall be decreased by 1/26th (*i.e.*, 5/130ths), for every five full points by which the average cost of living figure, as above determined, falls below 130, variations of less than five full points being ignored Issued 16th March. (633)

NAVVIES AND LABOURERS.—Penarth Urban District Council v. Workers' Union. Decision—The rate applicable to the workmen concerned is the district rate for navvies and labourers engaged upon public works or civil engineer-ing constructional work, *i.e.*, 1s. 11d. an hour for a week of 47 hours. Issued 21st March. (635)

of 47 hours. Issued 21st March. (655) RELIEVING OFFICERS.—National Poor Law Officers' Asso-ciation, Incorporated, v. Leek Board of Guardians. Decision—The three officers concerned to be paid bonus cal-culated on the amounts set out in the decision against each officer's name :—In accordance with the Civil Service scale framed by the Civil Service National Whitley Council Cost-of-Living Committee dated 11th May, 1920. If in the year 1st December, 1920, to 30th November, 1921, the fees paid to any of the officers concerned shall exceed in amount the fees which were paid to him in the year 1914 the excess to any of the officers concerned shall exceed in amount the fees which were paid to him in the year 1914, the excess shall merge in the bonus payable under paragraph 11. The percentage additions hereby granted shall be applied as from 1st December, 1920, and shall be subject to revision every six months (*i.e.*, on 1st June and 1st December). For the purpose of such revision the standard cost of living figure shall be ascertained by taking the average of the official figures shown in the LABOUR GAZETTE for the preced-ing six months. No change shall be made in the bonus payable so long as such average amounts to 130 or more. ing six months. No change shall be made in the bonus payable so long as such average amounts to 130 or more, but the total amount of bonus shall be decreased by 1/26th (*i.e.*, 5/130th) for every five full points by which the average cost of living figure, as above determined, falls below 130, variations of less than five full points being ignored. Issued 24th March.

#### Miscellaneous.

LABOURERS, ORDNANCE DEPOT, YORK .- Workers' Union v. Army Council. Decision—The rate for the unskilled labourers concerned employed at the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Depot, York, to be increased to 67s. 6d. for a full ordinary week from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of decision. Issued 4th March. (623)

ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS AND ELECTRICIANS' MATES. British Seafarers' Union v. The Army Council. Decision— The claim of the men concerned employed at Netley Hospital in connection with domestic heating and lighting for increased rates in wages and a variation in overtime conditions not established. Issued 16th March. (634)

#### CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

#### Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.

BLASTFURNACEMEN : GREAT BRITAIN .- National Federation of Blastfurnacemen v. National Council of Associated Ironmasters. Difference — Applications concerning (1) Holiday question. Workmen's claim: That extra payment should be made at the rate of time and half for working on ten holidays and double time for Christmas Day. Employers' claim: That the arrangement under which time and half claim: That the arrangement under which time and half is now paid for working ten days per annum in lieu of holidays, should be abolished. (2) Week-end Time. Work-men's claim: That time-and-half should be paid for the Saturday second and third shifts, and double time for Sunday shifts. Employers' claim: That each Pig Iron making District should revert to its pre-war week-end time arrangement. Board of Arbritration—Sir H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. W. Simons and Mr. G. Pate, C.B.E. (Employers' Representatives), Mr. Owen Coyle and Mr. A. Callighan (Workpeople's Representatives). Award—None of the claims are established. Issued 12th February, 1921. I.R. 932.

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

POTTERY WORKERS: SCOTLAND.—National Pottery Workers' Society v. Potters' Federation, Limited. Difference—Application made by the Federation to reduce the war bonus paid to all workers. Arbitrator—Mr. J. Macdonald. Award—The war bonus to be reduced by 2d. per hour for men and 1d. per hour for women and boys, making the present bonuses 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d: and 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour for men, women and boys respectively. Effective from the beginning of the first pay day after the date of this award. Issued 24th March, 1921. I.R. 764/2.

#### CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

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

#### Building and Allied Trades.

LABOURERS: WATERFORD.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Master Builders, Waterford. Difference —Threatened reduction by 17½ per cent. of the wages of building labourers. Agreement—The' wages of labourers should be reduced by 1d. per hour. Agreed 30th March, 1921. I.R. 600/3. (Not embodied in a formal agreement).

#### Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.

GRIST MILLERS: CHARLEVILLE.—Irish Transport and eneral Workers' Union v. Charleville Grist Millers. General Workers' Difference—Application for an increase of 15s. a week on the existing wage of 40s. Agreement—Advance granted of 7s. 6d. per week. The arrears should be fixed at the rate of £4 per man. Effective as from 1st January, 1921. Agreed 18th March, 1921. I.R. 600/3. (Not embodied in a formal agreement).

#### Public Utility Services.

ELECTRICIANS: CHARLEVILLE.—Irish Transport and General Workers' Union v. Charleville Electric Co., Ltd. Difference—Proposal to dismiss one of two employees. Agreement—One man should be reinstated and the other Agreed March, 1921. I.R. 600/3. (Not embodied in a formal agreement.)

#### Miscellaneous Trades.

Miscellaneous Irades. BASKET MAKERS, ETC.: MAWDESLEY.—Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Skip and Basket Makers v. Lancashire and Cheshire Employers' Association of Skip and Basket Makers (Mawdesley Area). Difference—Application on be-half of the employees for an increase and on behalf of the employers for a reduction in wages. Agreement—The present Mawdesley List of prices and bonus of 37½ per cent. should remain in operation up to 3rd April, 1921. On and from 4th April, 1921, the rate of bonus should be reduced to 174 per cent in the case of all baskets excepting letter from 4th April, 1921, the rate of bonus should be reduced to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the case of all baskets excepting letter baskets, wiskets, boats and Southports open and lidded which should be reduced to 25 per cent. bonus on list. Signed 28th February, 1921. I.R. 627.

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

In pursuance of his statutory powers, the Minister of Labour has made Orders, as set out below, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming minimum rates of wages as varied or fixed by the following Trade Boards. These rates become effective as from the dates specified, in cases in which they are applicable, in respect of all persons employing labour and all persons employed in the trade coming within the scope of the respective Trade Boards. Where, however, as respects any employer who pays wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, the date specified does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which wages are paid by that employer, the rates become effective as from the beginning of the next cull pay period following the date specified. The penalty for paying wages at less than the minimum rates is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; but in the case of time-workers affected by infirmity or physical injury the Trade Board may, in certain circumstances, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates, but no general mini-minimum

grant permits excempting their employment from the operation of the minimum rates. Where general minimum time-rates, but no general mini-mum piece-rates, have been fixed, the rates payable to workers employed on piece-work must be such as would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ORDINARY worker not less than the equivalent of the general mini-mum time-rate, or of the piece-work basis time-rate where such a rate has been fixed. The hours which female workers, young persons and children are allowed to work are subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts. Further particulars regarding the minimum rates of wages set out below (which do not include general minimum piece-rates) may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 7-11, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of Irish Trade Boards.

Boards.

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

Order, dated 29th March, 1921, confirming General Minimum Time-Rates and General Minimum Piece-RATES.

By extending the operation sine die of the above rates as set out in the Minister's Order, dated 29th September, 1920, S.R. & O., No. 1893 (1920), as from 4th April, 1921, subject to the variation of the General Mini-mum Piece-Rates for making from iron of §-in, and §-in, diameter, respectively, Dollied or Tommied Short Link Chain, or Short Link, Hand-Hammered Chain.

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#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Gene

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

ORDER, DATED 24TH MARCH, 1921, CONFIRMING OVERTIME RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 4TH APRIL, 1921.

The Overtime Rates for those classes of Male or Female Workers EMPLOYED ON TIME WORK IN THE MUNICIPAL BURGH OF BRECHIN, THE PARISH OF BRECHIN, THE MUNICIPAL BURGH of Forfar, the Parish of Forfar, the Burgh of Kirrie-muir, the Parish of Kirriemuir, the Burgh of Blair-gowie, the Burgh of Carnoustie or the Parish of Logie PERT, are as follows :--

(i)—(a).—Where it is the established practice of the establishment to attend for nine hours per day on five days of the week and for three hours on Saturday, in respect of all hours worked in excess of nine hours on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

Note.—During the first quarter of an hour worked in excess of 84 hours on any day other than Saturdays, Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the Minimum Rate shall be the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rate otherwise applicable.

(b).-Where it is the established practice of the establishment to attend only on five days a week, in respect of all hours worked in excess of 94 hours on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.

Note.-During the first three-quarters of an Nort.—During the first three-duriters of all hour worked in excess of 8<sup>‡</sup> hours on any day other than Saturdays, Sundays and customary Public and Statutory Holidays, the Minimum Rate shall be the appropriate General Mini-mum Time-Rate otherwise applicable.

- (ii) For all time worked in excess of 41 hours on Saturdays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE TIME.
- (iv) For all time worked in any week in excess of 48 hours by Male or Female Workers EMPLOYED ON higher rate is applicable.
- (v) For the purpose of these Overtime Rates the Trade Board have declared the normal number of hours of work to be: in any week, 48; on any week-day other than Saturday, 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; on Saturday, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

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

ORDER, DATED 29TH MARCH, 1921, CONFIRMING MINIMUM RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF FEMALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 11TH APRIL, 1921.

I.-General Minimum Time-Rate.

Per hour.

For female workers of 18 years of age and over (other than learners) ... ... ... 0 81

II.—Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.

For all female workers including homeworkers 0 9

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

ORDER, DATED 3RD MARCH, 1921, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AS VARIED AND FIXED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS, AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM 28TH Максн, 1921.

General Minimum Time-Rate and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.

For Male Workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade and who are employed in (a) areas administered by Rural District Councils or (b) areas, with a population not exceeding 2,000 as returned at the last Census, administered by Urban District Councils or other Local Authorities. (i) To operate for a period of three months from the date on which the rates take effect.

General Minimum	Piece-Work Basis
Time-Rate.	Time-Rate.
Per Hour.	Per Hour.
s. d.	s. d.
ana USC1 5'81 .04 0 3	1 61

(ii) To operate from the termination of a period of three months from the date on which the rates set out above take effect.

al Minimum			
ne-Rate.			
r Hour.			
s. d.			
1 61			

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

April, 1921.

Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.

Per Hour.

ORDER, DATED 7TH FEBRUARY, 1921, CONFIRMING GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AS FIXED FOR FEMALE WORKERS OF 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER AS SET OUT BELOW AND MADE EFFECTIVE AS FROM THE 11TH FEBRUARY, 1921.

Op <b>era</b> tives.	Workers em- ployed within the Area of the County of Belfast.	Workers employed in other districts.
a leek Montel of Rustdians.	Per hour.	Per hour.
Braiders (Nets), House Machine Minders, Spreaders, Carders, Spinners, Twisters, Reelers, Warpers, Plaiters, Scourers, Polishers, Ballers, Leeson Roll Winders, Parcellers, Sample Makers.	8#	8ł 8
Drawers, Rovers	81 81	orla 17号 in
Cleaners	8 74 64	7 <u>1</u> 6 <u>1</u> 5 <u>1</u>
and over, excluding learners of that age with less than 12 months' experience in any branch of the trade.	7	6 <u>}</u>

#### PROPOSALS TO FIX OR VARY MINIMUM RATES.

Proposals to fix or vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards.

Objections to the proposals set out below may be lodged with the Trade Board issuing the notice within two months from the day following the date of the Notice of Proposal. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (adding his or her full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Trade Board concerned at 7-11, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, in the case of Trade Boards in Great Britain, and at the Office of Trade Boards 21 Parliament Strate, Dublin in the case Trade Boards, 21, Parliament Street, Dublin, in the case of the Irish Trade Boards.

#### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

THE BOARD HAVE ISSUED A NOTICE OF PROPOSAL DATED 24TH MARCH, 1921, TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FUNCTION WATCHING. FEMALE WORKERS.

#### I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

Per week

			48 hour
(i) Male W	orkers (other	than Learners and	s. d.
Surgical	Boot-Makers)	IBITRA. FOR AFTER	. 72 0

(ii) Male Learners (other than Male Indentured Apprentices):

20	years :	and under	21	years	or	age			50	U	
19	and the second	alumation ly	20				a.mail		37	6	
18		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	19		,,				32	0	
17	Contraction of		18		.,			4/050	27	0	
16	11	11011113	17		23				22	0	
	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Laters Burners									

Note .- The General Minimum Time-Rates at present effective for Male Workers of 16 and under 21 years of age shall cease to apply to Male Workers other than Learners on and after the date on which the General Minimum Time-

ites	now pre	posed beed	(a) bene	Hodn od h	Per h	Contraction of the second
(iii)	Male S	urgical Bo	ot-Makers	inci dedl'	s. 2	
(iv)	product	ive depart	other than ment on 1 Boot-Make	Patching 1	employed Machines	in a and
	remaie	Surgiour	Doot Latitude	Church	Per	week
					a state of	of
					48 h	ours.
					S.	d.
	21 years	of age and	d upwards	SC . Hal	72	0
	20	, or age and	under 21	years of	age 50	0
	10	With Politery	., 20	d ,zevredko	37-	6
	18	State of the second	19	) ,	32	0
	17	HOLINE TO THE	18		27	0
	16 ,,	A Standbarr	17		22	0
		Chapter al	li bel abou	plication	Per l	iour.

2 0 (v) Female Surgical Boot-Makers Note.—No variation is proposed in respect of the Minimum Rates at present effective for Female Workers employed in a productive department on Patching Machines. April, 1921.

#### II.-Proposed Overtime Rates.

For all male and female workers (other than worker employed on piece-work to which General Minimum Piece Rates are applicable).

- (i) For the first two hours of overtime on any da except Sundays and Customary Public an Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
- (ii) For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
- (iii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customa: Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be: in any week, 48; on any week-day other than Saturday, Monday, Sunday or Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, 9; on Monday, 8.

Where it is the established practice in the trade to wor (a) six days a week, overtime on Saturday shall not payable until the number of hours worked exceeds payable until the number of hours worked exceeds 4 (b) only on five days a week, the overtime rates set out in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this Section shall not be payable on any day except Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Custom-ary Public and Statutory Holidays until the number of hours worked exceeds 9<sup>‡</sup> and 11<sup>‡</sup> respectively, and shall not be payable on Friday until the number of hours worked exceeds 10 and 12 respectively. In the application of this proviso, one other day in each week, not being Saturday or Sunday, may, by agreement, between the employer and the worker, be substituted for Friday; and all time worked on Saturday shall be regarded as overtime.

# THE BOARD HAVE ALSO ISSUED A NOTICE OF PROPOSAL, DATED 24TH MARCH, 1921, TO VARY GENERAL MINIMUM PIECE RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FOR MALE AND FEMAL

The Overtime Rates proposed for Male and Femal Workers employed on Piece-Work to which Genera Minimum Piece-Rates are applicable are as follows : —

1. On any day other than Saturdays, Sundays an Customary Public and Statutory Holidays-

(i) For the *first two hours* overtime, the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rate *plus* 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per hour.
(ii) For overtime after the first two hours, the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rate *plus* 9d. per hour.

Provided that where it is or may become the established Provided that where it is or may become the established practice of an employer to require attendance only on five days a week, the Overtime rates set out above shall not be payable on any day except Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays until the number of hours worked exceeds 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> respectively, and shall not be payable on Friday until the number of hours worked exceeds 10 and 12 respectively. In the application of this proviso, one other day in each week, not being Saturday or Sunday, may be, by agreement between the employer and the worker, substituted for Friday.

2. On Saturday in respect of-

(a) That class of worker who customarily attends on five days a week :

(i) For the first two hours of overtime (that is to say, for the first two hours worked on Saturday) the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rate plus 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour. (ii) For overtime after the first two hours of overtime the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rate plus 9d. per hour.

- (b) That class of worker who customarily attends on hat class of worker who customarily attends on six days a week: For the *first two hours* overtime worked after the first four hours of work on Saturday the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rate *plus* 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per hour; and for all subsequent overtime the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rate *plus* 9d. per hour.

NOTE.—During the first four hours worked on Saturday the minimum rate applicable for this class of worker is the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rate.

3. On Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, for all time worked, the appropriate General Minimum Piece-Rate plus 1s. 6d. per hour.

In the application of the above Overtime Rates, any other day, not being Sunday, may be, by agreement in writing between an employer and a worker, substituted in place of Saturday as the weekly short day.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board pro-pose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; on Monday, 8; on any day other than Monday, Saturday, Sunday, or Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, 9.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

MA SEN FEM MAR	rch, 1921 (th t), to vary Mi tale Workers ting Trade.	NIMUM RATES IN THE RE	AVING GIVE FOR CERTAIN TAIL BESPO	N HIS CON- CLASSES OF KE DRESS-
1.—Pro	posed General I E	Minimum Time Basis Time-Rat		Piece-Work
			General Minimum Time Rates	Piece-work Basis Time Rates per hour. d.
(i) F learners	emale workers	(other than		Ferial St. Para
	22 years of had not less experience ship in th spoke Dress and are FULLY QUAI skirt, gown hands of 19 years of who have ha 1 year's ex learnership Bespoke Trade and qUALIFIED gown or bld All other wor	21 and under age who have than 3 years' after learner- e Retail Be- making Trade employed as JFIED bodice, a, or blouse 	103 91 81 (no v	11 <del>1</del> 11 <del>1</del> 10 <u>4</u> 91 ariation)
(ii) L	earners : —	igna antes inight		F-6191172 (35)
		Learne	ers commencin	

217

Dressmaking Trade.	age.	age.	age and over.
equisting on Sorrector)	Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.
lst 6 months            2nd         "            3rd             5th         "            6th         "            8th         "	Per hour. <i>d</i> . 14 2 24 32 32 45 54 64 74	Per hour. <i>d</i> . 14 24 34 5 6 74 —	Per bour. <i>d.</i> 2 3 5 7 7 - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The General Minimum Time-Rates for Learners under 14 years of age shall be 6s. per week of 48 hours, or 14d. per hour, and from the age of 14 years they shall be entitled to the amounts shown in Column I. above as if they had com-menced at 14.

#### II.-Proposed Overtime Rates.

The overtime rates are to be calculated on the Minimum Rates set out above in the manner as set out in the Minister's Order dated 18th May, 1920 (S.R.O. 1920, No. 812).

III.—The Board propose to vary the minimum rates for Female Workers (other than Female Workers employed in the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Trade) by an alteration of definition and conditions of learnership as set out in the notice.

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

THE BOARD HAVE ISSUED A NOTICE OF PROPOSAL, DATED 31ST MARCH, 1921, TO FIX GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES, PIECE-WORK BASIS TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.

I	-Propose	ed General	Minimu	m Time-R	lates.
(a) Male the	Workers Feather	(excepting Trade) :	workers	employed	as Dyers i
					Per hour
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22 years of age a 21 and under 22		to televery	AND TO		
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15 , 16		Charles and the second	281	0	
under 15 years o	of age	W are	S'enne	0 10	110

#### THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Workers commencing employment in the trade for the first time at and over the age of 19 may serve a period of 6 months at 7d. per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per hour, after which they shall receive such rates as their age may entitle them to under the foregoing provisions provisions.

> Per hour. s. d.

(b) Female Workers (other than Learners), including Home-workers ... ... ... 0 8
(c) Female Learners: —

	Learners commencing at				
Period of employment after the age of 14 years.	14 and under 15 years of age.	15 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 18 years of age.	18 years of age and over.	
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.	
1st 6 months            2nd            3rd            3rd            3rd            3rd            3rd            3rd            3rd            3rd            3th            5th            6th            7th            8th	d.1494.499 33449 554 74	d. 234 45 674	d. 33954 674 	d. 34 5 67 1	

II .-- Proposed Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.

Per hour. s. d.

(a) Male Workers (excepting workers employed as Dyers in the Feather Trade) ... ... ...
(b) Female Workers, including Home-workers ...  $\begin{array}{ccc}
 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\
 0 & 9
 \end{array}$ 

III.—Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female Workers of all ages employed on—

- (a) Time-Work :
- (i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
  (ii) For overtime after the first two hours on any day except Sundays and Customary Public and Statu-tory Holidays and Customary Public and Statu-tory Holidays and customary Public and Statu-tory Holidays and for all covertime on Saturdays (or the weekly short-day substituted therefor),
- (ii) For all time worked on Sundays and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, DOUBLE-TIME.
   (iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, in the state of the state
- TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above provisions.

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Trade Board propose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; on any week-day other than Satur-day, 9; on Saturday, 5.

(b) Piece-Work:

The overtime rates proposed for workers employed on piece-work to correspond with the rates of time-and-a-quarter, time-and-a-half and double-time applicable to workers employed on time-work, are one-quarter, one-math or the whole respectively of the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate, in addition to piece-rates, each of which would yield in the circum-stances of the case, to an ordinary worker, not less than the appropriate piece work basis time rate than the appropriate piece-work basis time-rate.

Special provision is proposed in the case of workers who are required to attend five days a week, on alternate Satur-days, or on Sunday instead of Saturday.

#### Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).

THE BOARD HAVE ISSUED A NOTICE OF PROPOSAL, DATED 15TH MARCH, 1921, TO VARY THE MINIMUM RATES FOR MALE WORKERS, AS SET OUT IN THE NOTICE DATED 10TH MARCH, 1920, ISSUED BY THE TAILORING TRADE BOARD (IRELAND), AND TO FIX MINIMUM RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE WORKERS AS FOLLOWS : ---

I.-Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

Male Workers under 22 years of age (other than learners):

	1 is the second							TE	i nou	
									s. d	-
21	and	under	22 y	ears of a	nge	10.43.69	2 32 31	1999. A.	0 11	12
20			21	,,	-		18		0 10	ĩ
19			20	,,			95.2		0 9	1
18		,,	19			1.5	CE-3		0 8	
17			18						0 5	1
16		"	17			And the second	ei		0 4	21
15			16	,,		19. C. M. M.	S.C.		0 3	1
TL	ndor	15 100	rs of	age'		The second	in the state		0 7	3

A worker of the class specified above commencing employ-ment in the trade at or over the age of 19 shall be entitled to:

For the first six months of employment 32s. 0d. per week of 48 hours, or 8d. per hour.
For the second six months of employment 36s. 0d. per week of 48 hours, or 9d. per hour.
And thereafter such General Minimum Time-Rate as he may be entitled to under the Determinations of the Trade Board.

#### II.—Proposed Overtime Rates.

For Male Workers employed

- (a) On Time-Work :

  - (i) For the first two hours of overtime on any day except Saturday, Sunday and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER.
    (ii) For the second two hours of overtime on any day except Sunday and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and for the first four hours overtime on Saturday, TIME-AND-A-HALF.
    (iii) For all time worked on Sunday and Customary Public and Statutory Holidays, and overtime after the first four hours of overtime worked on any other day.
  - (iv) For all hours worked in any week in excess of 48, TIME-AND-A-QUARTER, except in so far as higher overtime rates are payable under the above pro-

For the purpose of these overtime rates the Board pro-pose to declare the normal number of hours of work to be: In any week, 48; on any week-day other than Saturday, 9; on Saturday, 5.

Special provision is to be made where it is the established practice of an employer to require attendance (a) only on five days a week, (b) only on alternate Saturdays, (c) on Sunday instead of Saturday.

(b) On Piece-Work

The overtime rates proposed for workers employed on piece-work to correspond with the rates of time-and-a-quarter, time-and-a-half and double-time applic-able to workers employed on time-work, are ONE-QUARTER ONE-HALF or the WHOLE respectively of the appropriate general minimum time-rate, in addition to piece-rates, each of which would yield in the circum-stances of the case, to an ordinary worker, not less than the appropriate general minimum time-rate.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

THE BOARD HAVE ISSUED A NOTICE OF PROPOSAL, DATED 21ST MARCH, 1921 (THE MINISTER HAVING GIVEN HIS CONSENT), TO VARY CERTAIN GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES IN THEIR APPLICATION TO CERTAIN MALE AND FEMALE APPRENTICES AND TO FIX GENERAL MINIMUM TIME-RATES AND OVERTIME RATES FOR CERTAIN OTHER MALE AND FEMALE APPRENTICES.

I.-Froposed General Minimum Time-Rates.

(1) For Male and Female Apprentices (as defined by the Board) who are provided by the employer with (a) Board (Dinner and Tea) or with (b) Full Board and Lodging.

	Per week of 48 h $(a)$				
	Where En provides A tice with (Dinner o	nployer Appren- Board & Tea).	Where E	mployer Appren- h Full	
During the 1st year their Apprenticeshi	ar of p 4	d. 0	s. 2	d. 0	
During the 2nd ye their Apprenticeshi During the 3rd ye	ip 5 ar of	0	2		
their Apprenticeshi During the 4th ye their Apprenticeshi During the 5th ye	ar of ip 12	0	the first	6 6	
their Apprenticeshi	ip 21	0		0	
(ii) For Male Appren specified above.	ntices oth	er than	Divine th		
				r week of 8 hours. s. d.	
During the 1st year of ,, 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th	of their Aj	pprentic ,, ,, ,,	eship  	10 0 12 C 17 6 25 C	
	man and it	013	STREET TO CHORE	35 0	

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in this Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in this Notice, Male Apprentices who are registered with the Trade Board as Apprentices under the provisions of Section II, of Part I. of the Schedule to the Board's Notice (R.B.4) dated 4th June, 1920, prior to the date on which the General Minimum Time-Rates set out in this Section become effective, shall be entitled to the appropriate General Minimum Time-Rates specified in Section II. of

Part I. of the Schedule to the said Notice R.B.4 during the continuance of their apprenticeship in accordance with the conditions specified in the said Section.	Class A. Proposed Minimum Rates for Female Workers employed
Provided also that on and after the said effective date, the provisions of Section II. of Part I. of the Schedule to the said Notice R.B.4 shall cease to apply to any Male Appren- tices other than those so registered with the Trade Board	in :
prior to such effective date.	not exceeding 2,000, as returned at the last Census.
(iii) For Female Apprentices (other than Female Appren- tices as specified above). Per week of 48 hours.	General Minimum Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate. Time-Rate. Per Hour. Per Hour. 10d 11d
The structure of the tention of the land of the state of	10d. 11d. 11d.
During the 1st year of their Apprenticeship        8       0         ,,       2nd       ,,        10       6         ,,       3rd       ,,        17       6         ,,       4th       ,,        25       0         ,,       5th       ,,        34       0	Proposed Minimum Rates for Female Workers employed in areas other than those specified under Class A. General Minimum Time-Rate. Development of the specified under Class A.
II.—Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female Apprentices.	Per Hour. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ Per Hour. $11\frac{1}{2}d.$
To be calculated in the manner set out in the Board's Notice dated 8th October, 1920.	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.
III.—The Proposed Form of Indenture of Apprenticeship is given in the Notice.	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (DIRECTIONS TO COMMITTEES) Regulations, 1921.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).	By virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Un- employment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, the Minister
THE BOARD HAVE ISSUED NOTICES OF PROPOSAL DATED 14TH MARCH, 1921, TO VARY THE MINIMUM RATES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AS SET OUT IN THE NOTICE DATED 10TH MARCH, 1920, ISSUED BY THE TAILORING TRADE BOARD AND TO FIX MINIMUM RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES	of Labour hereby makes the following Regulations: — 1. The powers and duties of a committee to which a question has been referred by the Minister under Section 3 of the Act, are as follows: —
OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AS FOLLOWS:	(a) In the case of any applicant to consider and re- commend whether he is—
I.—Male Workers.	(i) normally in employment such as would make him an employed person within
Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates. (i) Male Apprentices (as defined by the Board):	the meaning of the principal Act; and (ii) whether he is genuinely seeking whole-time
Per week of 48 hours.	employment but unable to obtain such
s. d. For the 1st year of Apprenticeship in the trade 12 0	employment. (b) In the case of an applicant who has been engaged
, 2nd ,, ,, ,, 17 6	in war service but who has failed to be employed in each of ten separate calendar weeks since the
, 4th , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	31st day of December, 1919, in an employment which would have made him an employed person
Provided that the above rates shall apply only to Male Apprentices who enter the trade on and after the date from	within the meaning of the principal Act if that Act had been in force throughout the year 1920,
which the above-mentioned rates become effective.	to consider and recommend whether his failure
(ii) Male Learners (other than Apprentices), as defined by the Board.	to be so employed is (i) in consequence of the present war; and
Per hour. d.	city (ii) due to circumstances not within his own control; or, if he is a disabled person,
Under 15 years of age	(iii) due to his disablement; and if the Committee is satisfied that the applicant's
15 and under 16 years of age $$	failure to be so employed was due to the causes aforesaid, to recommend whether, in the opinion of the Committee,
18 , $19$ , $19$ , $19$ , $19$ , $10$	the applicant should be treated as if he had been engaged
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	as aforesaid although he has not in fact been so engaged. 2. Upon the consideration by a Committee of any case
21 years of age and over $\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots 10\frac{4}{4}$ Learners commencing employment at and over the age of 19 may serve a period of six months at 30s. per week of 48 hours, or $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 35s. per week of 48 hours, or $8\frac{3}{4}d$ . per hour. Pro-	under these Regulations, if the applicant is an ex-Service man at least one member of the Committee shall, wherever practicable, be an ex-Service man, or if the applicant is a woman at least one member of the Committee shall, wherever practicable, be a woman.
vided that these General Minimum Time-Rates shall be increased by 6s. per week of 48 hours, or 11d. per hour, in	3. (1) Upon the consideration of any case under these
the case of any such worker who is 22 years of age or over. Learners to whom this Sub-section applies shall, on the	Regulations by a Committee the applicant shall be allowed to be present, and may be represented by any person duly
expiration of one year's service in the trade, receive such	authorised by him in that behalf, and no application shall
General Minimum Time-Rates as their age may entitle them to under the foregoing provisions.	be refused unless the applicant has been given a reason- able opportunity to attend the meeting of the Committee
<ul> <li>(iii) All Male Workers employed in any branch of the trade, excluding—(a) Cutters and Trimmers; (b) Apprentices</li> </ul>	(2) If an applicant after having been given a reasonable opportunity to attend fails without good cause to do so, the
and Learners; (c) Workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade: Per hour.	Committee shall not recommend that his application be granted.
22 years of age and over 1 2	(3) A Committee may vary or rescind any recommenda- tion previously made upon fresh facts being brought to
21 and under 22 years of age 0 103	the notice of the Committee by the Minister, or upon good cause being shown for the failure of an applicant to attend
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	the meeting of the Committee at which the recommendation was made.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4. In the exercise of the powers referred to in these
$15$ $16$ $0.5\frac{1}{5}$	Regulations a Committee shall have regard to the follow- ing directions : —
The Form of Indenture of Apprenticeship proposed by	(1) An applicant shall not be considered to be normally in employment such as would make him an
the Board is given in the Notice.	employed person within the meaning of the prin-
II.—Female Workers.	cipal Act unless such employment is his normal means of livelihood, and it shall not be sufficient
Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work Basis Time-Rates.	to entitle him to be so considered if he proves only that he has been occasionally employed in
For Female Workers of 19 years of age and over with not less than four years' experience in the trade, employed as	such employment. Provided that in the case of an applicant who
button holers finishers or machinists other than machinists	became engaged in war service before the age

				Per wee 48 hou
For the 1st y	oon of An	montionshi	n in the tr	S. (
,, 2nd	,,	,,	,, p m the tr	17
,, 3rd ,, 4th	"	""	,, ,,	25 35
Provided that Apprentices who	enter the	trade on a	and after th	he date fi

Part I. of the Schedule to the said Notice R.B.4 during the continuance of their apprenticeship in accordance with the conditions specified in the said Section.	Class A. Proposed Minimum Rates for Female Workers employed
Provided also that on and after the said effective date, the provisions of Section II. of Part I. of the Schedule to the said Notice R.B.4 shall cease to apply to any Male Appren- tices other than those so registered with the Trade Board	in :
prior to such effective date.	not exceeding 2,000, as returned at the last Census.
(iii) For Female Apprentices (other than Female Appren- tices as specified above). Per week of 48 hours.	General Minimum Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate. Time-Rate. Per Hour. Per Hour.
During the 1st year of their Apprenticeship 8 0	10d. <i>Class B.</i> 11d.
,       2nd       ,       ,       10       6         ,       3rd       ,       ,       17       6         ,       4th       ,       ,       25       0         ,       5th       ,       ,       34       0	Proposed Minimum Rates for Female Workers employed in areas other than those specified under Class A. General Minimum Time-Rate. Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate.
II.—Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female Apprentices.	Per Hour. 10½d. 11½d.
To be calculated in the manner set out in the Board's Notice dated 8th October, 1920.	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.
III.—The Proposed Form of Indenture of Apprenticeship is given in the Notice.	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (DIRECTIONS TO COMMITTEES) REGULATIONS, 1921.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).	By virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Un-
THE BOARD HAVE ISSUED NOTICES OF PROPOSAL DATED 14TH	employment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, the Minister of Labour hereby makes the following Regulations :
MARCH, 1921, TO VARY THE MINIMUM RATES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AS SET OUT IN THE NOTICE DATED 10TH MARCH, 1920, ISSUED BY THE TAILORING TRADE	1. The powers and duties of a committee to which a question has been referred by the Minister under Section 3 of the Act, are as follows:—
BOARD AND TO FIX MINIMUM RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AS FOLLOWS:	(a) In the case of any applicant to consider and re- commend whether he is—
I.—Male Workers.	(i) normally in employment such as would make him an employed person within
Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.(i) Male Apprentices (as defined by the Board):	the meaning of the principal Act; and (ii) whether he is genuinely seeking whole-time
Per week of 48 hours.	employment but unable to obtain such employment.
For the 1st year of Apprenticeship in the trade 12 0 2nd 17 6	(b) In the case of an applicant who has been engaged in war service but who has failed to be employed
,,         2nd         ,,         ,,         ,,         17         6           ,,         3rd         ,,         ,,         ,,         25         0           ,,         4th         ,,         ,,         ,,         35         0	in each of ten separate calendar weeks since the 31st day of December, 1919, in an employment which would have made him an employed person
Provided that the above rates shall apply only to Male Apprentices who enter the trade on and after the date from	within the meaning of the principal Act if that Act had been in force throughout the year 1920,
which the above-mentioned rates become effective. (ii) Male Learners (other than Apprentices), as defined by	to consider and recommend whether his failure to be so employed is
the Board. Per hour.	and a second ci) in consequence of the present war; and a second ci) due to circumstances not within his own
Under 15 years of age $3$ 15 and under 16 years of age $3$ 16        17           17        18           18        19 $74$ 19        20 $84$ 20        21 $9\frac{1}{2}$ Learners commencing employment at and over the age of $10\frac{3}{4}$	control; or, if he is a disabled person, (iii) due to his disablement; and if the Committee is satisfied that the applicant's
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	failure to be so employed was due to the causes aforesaid, to recommend whether, in the opinion of the Committee,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	the applicant should be treated as if he had been engaged as aforesaid although he has not in fact been so engaged.
20 ,, 21 ,, $9\frac{1}{2}$ 21 years of age and over $10\frac{3}{4}$	2. Upon the consideration by a Committee of any case under these Regulations, if the applicant is an ex-Service
19 may serve a period of six months at 30s. per week of 48 hours, or $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour, and thereafter a period of six months at 35s. per week of 48 hours, or $8\frac{3}{2}d$ . per hour. Pro-	man at least one member of the Committee shall, wherever practicable, be an ex-Service man, or if the applicant is a woman at least one member of the Committee shall, wherever practicable, be a woman.
vided that these General Minimum Time-Rates shall be increased by 6s. per week of 48 hours, or 11d. per hour, in	3. (1) Upon the consideration of any case under these
the case of any such worker who is 22 years of age or over. Learners to whom this Sub-section applies shall, on the expiration of one year's service in the trade, receive such	Regulations by a Committee the applicant shall be allowed to be present, and may be represented by any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, and no application shall
General Minimum Time-Rates as their age may entitle them to under the foregoing provisions.	able refused unless the applicant has been given a reason- able opportunity to attend the meeting of the Committee
(iii) All Male Workers employed in any branch of the trade, excluding—(a) Cutters and Trimmers; (b) Apprentices	and to state his case. (2) If an applicant after having been given a reasonable
and Learners; (c) Workers who have completed four years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade:	opportunity to attend fails without good cause to do so, the Committee shall not recommend that his application be granted.
Per hour. s. d. 22 years of age and over 1 2	(3) A Committee may vary or rescind any recommenda- tion previously made upon fresh facts being brought to
0 1 and under 00 many of age	the notice of the Committee by the Minister, or upon good cause being shown for the failure of an applicant to attend the meeting of the Committee at which the recommendation
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	was made. 4. In the exercise of the powers referred to in these
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Regulations a Committee shall have regard to the follow- ing directions :
The Form of Indenture of Apprenticeship, proposed by	(1) An applicant shall not be considered to be normally in employment such as would make him an
the Board is given in the Notice. II.—Female Workers.	employed person within the meaning of the prin- cipal Act unless such employment is his normal
Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work	means of livelihood, and it shall not be sufficient to entitle him to be so considered if he proves
Basis Time-Rates. For Female Workers of 19 years of age and over with not	only that he has been occasionally employed in such employment. Provided that in the case of an applicant who
less than four years' experience in the trade, employed as	Provided that in the case of an applicant who became engaged in war service before the age

Part I. of the Schedule to the said Notice R.B.4 during the ontinuance of their apprenticeship in accordance with the onditions specified in the said Section.	Class A. Proposed Minimum Rates for Female Workers employed
Provided also that on and after the said effective date, the rovisions of Section II. of Part I. of the Schedule to the aid Notice R.B.4 shall cease to apply to any Male Appren- ices other than those so registered with the Trade Board	in :
rior to such effective date. (iii) For Female Apprentices (other than Female Appren-	Census.
(iii) For remaie Apprentices (other than remaie Appren- ices as specified above). Per week of 48 hours. s. d.	General Minimum Time-Rate. Per Hour. 10d. Per Hour. 11d.
During the 1st year of their Apprenticeship 8 0	Class B. Proposed Minimum Rates for Female Workers employed
"""         2nd         """         """         10         6           """         3rd         """"         """         17         6	in areas other than those specified under Class A.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	General Minimum Piece-Work Basis Time-Rate. Time-Rate.
II Proposed Overtime Rates for Male and Female	Per Hour.Per Hour. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ $11\frac{1}{2}d.$
Apprentices. To be calculated in the manner set out in the Board's fotice dated 8th October, 1920.	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1920.
III.—The Proposed Form of Indenture of Apprenticeship given in the Notice.	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (DIRECTIONS TO COMMITTEES)
Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland).	REGULATIONS, 1921. By virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Un-
THE BOARD HAVE ISSUED NOTICES OF PROPOSAL DATED 14TH	employment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, the Minister of Labour hereby makes the following Regulations:—
MARCH, 1921, TO VARY THE MINIMUM RATES FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AS SET OUT IN THE NOTICE DATED	1. The powers and duties of a committee to which a question has been referred by the Minister under Section 3
10th March, 1920, issued by the Tailoring Trade Board and to fix Minimum Rates for certain classes	of the Act, are as follows:
OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AS FOLLOWS:	(a) In the case of any applicant to consider and re- commend whether he is—
I.—Male Workers. Proposed General Minimum Time-Rates.	(i) normally in employment such as would make him an employed person within
) Male Apprentices (as defined by the Board):	the meaning of the principal Act; and (ii) whether he is genuinely seeking whole-time
Per week of 48 hours.	employment but unable to obtain such employment.
For the 1st year of Apprenticeship in the trade 12 0	(b) In the case of an applicant who has been engaged in war service but who has failed to be employed
,, 2nd ,, ,, ,, ,, 17 6 ,, 3rd ,, ,, ,, 25 0	in each of ten separate calendar weeks since the
Provided that the above rates shall apply only to Male	which would have made him an employed person within the meaning of the principal Act if that
pprentices who enter the trade on and after the date from hich the above-mentioned rates become effective.	Act had been in force throughout the year 1920,
i) Male Learners (other than Apprentices), as defined by	to be so employed is
the Board. Per hour.	at least (i) in consequence of the present war; and a size (ii) due to circumstances not within his own
Ender 15 years of age	control; or, if he is a disabled person, (iii) due to his disablement;
15 and under 16 years of age $$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ 16        17         4	and if the Committee is satisfied that the applicant's failure to be so employed was due to the causes aforesaid,
15 and under 16 years of age $\dots$ $\dots$ $\dots$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ 16        17 $\dots$ $4$ 17        18 $\dots$ $5$ 18        19 $\dots$ $8\frac{1}{4}$ 19 $20$ $\dots$ $8\frac{1}{4}$	to recommend whether, in the opinion of the Committee, the applicant should be treated as if he had been engaged
20 21 95	as aforesaid although he has not in fact been so engaged.
21 years of age and over 104 Learners commencing employment at and over the age of	2. Upon the consideration by a Committee of any case under these Regulations, if the applicant is an ex-Service
I may serve a period of six months at 30s. per week of 48 ours, or $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour, and thereafter a period of six	man at least one member of the Committee shall, wherever practicable, be an ex-Service man, or if the applicant is a
onths at 35s. per week of 48 hours, or 83d. per hour. Pro- ded that these General Minimum Time-Rates shall be	woman at least one member of the Committee shall, wherever practicable, be a woman.
creased by 6s. per week of 48 hours, or $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour, in ne case of any such worker who is 22 years of age or over.	3. (1) Upon the consideration of any case under these Regulations by a Committee the applicant shall be allowed
earners to whom this Sub-section applies shall, on the epiration of one year's service in the trade, receive such	to be present, and may be represented by any person duly
eneral Minimum Time-Rates as their age may entitle them	authorised by him in that behalf, and no application shall be refused unless the applicant has been given a reason-
under the foregoing provisions. ii) All Male Workers employed in any branch of the trade,	able opportunity to attend the meeting of the Committee and to state his case.
excluding—(a) Cutters and Trimmers; (b) Apprentices and Learners; (c) Workers who have completed four	(2) If an applicant after having been given a reasonable opportunity to attend fails without good cause to do so, the
years' apprenticeship or learnership in the trade: Per hour.	Committee shall not recommend that his application be granted.
22 years of age and over 1 2	(3) A Committee may vary or rescind any recommenda- tion previously made upon fresh facts being brought to
01 1 1 00 1 1 0 100	the notice of the Committee by the Minister, or upon good cause being shown for the failure of an applicant to attend
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	the meeting of the Committee at which the recommendation was made.
10  , $19 $ , $10 $ , $10 $ , $10 $ , $10 $ , $10 $ , $10 $ , $10 $ , $11$	4. In the exercise of the powers referred to in these
21 and under 22 years of age 0 $10\frac{1}{4}$ 20 ,, 21 ,, 0 $9\frac{1}{4}$ 19 ,, 20 ,, 0 $8\frac{1}{4}$ 18 ,, 19 ,, 0 $7\frac{1}{4}$ 17 ,, 18 ,, 0 $7\frac{1}{4}$ 16 ,, 17 ,, 0 $4$ 15 ,, 16 , 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$ Under 15 years of age 0 $0$	Regulations a Committee shall have regard to the follow- ing directions: —
The Form of indenture of Apprenticeship, proposed by	(1) An applicant shall not be considered to be normally in employment such as would make him an
e Board is given in the Notice.	employed person within the meaning of the prin- cipal Act unless such employment is his normal
II.—Female Workers. roposed General Minimum Time-Rates and Piece-Work	means of livelihood, and it shall not be sufficient to entitle him to be so considered if he proves
Basis Time-Rates.	only that he has been occasionally employed in
For Female Workers of 19 years of age and over with not so than four years' experience in the trade, employed as	such employment. Provided that in the case of an applicant who became engaged in war service before the age
when the starts of machinists other than machiniste	boothing ongagou in war service before the ape

button-holers, finishers, or machinists other than machinists who do the whole machining on a garment,

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#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

became engaged in war service before the age of eighteen the applicant shall be considered to

be normally in employment such as would make him an employed person within the meaning of the principal Act if he satisfies the Committee that he would normally seek his means of live-lihood in such employment. (2) Persons who by reason of their age or of physical

- ersons who by reason of their age or of physical infirmity not arising from war service are not capable of work under ordinary conditions and persons who though occasionally working as wage earners are not ordinarily dependent on wage earning employment for their means of liveli-hood, shall not be considered to be normally in employment.
- (3) An applicant shall not be regarded as genuinely seeking whole-time employment but unable to obtain such employment unless-
  - (a) he has within a reasonable period after becoming unemployed taken steps to obtain employment by registering at an Employment Exchange and otherwise, and
  - (b) he is available for whole time employment; and
  - and
     (c) he has reasonable qualifications for the work he seeks and is prepared, if such work is not available, to accept other work which would be suitable employment within the meaning of Section 7 of the principal Act.
- and within the meaning of Section 7 of the principal Act.
  (4) An applicant shall not be regarded as genuinely seeking whole-time employment but unable to obtain such employment if within a period of six months before his application a claim by him to unemployment benefit or out-of-work donation has been disallowed on account of his refusal to accept suitable employment, unless the Committee is satisfied that since such claim was disallowed he has been engaged in regular employment such as would make him an employed person within the meaning of the principal Act.
  (5) A Committee shall not recommend that a person who has not in fact been engaged during the ten separate calendar weeks required in his case by the Act should be treated as if he had been so engaged, if the Committee considers that the applicant might reasonably have been but has not been employed for some shorter period in an employment which would, if the principal Act had been in force throughout the year 1920, have made him an employed person.
- made him an employed person.
- (6) Failure to be employed shall not be considered to be in consequence of the present war unless the applicant proves that owing to his war services he has failed to secure or has failed to retain employment which but for his war service would normally have been available for him.
  (7) Failure to be employed shall not be considered to
- be due to circumstances not within the appli-cant's own control unless he satisfies the Com-mittee that he has made every reasonable effort
- mittee that he has made every reasonable enore to obtain employment.
  (8) Failure to be employed shall not be considered to be due to an applicant's disablement unless the disablement was caused by the war service of the applicant, and shall in no case be so considered if the applicant without reasonable grounds refused or failed to take advantage of any offer of training.

5. In these Regulations-

- The expression "the principal Act" means the Un-employment Insurance Act, 1920. The expression "the Act" means the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921.
- The expression "committee" means any local com-mittee to which questions may be referred under Sub-section (5) of Section 13 of the principal Act or any sub-committee nominated by such committee.
- Provided that any sub-committee constituted as aforesaid shall consist of not less than two persons (who need not necessarily be members of the committee by which the sub-committee was constituted) and shall so far as practicable include at least one
- representative of employed persons. The expression "applicant" means a person apply-ing for unemployment benefit under Section 3 of the
- Act. The expression "disabled person" and the expression "person formerly engaged in war service" have the same meanings respectively as in the Act, and the expression "engaged in war service" and "war service" have bear corresponding meanings. service

6. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Directions to Committees) Regulations, 1921. Dated the Seventh day of March, 1921.

J. E. MASTERTON SMITH, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

#### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE MINISTER.

April, 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given of decisions given by the Minister of Labour on questions submitted to him for determination of Labour on questions submitted to him for determination under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

-the Minister has decided that contributions ARE payable in respect of persons employed :-

- s ward sister, midwife and massage sister at an infirmary by a Board of Guardians. (S.D.U. 105.)
- By the Metropolitan Asylums Board at a mental hospital as a probationer nurse undergoing a course of training in order to qualify for the position of staff nurse, and to obtain a certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association. (S.D.U. 148.)
- As housekeeper, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, at an ambulance station where no one resides, who as such performs the general duties of a housekeeper in that she supervises the nurses and servants and also the cooking, and in addition takes charge of all linen and washing at the said ambulance station. (S.D.U. 151.)
- As a manager by a Creamery Society, Limited, who as such is engaged in working and managing the creamery; looking after the engine, machinery and cooling plant, superintending the making of cheese, also conducting the sales and keeping the accounts. (S.D.U. 158.)
- By the managers of an elementary school as keeper and cleaner of a public elementary school where there is no residence. (S.D.U. 174.)

As a nurse to nurse patients in a hospital supported by voluntary contributions. (S.D.U. 191.)

- As probationary nurse in a hospital supported by voluntary contributions. (S.D.U. 192.)
- On a private estate as driver of a steam engine used for sawing timber for estate purposes, such a fencing, buildings, and for firewood. (S.D.U. 194.) such as
- As a pantry maid at a private preparatory school. (S.D.U. 200.)
- As an attendant on a farm in charge of a steam engine grinding corn, cutting chaff, and sawing firewood and timber for fencing, gates and general repairs, and as a blacksmith repairing farm machinery. (S.D.U.
- By the owner of a castle to sell tickets for the admission of visitors to the castle. (S.D.U. 206.)
- As a kennelman on a private estate, who as such feeds and looks after about 25 Labrador retrievers. (S.D.U. 208.)
- By a farmer to deliver milk produced by the cows kept on his farms to retail customers. (S.D.U. 209.)
- By a County Education Authority, as an instructress in cheese and butter making and poultry keeping, in-cluding trussing and preparing birds for market, in connection with itinerant schools. (S.D.U. 212.)
- On a private estate to maintain in repair farm buildings and gates, whose duties also include sawing timber for repairs and for firewood, pumping water, repairing estate roads, making fences and cleaning out cesspools. (S.D.U. 215.)

As a miller, by a firm of farmers and threshing machine owners, in a country grist mill, and assisting in the retail trade carried on by the said firm. (S.D.U. 218).

By a veterinary surgeon to hold and restrain horses and cattle undergoing veterinary examination and treatment. (S.D.U. 219.)

As carter on a private estate to cart timber grown on the estate to the estate saw mills. (S.D.U. 223.)

- As carter on a private estate to cart firewood from the saw mill on the estate. (S.D.U. 224.)
- By a Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd., as general assistant in the dairy, and fireman, who as such fires the boiler and attends to the engine, runs the separator and freezing machine, and also ties up and repairs boxes of butter for despatch. (S.D.U. 234.)

**B**.—The Minister has decided that contributions are NOT payable in respect of persons employed :—

- As chambermaid by a Board of Guardians at an in-firmary to look after the dormitories at the nurses' home attached to the said infirmary. (S.D.U. 108.)
- As dairyman, by a private landowner, who as such feeds, milks and tends the cows in the dairy attached to the castle. (S.D.U. 205.)
- As farm labourer on the home farm and to work in the gardens and policies of the mansion house, and to maintain the farm fences in repair on the estate. (S.D.U. 210.)

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MARCH.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

April, 1921.

[All the Official Publications (distinguished by Cd., Omd., H.L., H.C. or S.O. publication) may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses : Imperial House, Kingsway London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester ; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardif ; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh ; or rom E. Fonsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street Dublin.]

ARBITRATION.—(1) Report on Conciliation and Arbitra-tion, 1919. Ministry of Labour. [H.C 221: price 3s. 6d.] (2) Industrial Courts Act. Report by a Court of Inquiry concerning the dispute in the tramway industry. Ministry of Labour. [H.C. 37: price 2d.]

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Report on the working of the Boiler Explosions Acts during the year ending June 30th, 1917. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 1190: price 2d.]

CENSUS.—The coming Census. (Census Day, 24th April, 1921.) Why it is taken, how it is taken and how to fill up the Census schedule. Registrar General's Office. [S.O. publication: price 6d.]

publication: price 6d.] Orvin SERVICE.—(1) Report of the Committee appointed to advise as to the salaries of the principal posts in the Civil Service. Treasury. [Cmd. 1183: price 1d.] (2) Copy of Civil Service Arbitration Board memorandum of settle-ment by agreement.—No. A.80. Assimilation terms. [Cmd. 1181: price 1d.] (3) Copy of Treasury minute dated 27th December, 1920, relative to the provision by a single supplementary estimate of the sums required to meet the charges arising out of the assimilation of civil servants to the new grades. Treasury. [Cmd. 1180: price 1d.] (4) Statement showing staffs employed in government departments on 1st February, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1196: price 1d.] EDUCATION.—(1) Higher education (England and Wales)

EDUCATION.—(1) Higher education (England and Wales). Statistics relating to the receipts and expenditure of Local Education Authorities, 1918-19. Board of Education. [Cmd. 1154: price 6d.] (2) Report of the inspector appointed to visit the reformatory and industrial schools of Ireland, 1919. Irish Office. [Cmd. 1128: price 3d.]

EX-SERVICE MEN.—Statement relating to the employ-ment of ex-service men in government offices on 1st July, 1919 and 1st February, 1921. Treasury. [Cmd. 1171: price 1d.]

FOOD.—Third report of the Departmental Committee on the wholesale food markets of London, 11th October, 1920. Ministry of Food. [Cmd. 1168: price 4d.]

HOSPITALS.—Voluntary hospitals committee, Interim report. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1206: price 1d.]

Teport. Ministry of Health. [Cmd. 1206: price 1d.] HOUSING.—(1) Schedule of particulars relating to the various housing schemes now being undertaken by H.M. Office of Works on behalf of local authorities in England and Wales. Office of Works. [Cmd. 1175: price 1d.] (2) Summary of returns under the Housing, Town-planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919, for the six months ended 30th September, 1920. Scottish Board of Health. [Cmd. 1178: price 1d.] (3) Return in respect of houses erected under state-assisted housing schemes, the weekly rents assented to by the Minister of Health and the rules under which such weekly wents are determined. Ministery of Health. [H L weekly rents are determined. Ministry of Health. [H.L. 18: price 1d.]

MINING.-(1) Coal output (quarterly statistics) to 31st December, 1920. [Cmd. 1182: price 1d.] (2) Coal output (monthly statistics). (a) to 31st January, 1921. [Cmd. 1183: price 1d.] (b) to 28th February, 1921. Board of Trade, Coal Mines Department. [Cmd. 1218: price 1d.]

Coal Mines Department. [Cmd. 1218: price 1d.] NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—(1) Civil Services, 1919-20, Statement of excess. Treasury. [H.C. 44; price 1d.] (2) Civil Service and Revenue Departments, 1921-2 (Vote on account). Treasury. [H.C. 42: price 1d.] (3) Army estimates, 1921-2, Vote on account. War Office. [H.C. 50: price 1d.] (4) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class II. Vote 10. Board of Trade. Treasury. [H.C. 41—II. 10: price 3d.] (5) Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending 31st March, 1922. Class VI. Pensions and Miscellaneous. Treasury [H.C. 41—VI: price 6d.] (6) First report from the Com-mittee on Public Acounts. [H.C. 36: price 1d.] NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—Fund accounts for the

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—Fund accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918. [H.C. 12: price 1d.]

PENSIONS.—Third annual report of the Minister of Pensions from 1st April, 1919 to 31st March, 1920. Ministry of Pensions. [H.C. 35: price 6d.]

POLICE.—Report on the police (counties and boroughs, England and Wales), for the year ended 29th September, 1920. Home Office. [H.C. 39: price 4d.]

PROFITEERING .- Reports of Committees of Investigation. Board of Trade. (1) Sewing cotton (Third Report.) [Cmd. 1173: price 1d.] (2) Top making trade. [Cmd. 1192: price 4d.] (3) Light castings. [Cmd. 1200: price 2d.] (4) Final report on the stone, brick and clay-ware trades. [Cmd. 1209: price 2d.] (5) Yeast. [Cmd. 1216: price 2d.] (6) Pipes and castings. [Cmd. 1217: price 1d.]

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

price 2s.]

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.-REPORTS, ETC.-(1) Denmark DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN.—REPORTS, ETC.—(1) Denmark. General report on the economic situation at the close of 1920. Department of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication : price 1s. 3d.] (2) Italy. General report on the commercial, industrial and economic situation in December, 1920. De-partment of Overseas Trade. [S.O. publication : price 1s.] (3) St. Vincent. Report for 1919. No. 1003. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-6: price 1d.] (4) Seychelles. Report for 1919. No. 1061. Colonial Office. [Cmd. 1103-4: price 1d.] (5) Russian trade agreement between H.M. Government and the Government of Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. Board of Trade. [Cmd. 1207: price 1d.] (See p. 182.)

(a) NEW SOUTH WALES.—(1) Friendly societies, trade unions, building societies, co-operative societies, and transactions under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. Report of the Registrar for the year 1919. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.] (2) The New South Walcs Industrial Gazette. December, 1920. Recent legislation; living wage for adult male and female employees; price levels and price fixing; industrial agreements, &c.; Department of Labour and Industry. (3) Report of the Royal Commission of inquiry into the proposed reduction of the standard working week from 48 to 44 hours. Industrial Gazette supplement, December, 1920. [The adoption of a 44-hour week in the building and iron trades is recommended with certain safeguards.] Department of Labour and Industry. (4) The New South Wales Industrial Gazette. 31st January, 1921. Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920; prices and price-fixing; employment; industrial arbitration, &c. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]
—(b) QUEENSLAND.—Report of the Director of Labour and

W. A. GUINCK, Government Frinter.] —(b) QUEENSLAND.—Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended 30th June, 1920. Employment exchanges, failure of em-ployers to register their requirements; factory inspection; industrial arbitration; administration of the Workers' Ac-commodation Act of 1915. Department of Labour. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming.]

-(c) VICTORIA.—Forty-second annual report of friendly societies. Report of the Government Statist for the year 1919. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government Printer.]

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#### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1921.

#### ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

ADMIRALTY (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT). Balata Belting: Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Seacombe, Cheshire.—Brass Foundry: Bailey & Mackey, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Cartland & Son, Ltd., Birmingham, J. F. Marrian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Pemberton & Song, Ltd., West Bromwich; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham, Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham, J. Ltd., Birmingham; Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham, H. H. Potts and Nuts, Wrought Iron: J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Atherton, nr. Manchester; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Stones Bros, Ltd., West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston.—Bolts and Nuts, Wrought Iron or Steel: Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Boots, Hall: Adams Bros., Raunds; L. Morrison, Ltd., Aberdeen; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Calico, White: Fothergill & Harvey, Manchester.—Cans for Shale Oil: Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—Chain Cable and Gear: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Cloth, Blue: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; J. Halliday & Co., Pudsey, Leeds; J. Hoyle & Son, Huddersfield; W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds; Smith & Hutton, Eccleshill, nr. Bradford.—Drill White Cotton: J. Johnson & Sons, Manchester.—Electrically Driven Booster Set: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Fans and Spare Parts: Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Fireboxes for Loco-motives: A. Barclay, Sons & Co., Kilmarnock.—Flannel: B. Jones, Cardigan; D. Lewis, Henllan; Lewis & Co., Ltd., Henllan; S. D. Lewis, Henllan; Willing Co., Ltd., Maid-stone; Paul Bros, Birkenhead; W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., Henllan,—Files and Rasps: Jonas & Colver, Itd., Sheffield —Flour: C. Brown & Co., Croydon; Buchanan's Flour Milk, Ltd., Liverpool; Medway Milling Co., Ltd., Maid-stone; Paul Bros, Birkenhead; W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., Iverpool.—Hack Saw Blades: C. Baynes, Ltd., Blackbur; Sanderson Br

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land, Birmingham .- Smiths' Work: Douglass Bros., Ltd. Blaydon-on-Tyne; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; Hughes Johnson Stampings, Ltd., Birmingham; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, N.B.; Nixon & Whitfield, Blaydon-on-Tyne; W. Renwick, Blaydon-on-Tyne; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham. — Transformers: Metropolitan-Vickers, Ltd.,

#### ADMIRALTY

(CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT). Bricks, Devonport: East Devon Brick & Tile Co., Ex. houth.—Huts, Taking Down and Re-erecting: R.N.V.R. mouth.-Huts, Batteries at Eastbourne, Hastings and Hove: James Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne.—Oil Fuel Installation, Clearing Site for Dalnottar (Clyde): J. Ferns, nr. Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.— Portland Cement, Portland: The Aberthaw & Rhoose Port-land Cement & Lime Co., Cardiff.—Steelwork for Cable Depôt, Dover: A. D. Dawnay & Son, London, S.W.—Steel Pipes, Mild, Portland: T. Piggott & Co., Birmingham.

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Leeds.—Clothing Miscellaneous: Glanfield & Sons, Ltd.,
London, E.; J. & B. Pearse & Co., London, E.—Ferro
Silicon: T. H. Watson, Sheffield.—Ganister: Astbury Silica
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The Barrow Hematite Co., Ltd., Barrow.—Lamps, Head,
Acetylene: J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor
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Glasgow; Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Walthamstow,
E.; Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—Motor Spares: Albion
Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.; Crossley Motors, Ltd.,
Manchester; International Motors, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls
Royce, Ltd., Derby; Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry;
Yauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton.—M.T. Spirit: Shell Mex,
Ltd., London, W.; Union Petroleum Products Co., Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Motor Vehicles, Re-conditioned: Crossley
Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
Wolverhampton.—Pneumatic Covers: Associated Rubber
Manufacturers, London, W.; The Avon India Rubber Co. Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Pneumatic Covers: Associated Rubber Manufacturers, London, W.; The Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Burnett Motor Tyre Co., Trow-bridge; Henley's Tyre & Rubber Co., Gravesend; Charles MacIntosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Midland Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Man-chester; North British Rubber Co., Edinburgh.—Pneumatic Tubes: W. & A. Bates, Ltd., Leicester; Isleworth Rubber Co., Middlesex; G. Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon; United States Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Werneth Rubber Works, Burton-on-Trent; Wood Milne, Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon.—Radiator Spares: Serck Radiator, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sponge Cloths: Charles Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Beams: Dorman, Long & Co., London, S.W..—Steel, Flat: Colville & Sons, Motherwell; District Iron & Steel Co., Smethwick; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., London, S.W.; Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Rotherham; Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Tredegar.— Steel Sheets: J. Braby & Co., Glasgow.—Valves, W.T.: General Electric Co., London, E.C.; Mullard Valve Co., London, W. Building Works:

#### Building Works:

Building Works: Periodical Services: Okehampton: Blatchford & Co., Okehampton. Newport: W. H. Jones, Abelgele. Oxford, Reading and Bristol: H. Mellor, Woking. Chester: J. C. Vaughan & Sons, Hereford.—Dredging: Woolwich (New Coaling Pier): Flower & Everett, London, S.W.—Electric Lighting: Windsor (Combermere Barracks): Jackson & Device Lorden W Boyce, London, W.

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